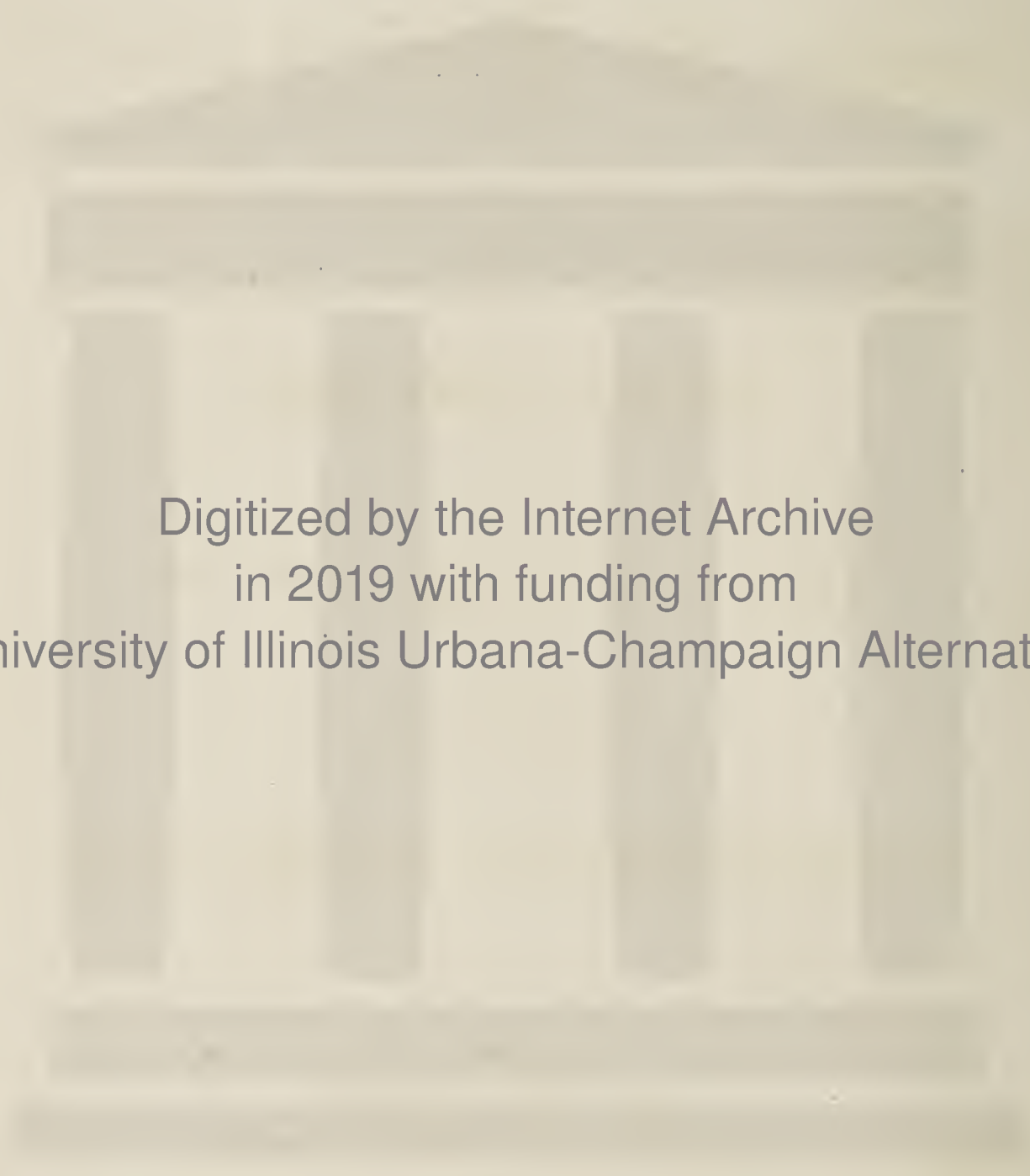


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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce,

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-'70,

PREFACED WITH

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION, 1856—1870.

IN TWO PARTS.

COMPILED BY GEORGE WILSON, SECRETARY.

New-York:

PRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1870.

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THE Secretary is indebted to DAVID M. STONE, Esq., Editor of the New-York Journal of Commerce, and EDWARD YOUNG, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, for valuable information used in this volume, relating to the Commerce of the Port of New-York; and to Messrs. CHARLES E. BEEBE & BROTHER, and the Editors of the New-York Shipping and Commercial List, for reports on different branches of trade.

GEORGE WILSON,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, *July 25th*, 1870.



PART FIRST.



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OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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HISTORY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

In Continuation of the Historical Sketch written by Doctor Charles King.

FROM MAY, 1856, TO MAY, 1870.

THIS ancient Institution, venerable for its age and the high character of the elder merchants of New-York, by whom it was founded, has been remarkably fortunate in one aspect of its long extended life of public duty, there having been carefully preserved, as materials for history, a full record of its transactions from its organization to the present time. It is a rare circumstance that such an instance of faithful attention to duty can be cited in reference to a public body connected with the ever changing concerns of active commerce, and this fact affords the highest evidence of zeal and fidelity on the part of its officers.

More than a century has elapsed since the association was formed, comprising, in this period of time, two great disruptions of the public peace of the country; in the one instance, a successful revolution was accomplished, and the whole character of the government changed from a Colonial dependency to an independent Republic; in the other, an armed insurrection of gigantic proportions, in revolt against the authority of law, was suppressed, the supremacy of the national government restored, and the Union preserved with increased strength and vigor.

In all the vicissitudes in public affairs, which at different periods have unsettled the national authority and disturbed the relations of commerce, this Chamber has steadily adhered to the line of duty it had originally assumed, abstaining from all interference in the affairs of government, taking no part in political divisions, but always faithfully performing its obligations to support the cause of law and order, and to defend the honor of the country.

It is proposed, in resuming this sketch of the history of the Institution, to take up the work as it dropped from the hands of the venerable historian, at the annual meeting in May, 1856, and to refer briefly to the transactions of the last fourteen years. At this meeting Mr. PERIT was re-elected President, and Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS and ABIEL A. LOW were elected Vice-Presidents. At the same meeting notice was taken of the great loss of life and property by recent extensive inundations in France. The Chamber expressed its sympathy with the sufferers in this public calamity, and referred the question of relief to a select committee, with power to act in the premises.

At the August meeting, the subject of a permanent location of the post-office on its present site in this city was discussed at length, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. TILESTON, LEE, LOW, BARTOW and MORGAN, appointed to confer with the authorities at Washington on the subject.

At the November meeting, the subject of employing steam engines for use at fires, was introduced. A similar movement had been successful at Cincinnati, and the Chamber decided to call the attention of the municipal authorities to the question, in order that a proper examination should determine the advantages of such an improvement of the existing system. The adoption of this new arm of defence against conflagrations in cities has proved eminently useful, and will doubtless be the main reliance hereafter for safety in crowded communities. In further connection with this subject, Mr. Low called the attention of the Chamber to the necessity of obtaining a steam fire engine for the protection of property afloat on the river fronts of the city, and a committee was appointed thereon.

Mr. PHELPS submitted a report of the Committee to Revise Rates of Storage, Commissions, &c., which was made the special order for the quarterly meeting in January next.

At special meeting in December, action was taken on the subject of the proposed attempt to remove portions of Diamond Reef. Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN submitted a memorial, which was approved, and ordered to be transmitted to Congress.

In pursuance of resolutions adopted in September last, the Chamber held a series of quarterly meetings at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, commencing January 8th, 1857. At this meeting, the Chamber declared its approval of the bill, now pending in Congress, to Encourage the Employment of Apprentices in the Merchant Marine Service of the United States.

The Chamber considered the interesting subject of rendering some tribute of respect to the officers of the steam frigate *Retribution*, having on board the officers of the ship *Resolute*, abandoned on a voyage of discovery in the Arctic Seas. Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, for the appointment of a committee to consider and recommend suitable action on the part of the Chamber, and subsequently the committee were requested to act in connection with a committee of citizens appointed on the same subject.

In February, Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN submitted resolutions in favor of recommending the establishment of a Quarantine at Sandy Hook, which were adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the State Legislature.

In March, the Chamber declared its approval of an efficient and well-organized public Time and Weather Observatory in this city, as a measure which would prove beneficial to the interests of trade, commerce, and navigation.

Frequently, on the minutes of meetings held at this period, appear notices of the action of the Chamber in regard to the system adopted for the regulation of pilots and quarantine officers, and other matters connected with the current duties devolving on the Chamber. A series of meetings occurred, which were always well attended, in reference to a reform in the usury laws of this State. Mr. CALEB BARSTOW evinced great industry and fidelity in urging this reform; and although his labors were not attended with success, his perseverance received, as it deserved, the entire approval of the Chamber.

At the annual meeting in May, 1857, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, who had served as President continuously since 1853, received the unanimous approval of the members as presiding officer of the Chamber, and was re-elected. The Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

Mr. Low submitted a report from the Special Committee on our Relations with China. The ultimate success of the National Government, in the negotiation of a treaty with this distant land, may fairly be attributed to the efforts of the Chamber in collecting and disseminating information of the highest importance on a subject so interesting to the country at large.

At the meeting in July, resolutions were adopted in relation to the mode of shipping crews at this port, and with the view, as far as practicable, to ensure the proper treatment of seamen on shipboard. Principles of duty and humanity are involved in these questions,

and the members of the Chamber have the satisfaction of knowing that beneficial results have followed their action in a matter which called loudly for public attention.

At the same meeting, resolutions were adopted authorizing the President to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Decimal System of Weights and Measures. This important question has continued for a number of years to occupy public attention, and the action of the Chamber has not faltered in advocating a principle so closely affecting the interests of internal trade and commerce with other nations.

At the meeting in September, Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN submitted a report in favor of organizing, under an act of incorporation, a company to furnish public warehouse facilities for merchants. This was the origin of a system now generally in use, and which has been found popular and profitable. No decision was had on the question at this time.

The question of appointing Port Wardens to act under authority of the Chamber and other independent bodies, in opposition to the officers appointed by the State authority, occupied the attention of the Chamber for a number of months.

This action eventually led to a suit at law, and the final decision was in favor of the State officers. While this result caused wide dissatisfaction among the members, the Chamber decided that it had no power further to pursue the contest. There can be very little doubt that this legal decision was adverse to the best interests of Commerce, or that the State laws should be so amended as to promote, rather than to injure, this great branch of public industry.

These notices will bring the transactions of the Chamber down to the end of the year 1857. Reference to its regular minutes will show a steady and active attention to the duties assumed by the Chamber, and indicate the influence possessed by it in effecting frequent results of beneficial legislation, both State and National.

The quarterly meeting was held at Clinton Hall, on the 7th of January, 1858.

Mr. BARSTOW reported a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of the Usury Laws, which was adopted.

The original committee on the post-office location made a report of progress, and Messrs. CHARLES A. DAVIS and MOSES H. GRINNELL were added to the committee.

In February, the death of Mr. JOHN I. PALMER was announced, and resolutions of respect for his memory, introduced by Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. PALMER had been long connected with the Chamber, and had for many years performed, with marked ability and fidelity, the duties of its Treasurer.

As a merchant and banker, Mr. PALMER had been for a lifetime identified with the commercial relations of the community in which he lived, and his departure will be lamented by all who appreciated his personal worth, and public spirited conduct as a citizen.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT introduced, and the Chamber discussed, the question of Encroachments on the Harbor of New-York. A memorial to the legislature on this subject was adopted. This is one of many efforts made by the Chamber, under the lead of the same member, to arrest the progress of depredations on the established line of water fronts of the city, and to save, if possible, the natural boundary lines of the harbor.

At a special meeting in February, Mr. C. H. MARSHALL proposed resolutions in reference to ROGERS' New American Code of Marine Signals, and the same were adopted.

Resolutions were adopted at the March meeting in honor of the memory of Commodore M. C. PERRY, of the United States Navy.

The question of securing a permanent location for the New-York City Post-office on its present site was frequently before the Chamber at this period, and the action was always in the affirmative. General discussions were had, from time to time, in regard to a suitable location for the Chamber.

At the annual meeting, May 6th, 1858, the officers were severally unanimously elected, as follows:

PELATIAH PERIT, *President.*

ROYAL PHELPS, {
A. A. LOW, } *Vice-Presidents.*

A. E. SILLIMAN, *Treasurer.*

EDWARD C. BOGERT, *Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the Chamber voted its thanks to Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Member of Congress, for his attention and courtesy in the discharge of his public duties as affecting questions of Commerce and Finance.

On motion of Mr. LOW, thanks were tendered to the officers of the Merchants' Bank, for their courtesy in granting the use of their rooms for the purpose of the Chamber.

Arrangements having been completed by the Special Committee, for the future occupation of the rooms on the second floor of the building, No. 63 William Street, a special meeting was held on

the 10th June, 1858, to inaugurate the new home of the Chamber. The exercises of the day were opened with an appropriate address by the President, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT.

An address was then delivered by Doctor CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College, an Honorary Member of the Chamber, who was followed, in brief remarks, by Messrs. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, WALTER S. GRIFFITH and CHARLES A. DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Low, thanks were voted to Doctor KING for the admirable address delivered by him, and a copy requested for publication and distribution to the members. These interesting addresses were published at length in one of the series of pamphlets, issued by the Chamber, and form a valuable addition to its current annals.

It is proper in this connection to remind the members, that for several years past, documents and special reports have been published and preserved in volumes by the officers of the Chamber, which provide a large and valuable fund of information on almost every subject, interesting to those engaged in commercial, financial, and other analogous pursuits.

This rich collection of tracts and documents, together with the steady accumulations of books from public and private sources, already form a commercial library, useful and convenient of reference, and which is constantly increasing in value.

The officers of the Chamber deserve commendation for the zeal and assiduity they have shown in pursuing this branch of their duties.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, thanks were voted to Professor A. D. BACHE, for his valuable donation of a series of Coast Survey Charts, as well as for his useful suggestions on the question of Harbor Encroachments.

At the meeting in August, notice was taken of an event calculated to create a world-wide interest—the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable—by the aid of which instant communication is secured between Europe and America, the area of intercourse, intellectual, social and commercial, widely extended between nations and peoples, and a new field of duty opened, for promoting the great cause of christian civilization.

The address and resolutions of Mr. Low may fitly form a portion of this historical sketch :

Mr. Low said :

Mr. President: I hold in my hands a series of resolutions which

it is my wish to submit to the consideration of the Chamber. An event for some time expected, has occurred unexpectedly. The people for once have been taken by surprise; and, what is more surprising, the people own it. Often before had the hearts of men been stirred at the announcement of some brilliant feat of arms, of some great victory on the land or on the sea; of some new discovery in science; but never since the time when COLUMBUS, after long years of scourging vicissitudes, during which he maintained a placid faith, amid the turmoil of waters, and despite the doubts of mutinous crews, astonished the Old with the revelation of a New World—never, sir, since that great event, has aught occurred to bring out such a universal burst of enthusiasm. All at once, at an instant of time, two great continents have received an articulating tongue which shall henceforth speak, with equal ease, every language known to civilized man. Like the vivid flash of lightning, it has come upon the world, with the lightning's unmistakable brightness, and more than its transient brilliancy. With one simultaneous burst of applause, it has been hailed throughout our vast country. Everywhere the electrician's fire has touched the doubting or faintly hoping heart of man, and filled it with unbounded and enthusiastic delight. Sir, we hail this as a commercial enterprise, carried into effect, more than for any other purpose, to answer the demand of a growing Commerce, guided by the light of advancing civilization. Science has responded successfully and promptly to the large draft that has been made upon her. We meet here now in our own way to celebrate her triumph. We meet here to do honor to men who, through ceaseless vigilance and through sleepless nights, watched over the delivery of this child of Science and of Commerce, born of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, who committed it to the bosom of the ocean, and in due time laid it down in its bed, to enjoy, as we would fain hope, an everlasting repose. There, sir, may it remain, the never-ending wonder of man, till its great American mother, of God's own direct creation, shall cease to pour down its flood of waters.

I will read you the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York regards the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, from Valentia Bay in Ireland to Trinity Bay in Newfoundland, as the great event of the age, interesting in the highest degree to the whole human family, reflecting honor on its projectors, and those who have been instrumental in mastering the difficulties incident to the undertaking, and, as a scientific achievement, justly commanding the wonder and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That this Chamber recognises, in the new connection of the two continents, another bond of union, by means of which two kindred nations of the world are brought into nearer alliance.

Resolved, That in this successful enterprise, commerce has given to the man of science the practical solution of his problem, as it will

aid Christianity's best development, by making peace and concord the common interest of all nations.

Resolved, That, because of the seemingly insurmountable difficulty of binding together by an unbroken chain the Old World and the New; because of the care, toil, and deep anxiety involved in the effort, and of the final triumph, this Chamber would accord its meed of honor to Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*, to Messrs. EVERETT and WOODHOUSE, of the Engineer department, to Captains PREEDY and DAYMAN, of the *Agamemnon* and *Gorgon*, and all who co-operated on the part of Great Britain, and to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., who has been the means of bringing into successful combination the money of the capitalist, the science and skill of the electrician, and the indomitable perseverance of the sailor.

Resolved, That this Chamber joins in the universal ascription of praise to the Great Being, who watches over the destinies of nations, and who has been pleased, in his All-Wise Providence, to permit this new achievement of science and human enterprise, this new victory of faith over doubt and unbelief.

Resolved, That a committee of nineteen be appointed to consider and report upon the proper testimonials to be presented to Captain HUDSON and the officers and engineers of the *Niagara*, and such other measures as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That this Chamber regards with peculiar satisfaction the cordial co-operation of the British and American Navies in this grand international enterprise, and would express the hope that as long as the world endures, the only strife between the two great nations may be in the performance of acts of harmony and good will aiming at the welfare of both.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then appointed, as the Committee to carry out the object of the resolutions, Messrs. J. C. GREEN, A. A. LOW, W. B. ASTOR, JOHN A. STEVENS, WILSON G. HUNT, LLOYD ASPINWALL, R. C. GOODHUE, J. D. JONES, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, C. H. MARSHALL, J. H. BROWER, S. D. BABCOCK, JAS. LEE, F. A. CONKLING, W. B. DUNCAN, A. C. RICHARDS, J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, F. S. LATHROP and G. W. BLUNT.

On motion, the President's name was added to the Committee.

At a special meeting, held September 9, the first appointment was made of a Standing Executive Committee, provided for in the amended By-Laws, adopted at the July meeting. The names to constitute this committee, in addition to the officers *ex officio*, were the following: Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, H. W. BARSTOW, F. A. CONKLING, W. S. GRIFFITH, JOHN D. JONES, F. S. LATHROP, M. LEFFERTS, C. H. MARSHALL, J. D. P. OGDEN and W. K. STRONG.

Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS, N. L. MCCREADY and W. A. BAYLEY

were deputed to confer with the Mayor of the City in regard to the existing exorbitant charges made upon vessels by the Quarantine authorities.

In September, the Chamber remonstrated to the Postmaster-General against the purchase of the Broadway Theatre for the City Post-office.

At the regular meeting, held November 4, the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, was introduced to the Chamber by Mr. P. M. WETMORE, and made some observations in regard to the relations of Commerce with the Department of the Treasury, for which thanks were voted.

At a special meeting, on 11th of November, a protracted discussion was held in relation to the continuance of the reciprocity treaty with Canada. On motion of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the recommendation in favor of the treaty was adopted.

At the December meeting a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. C. BARSTOW, urging upon the legislature the importance of an early enlargement of the canals of this State, and a memorial was subsequently transmitted to Albany.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE remarked upon the number and importance of the treaties recently negotiated with foreign nations, and introduced resolutions complimentary to Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, formerly a member of this body, for the diplomatic skill and ability he had shown in the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the government of Japan. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to Mr. HARRIS.

At the meeting, held January 6th, 1859, at Clinton Hall, the Chamber took affirmative action on the proposed law concerning "collisions of vessels at sea."

At the regular meeting, February 3d, further action was taken on the question of repeal of the Usury Laws, and a memorial to the legislature was adopted, declaring as a principle:

"That this Chamber regards with increasing interest the importance and great need of removing all unnecessary restraints upon the natural and healthful flow of our banking currency."

In March, Mr. R. B. MINTURN submitted, and the Chamber adopted, a memorial to the legislature, setting forth at length the existing evils in the management of Quarantine, as injuriously affecting the interests of commerce, and recommending "that the connection of the Commissioners of Emigration with the Quarantine be dissolved; and also that the Health Officer, and other officials of Quarantine,

be compensated by a fixed salary, and that all fees now received by them be abolished."

The Chamber took action, in March, in regard to the proposed closing of the duties of Commissioners of Pilots, in protecting the Harbor of New-York against encroachments.

Mr. Low submitted a series of resolutions, embracing the following :

Resolved, That the legislature be earnestly requested to review the action already taken, and, by making the necessary appropriation, to continue the powers and duties of the Commissioners in enforcing the wise and necessary regulations which now exist, and the enforcement of which has already saved the State hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Resolved, That the active services of the Pilot Commissioners, in enforcing these regulations, as evidenced by the results already produced, entitle them to the thanks of all interested in the commerce of this port, and in the preservation of our harbor.

Much of the attention of the Chamber at this period was given to the question of obtaining from the City Government a grant of land on the Battery, for the establishment of a "National Time and Weather Observatory." As success did not attend this movement, it is not necessary to allude further to the able memorials and resolutions adopted by the Chamber, in regard to a subject which it deemed of great public importance.

At this time, a valuable donation of Historical works, comprising forty-two volumes of the Annals of Congress, and nine volumes of American Archives, was received from the State Department at Washington, and thanks were voted to Hon. JOHN COCHRANE for his exertions and influence in procuring the gift.

At the annual meeting in May, on motion of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, first Vice-President, seconded by Mr. A. A. Low, second Vice-President, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, the President, was unanimously re-elected.

The Vice-Presidents were thereupon unanimously re-elected.

Mr. AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. I. SMITH HOMANS was re-elected Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, from a select committee appointed to attend the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention recently held in this city, made a verbal report of the transactions of that body.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE, in connection with the same subject, read the following resolution, which had been adopted by that convention :

“ *Resolved*, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion, that yellow fever has ever been conveyed by one person to another, it is the opinion of this convention that personal Quarantine cases of yellow fever may be safely abolished, provided that fometies of every kind be rigidly restricted.”

A committee was thereupon constituted, on motion of Mr. WETMORE, to consider and report upon the general subject of the Quarantine laws of this State, and upon the legislation required to give practical effect to the declared sentiments of the convention.

The committee was named as follows : MESSRS. THOMAS TILESTON, Chairman, P. M. WETMORE, WILLIAM NELSON, F. M. FRENCH, C. H. MARSHALL, F. A. CONKLING and GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mr. BARSTOW made a final report of the refusal of the legislature to adopt measures for the repeal or modification of the Usury laws.

At a special meeting, held on the 29th of June, Mr. TILESTON presented a written report, signed by all the members of the select committee, on the subject of Quarantine and public Health, and submitted resolutions which, after a full discussion, were deferred for final action to the next meeting.

Under this date, the first notice appears on the minutes, of the commencement of a series which has since continued at each succeeding year, of the preparation of an annual report, containing the proceedings of the body, and accompanied by much valuable information in the shape of reports, documents and tables. It is to be hoped that so useful and interesting a practice may never be intermitted.

Mr. WETMORE, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the publication of the annual report of transactions during the year 1858-9, and providing that a copy be delivered to each member.

At the stated meeting, July 7, the report of the Select Committee on Quarantine was called up for further consideration. The report and resolutions were concurred in by the Chamber. The following are the resolutions, which are copied here as showing the sense of this body on one of the most important questions affecting the welfare of commerce at this port :

I. *Resolved*, As the sense of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Quarantine regulations of this port, so far as they concern the preservation of health and life, may safely be modified ; and that, so far as the interests of commerce are involved, ought to be modified and amended in the following particulars, viz. :

1. To provide for the free egress of passengers and crews from

vessels detained for examination, subject to only proper personal purification, and changes of raiment.

2. To insure a more liberal construction of the laws in regard to the detention of vessels supposed to be infected, and the release of all not proven to be so within the period of five days.

3. A reduction in the charges of Quarantine in every branch of the system where they are now found to be exorbitant and burdensome, to a standard more just and equitable.

4. The selection at the earliest period practicable of a permanent location, within the waters of New-York, of a Quarantine station adapted to the public exigencies.

II. *Resolved*, That the Chamber will urge upon the legislature of this State, at its next ensuing session, the passage of a law providing for the adoption of the before-mentioned principles in the regulation and restrictions of the Quarantine system at this port.

Mr. HINCKEN, Chairman of the Committee to procure gold medals awarded to the officers engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable, reported that the same were in readiness for delivery, and the Chamber directed that the same be conferred on the parties designated to receive them.

At the September meeting, on motion of Mr. BLUNT, notice was taken of the fact that vessels passing the channels and thoroughfares for shipping to and from the Atlantic States and the Gulf of Mexico, are in danger of shipwreck for want of lights on territory within the maritime jurisdiction of Great Britain, while the lights on the American coast were sufficient for all purposes of safety.

A resolution offered by Mr. BLUNT was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States to invite the British government to supply this deficiency as the means for preventing marine disasters.

At a special meeting, September 7, the President stated the object of the meeting to be, that measures might be adopted to pay a fitting mark of respect to the memory of GEORGE GRISWOLD, who departed this life on the 5th instant.

Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. R. B. MINTURN, in testimony of regard for one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants of New-York, who had been for a long series of years an honored member of the Chamber. The members agreed to attend as a body the funeral of the deceased.

The President submitted a communication, which had been transmitted to the President of the United States, on the question so frequently discussed by the Chamber, "Collisions at Sea."

A communication was received from the Secretary of State of the United States, informing the Chamber that its action on the subject of deficient lights on the Bahama Banks, had been forwarded to the American Minister in London, with instructions to bring the subject to the notice of the British government.

Communication from Professor A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, covering a letter from Lieutenant T. A. CRAVEN, on the subject of encroachments on the harbor of New-York, was acknowledged, and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

At the meeting, November 3d, the American Minister at London, Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, acknowledged the receipt of forty-one gold medals, awarded by the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of New-York, to the British officers engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in the year 1858.

The Chamber directed that the attention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in other States be called to the fact of frequent frauds occurring in the packing of cotton in bales.

Thanks were voted to Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, for his generous offer to make arrangements at the Dudley Observatory, Albany, for dropping a ball, by the use of the electric wire, to indicate the correct time, at a given point in this city, daily.

At the December meeting, the Chamber directed that its declared sense on the question of Quarantine regulations should be communicated to the legislature, with the view to early action by the State authorities.

The proceedings of the year just closed shows how steadily the attention of the Chamber has been directed to the important questions which have been brought to its notice, and how watchful has been its care over all the great interests of American commerce.

The two questions which seem to have attracted the greatest share of labor and persistent effort on the part of the Chamber for many months past, were the protection of the harbor against encroachments, which threatened materially to derange the currents and affect the approach to the city by way of Sandy Hook. This question has not lost its interest down to the present time; and the preservation of this right of the city to protect its water front, and to prevent, not alone improper extensions of water lots by our own citizens, but the more dangerous practices in other quarters, must continue to occupy the anxious care of the Chamber.

The other engrossing question, that of enforcing proper regulations of Quarantine—as well to preserve public health as to resist the efforts to impose unjust and costly restrictions on commerce—

has demanded the earnest interposition of the Chamber. Its action in 1858 seemed to have set at rest the main principle involved in the discussions on this subject. But that was a vain expectation. Down to the time when this historical sketch is continued, after twelve years have elapsed, the question is as much unsettled as ever. The Quarantine officials, under authority of the State government, have adopted rules and established charges, in connection with the unloading of ships from abroad, which threaten a serious diversion of commerce from this to other ports.

At the meeting of January 5th, 1860, communication was received from Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, at Yeddo, in Japan.

The subject of fraudulently packed cotton was again considered, and finally disposed of by discharging the committee.

A communication was received from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the abuse of seamen on shipboard. Referred to Messrs. TILESTON, GRINNELL, MARSHALL and WILLIAMS.

The attention of the legislature was called to the necessity of removing Coenties Reef.

Mr. OPDYKE submitted a resolution, asking Congress to amend the schedules for the census of 1860. Referred to a committee, of which Mr. OPDYKE was the chairman.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Executive Committee, in regard to direct postal arrangements with Mexico.

At the special meeting, January 28, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, Vice-President, in the chair, Mr. OPDYKE submitted a preamble and resolution in regard to a bill before the legislature, known as the *Pro-Rata* Freight Bill, and the same were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Low, the question of a tax on rail-road tolls, as now proposed at Albany, together with the subject introduced by Mr. OPDYKE, was referred to the following Committee: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, JONATHAN STURGES, JOHN J. PHELPS, FREDERICK LACEY and BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN.

At the regular meeting, February 2d, Mr. OPDYKE, from the Special Committee on the subject of the Census Schedules for 1860, made an elaborate report, which was entered at length on the minutes. The conclusions of the report were, that a table for collecting commercial statistics should embrace—

1st. As to the usual amount of sales.

2d. As to the amount of capital employed.

3d. As to the gross annual earnings.

“ And that these leading inquiries should be subdivided so as to ascertain what proportion of the capital is employed in transportation, and what proportion in buying and selling ; how much of it consists in real estate, and how much in floating capital ; what share of the aggregate earnings is derived respectively from transportation and from commission and profits on sales ; and how much of the capital employed in transportation is appropriated to land carriage, and how much to water carriage.”

Mr. OPDYKE also reported from the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of rail-road transportation, a memorial to the legislature, which was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted.

This memorial entered at length into an argument on the questions raised in the Pro-Rata Freight Bill, and the force of the reasoning attracted the attention of the Chamber. The memorial appears on the minutes.

A communication was received from Mr. WILLIAM APPLETON, of Boston, on the subject of offering the mediation of our government in adjusting the difficulties now existing between England and France, acting in unison against the government of China. The letter of Mr. APPLETON was transmitted to this body by the Board of Trade of Boston.

On motion of Mr. Low, the subject was referred to a committee, with authority to prepare a memorial to the President. The committee was named as follows :

MESSRS. A. A. LOW, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, JOHN C. GREEN, MOSES H. GRINNELL, HENRY W. HUBBELL, JOHN D. JONES and DAVID OLYPHANT.

Mr. L. BIERWIRTH submitted copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting in Bremen, regarding maritime intercourse in time of war.

The Bremen resolutions were referred to a committee, consisting of MESSRS. LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOHN D. JONES, ROYAL PHELPS, JAMES G. KING, CHARLES H. MARSHALL and ROBERT B. MINTURN.

The Bremen resolutions are as follows :

1. That the inviolability of person and property in time of war on the high seas extended also to the subjects and citizens of belligerent States, except as far as the operations of war *necessarily* restrict the same, is imperatively demanded by the sentiments of justice universally entertained at the present day.

2. That the High Senate of the Free Hanse Town of Bremen be most urgently requested to support this principle, and to recommend the carrying of it into effect to the consideration either of

the confederate German governments or of the powers assembled in Congress.

3. That strenuous endeavors should be made to procure the unanimous expression of opinion, and the unanimous exertion of influence with their government on the part of all who, in their own interest and for the sake of justice and civilization, desire to see the principle in question carried into effect.

4. That for the carrying out of these resolutions a committee be appointed, which will in particular undertake to bring the same to the knowledge of the High Senate, of the Chamber of Commerce, of the consuls of other States resident here, and also of such circles and persons generally, in Germany and abroad, as are interested in the prosperity of maritime traffic, calling upon them for their active co-operation in the like spirit.

At the special meeting, February 9, the President announced two objects for calling the present meeting: First, to receive the report of the Committee on the memorial to the President of the United States, in reference to the mediation in the affairs of China; and, secondly, to receive a report from the Committee on International Maritime Law. Mr. Low, Chairman of the first named committee, presented a memorial, which was read and adopted, and the same is entered at length on the minutes.

Mr. BIERWIRTH submitted a majority report from the Committee on Maritime Law, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the perfect immunity of all private property upon the ocean in time of war, is demanded by an enlightened sentiment of justice and the improved spirit of civilization not less than by due consideration of the best interests of commerce.

Resolved, That the government of the United States be respectfully solicited to take such measures as it may deem fit, to have the principle expressed in the preceding resolution incorporated into the code of maritime law.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in other cities of the United States, with an earnest request to aid us in obtaining the important object in view.

The Chamber adopted the report by a large majority, and the printing of the requisite number of copies was authorized for distribution.

At the March meeting Mr. J. D. JONES, from the Special Committee, reported a memorial to Congress in regard to a "Life-Saving Apparatus," to be established at stated points on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey.

Mr. E. DE PEYSTER OGDEN suggested that additional power should be given to the Arbitration Committee, and proposed a committee of inquiry on that subject. The committee was named as follows: Messrs. OGDEN, BOYD, BARSTOW, KING and OPDYKE. In connection with this subject it was stated that Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in foreign cities had very advantageously enlarged the powers of private arbitration boards. Tribunals of commerce had been organized in both England and France.

On motion of the Secretary, Mr. JULES BRUNET, ex-President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux, France, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Chamber.

At the April meeting, the President submitted the correspondence between himself and the President of the United States, on the subject of the exemption of private property from capture in time of war. President BUCHANAN brings new views into this discussion. The correspondence appears at length on the minutes.

Mr. OGDEN, from the Committee on Arbitration, reported a bill for the action of the legislature, and submitted the views of the committee in a written report. Also entered on the minutes.

Mr. PHELPS suggested the necessity of a law for the simplification and modification of the Revenue Laws of the United States, and the subject was referred to a committee.

Mr. DENNING DUER stated that a proposition was before the legislature, giving to a private association the power to impose a tax on vessels passing Hell Gate, and the Chamber voted that a remonstrance should be forwarded to Albany.

Further action was taken to complete the number of medals voted to persons engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable.

Mr. BLUNT submitted for examination a new map, on a large scale, of the East River, with soundings.

The former Standing Committee on the Codification of the Revenue Laws was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

At the annual meeting in May the President, Mr. PERIT, and the two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. PHELPS and LOW, were severally unanimously re-elected. The Secretary was also re-elected, and Mr. EDWARD C. BOGERT was elected Treasurer in place of Mr. A. E. SILLIMAN, resigned.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. DENNING DUER, from the Select Committee on the subject of a tax on vessels at Hell Gate, reported that a remonstrance had

been forwarded to the legislature, and that the proposed bill had been defeated.

Mr. OPDYKE reported progress on the question of a Bill for Codifying the Revenue Laws, and power was granted to employ assistance in preparing a proper synopsis of the proposed measure.

Mr. OPDYKE proposed the appointment of a committee to confer with the Commissioners and the Governor in regard to the Quarantine regulations of this port. The following committee was appointed: MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., SHEPARD GANDY, ROYAL PHELPS and P. M. WETMORE.

Mr. JOSEPH PEABODY called the attention of the Chamber to the recent communication from the Boston Board of Trade, in reference to the question of a draw-back on Manilla Hemp. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE alluded to a current rumor of the death of Mr. HARRIS, our Minister to Japan, which he thought was unfounded. He then exhibited to the Chamber a very beautiful gold box, presented by the British Government to Mr. HARRIS, for the valuable services rendered by him to the advancement of commercial intercourse among nations by the negotiation of treaties with the Empire of Japan.

At the meeting in June, Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee on the Codification of the Revenue Laws, reported that on an examination of the bill, now before Congress, the measure had been found so entirely objectionable, the Committee had decided to present a remonstrance against its passage, unless material amendments were made in its provisions.

The remonstrance submitted by Mr. OPDYKE was agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted to Congress.

Mr. L. BIERWIRTH, from the Committee on International Maritime Law, to whom had been referred the letter from the President of the United States, submitted a report from the majority of the committee. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS presented the views of the minority of the committee. The whole subject was laid upon the table, to be called up for consideration at the October meeting.

Mr. A. A. Low proposed the appointment of a committee of fifteen members, who, with the officers, should wait upon and receive with proper ceremonies the Ambassadors from Japan, on their arrival in this city. The President named the committee as follows: MESSRS. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, DAVID OLYPHANT, WM. F. CARY, GEORGE OPDYKE, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, JAMES D. P. OGDEN, JOHN D. JONES, JOSEPH PEABODY, JAMES G. KING, JOHN

A. STEVENS, RICHARD LATHERS, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, ROBERT B. MINTURN, E. E. MORGAN, A. B. NEILSON, with the officers *ex officio*.

A communication was read from the Executive Committee of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, inviting the Chamber to send a deputation to the session to be held in the city of Boston on the 14th of June, instant. The President, under authority granted to him, named the following :

MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, NATHANIEL D. CARLILE, JAMES D. P. OGDEN and PROSPER M. WETMORE.

The Committee on Quarantine, appointed in May last, of which Mr. OPDYKE is chairman, was instructed to inquire by what authority Bills of Health are required of vessels arriving from the ports in the North of Europe.

At the meeting in July, the President submitted a letter from the Joint Committee of the Board of Trade and Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia, on the subject of an International System of General Average.

A communication was also received from the Liverpool Association for the protection of Commercial interests.

Both communications were referred for consideration to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. NEILSON, JONES, JOHNSON, LOW, and MARSHALL.

A letter was read from Lord ORKNEY, dated in London, returning thanks for the honor conferred on his two sons, Lieutenants F. and J. FITZMAURICE, R. N., by the presentation to them of gold medals, for services rendered in laying the Atlantic Cable.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee on Quarantine, reported that a letter had been addressed to the health officer, Doctor GUNN, on the subject of his requiring unusual Bills of Health, and that no answer had been received.

Mr. ARTHUR LEARY offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending that masters of vessels in this port should hoist their flags on Sundays and holidays.

Mr. BLUNT offered resolutions, which were severally adopted, that fog signals, or whistles, should be provided at fitting places on our coast, and at Sandy Hook; and that the Chamber disapprove of any change in the distinctive character of the lights on the Highlands of Navesink.

Mr. OPDYKE called attention to the propriety of having stenographic reports of the proceedings at the meetings of the Chamber, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, of thanks to the mem-

bers of the press for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The President, from the committee to receive the Embassy from Japan, reported in full the correspondence which had passed. The reply of the Ambassadors is in the following words :

“The Embassy acknowledges the pleasure they feel in receiving the delegation of the distinguished Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.”

“The Embassy feel the importance and the great advantage which will arise to their own country by the proposed general commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States. The Embassy appreciate the objects and aims of commerce in its most extended shape, and therefore desire a conference some evening this week with a committee of the Chamber, in order to consult upon details connected with the commerce of the United States and of other nations.”

The following is a report of the proceedings at the meeting appointed for the evening of Friday, June 28 :

Topics introduced by the Embassy :

1st. As to the nature and objects of the Chamber of Commerce, and whether it has any connection with the government.

2d. As to any duty levied by the United States on goods exported to foreign countries.

3d. What were the duties on foreign imports.

4th. What discrimination, if any, is made between foreigners and citizens of the United States, as to duties charged them on importations from abroad.

5th. Whether foreigners had the same privileges and terms as citizens in the purchase of goods.

6th. Whether the government of the United States has the right to prohibit the export of specific articles to other countries.

7th. Whether the rates of freight charged by American vessels depended at all, or were affected by, the longer or shorter duration of the voyage.

In reply to the inquiry as to the price of farm hands and common laborers in Japan, the information was not very definite, but the inference drawn was that the prices were somewhat higher than in China.

Full answers were given to these and subordinate questions, and a deep interest was evinced on the part of the ambassadors in the replies given ; and especially as to the magnitude of the commerce of this port with China, and with other nations.

In reply to the questions propounded by the committee, the following was the substance of their remarks :

1st. That the mines of gold, silver and copper in Japan were a monopoly of the government.

2d. That they rarely got out more copper than was wanted for home use, and occasionally only did a surplus exist for export.

3d. That the coal mines were owned partly by the government and partly by wealthy individuals.

4th. That there exists no appliances for working the coal mines to any great depth.

5th. That the tea districts of Japan were extensive, and that the production could be greatly increased if the foreign demand required it.

6th. That in Japan their preference was for green teas, and that they had some doubt whether the kinds of tea grown in Japan would suit the American markets.

(When Mr. A. A. Low stated that he had received samples of the Japan teas, and that the qualities were approved of, the ambassadors expressed their surprise and pleasure.)

7th. Rice is abundantly cultivated in Japan, and forms a chief article of food. The export is generally prohibited, under the belief that a large export would advance prices, and thus operate oppressively on the common people.

8th. In answer to the inquiry of the committee as to whether tea could be packed in the style of the Chinese, with a lining of lead, they replied that they had lead in abundance, but it was not applied to such use.

In reply to the question as to the production of raw silk in Japan, it was observed that the cultivation for home use was still going on; and that the production could be largely increased if trade with other nations demanded it.

As the evening drew near its close, it was deemed advisable that a more detailed series of inquiries should be presented in writing, to which the committee of the Chamber would make full replies; and also submit questions on their part, which would elicit information regarding the trade and resources of Japan.

The conversation was carried on through the double translation by the Japanese and English interpreters, and, of course, occupied much time, and was not wanting in animation and the manifestation of good feeling. Each question propounded by the Japanese was necessarily first translated into the Dutch language, and thence by Mr. PORTMAN, (the interpreter,) into the English language. The committee feel greatly obliged to Mr. PORTMAN for his kind services on the occasion.

After a cordial shaking of hands with the members of the embassy, the committee took their departure, much gratified with the interview.

Mr. OPDYKE communicated the correspondence between the Special Committee and the Health officer, on the subject of Bills of Health from ports in North of Europe; and the same was ordered to be entered at length on the minutes and published.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, from the Special Committee appointed on the invitation for the Chamber to send a deputation to Glasgow, to consider the subject of "General Average," reported a recommendation that Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court of Florida, be appointed to represent the Chamber, at the session of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," to report the result of the conference, and to communicate his views on the subject confided to his charge. Judge MARVIN was thereupon appointed.

Mr. OPDYKE renewed the discussion on the Quarantine question, and moved that the committee on that subject should make further inquiries as to the best means of placing the regulations at this port on a more perfect basis. The motion prevailed, and the committee was so instructed.

At the meeting in September, the President announced that Judge MARVIN had accepted the appointment to represent the Chamber at the approaching meeting at Glasgow, and had taken his departure for Liverpool on the 25th of August last.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE called the attention of the Chamber to the subject of the establishment of further mail facilities between the Pacific coast of the United States and Asiatic ports, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, an urgent necessity exists for the establishment, at an early day, of mail facilities between the cities of San Francisco, in California, and Shanghai, in China, with connections at such intermediate ports as the interests of commerce may indicate.

Mr. WETMORE further moved, that the preceding resolution be referred to a Select Committee of seven members, with instructions to report, at the next meeting, the draft of a memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of mail facilities between California and China. The motion was adopted, and the President named the committee as follows: Messrs. A. A. Low, ROYAL PHELPS, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, FLETCHER WESTRAY, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, GEORGE OPDYKE and PROSPER M. WETMORE.

At the meeting in October, Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Special Committee on the subject of additional mails to China, submitted and read the draft of a memorial to Congress. This paper

contained an elaborate and exhaustive argument on the importance of extending further facilities to our fast increasing commerce with the Eastern World, and presented a vivid contrast between the advantages enjoyed by other nations over those which as yet have been granted by our own government to keep alive and foster American interests in this wide field of commercial enterprise.

Suggestions were made by Mr. OPDYKE on the subject of Bills of Health, asking Congress to interfere in the interest of commerce, and by Mr. BLUNT on the subject of "Collisions at Sea."

A special meeting was held at the rooms of the "American Geographical and Statistical Society," (Clinton Hall,) on the evening of October 9th; Hon. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P., was present by invitation, and addressed the Chamber. A large attendance of members received the guest, who was introduced by the President. Mr. L. spoke at great length on the various international interests of commerce, and presented many suggestions which he deemed important as well to England as to America, some of which he urgently recommended for adoption.

Mr. LINDSAY subsequently accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee, where he entered more into particulars in regard to the importance of international relations of commerce.

At the monthly meeting in November, Mr. OPDYKE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a full report of the conference with Mr. LINDSAY, which was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of Committee appointed in September on the subject of steam communication between San Francisco and China, stated that, as but a limited number of members were present to-day, he would move that the subject be postponed until the next regular meeting. Carried.

A report was submitted from the Chairman of the Committee to whom had been referred the letter of the President of the United States, dated March 31, relating to the immunity of private property from capture at sea, concluding with the following recommendation, which was agreed to: "That, in their opinion, the further agitation of the subject by this Chamber at this time is not desirable, and they therefore ask the discharge of the committee."

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held November 20, 1860, to receive a communication from Mr. LINDSAY. A full discussion ensued, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. LINDSAY, by the Committee, for the trouble he had taken in presenting

his views at length to the Chamber, and with best wishes for his safe return to his home in England.

Monthly meeting December 6, 1860. Mr. PERIT, the President, in the chair.

The President announced the reception of a report from the Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, delegate, on the part of the Chamber, to the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," at Glasgow, Scotland.

The conference was held on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September, under the presidency of Lord BROUGHAM and Lord NEAVES, when the following conclusions were arrived at on the subject of General Average :

Rule 1.—That, as a general rule, in the case of the stranding of a vessel in the course of her voyage, the loss or damage to ship, cargo or freight ought not to be the subject of general average, but without prejudice to such a claim, in exceptional cases, upon clear proof of special facts.

Rule 2.—That the damage done to the ship, cargo and freight, in extinguishing fire, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 3.—That the damage done to cargo by chafing and breakage, resulting from a jettison of part of the remainder of the cargo, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 4.—That the damage done to cargo, and the loss of it and the freight on it, resulting from discharging it at a port of refuge in the way, usual in that port with ships not in distress, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 5.—That the loss sustained in cutting away the wreck of masts, accidentally broken, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 6.—That the expense of warehouse rent at a port of refuge, on cargo, necessarily discharged there, the expense of re-shipping it, and the outward port charges at that port, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 7.—That the damage done to ship, cargo and freight, by carrying a press of sail, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 8.—That wages and provisions for the ship's crew ought to be allowed to the ship-owner in general average, from the date the ship reaches a port of refuge in distress until the date on which she leaves it.

Rule 9.—That when the amount of expenses is less than the value of the property finally saved, the contributing values of ship, freight and cargo, ought to be their values to the owners of them respectively at the termination of the adventure.

Rule 10.—That when the amount of expenses is greater than the value of the property saved, the proceeds of the property so saved ought to be applied towards those expenses, and the excess of the expenses over the proceeds ought to be apportioned as if the whole property had finally reached its destination.

Rule 11.—That, in fixing the value of freight, the wages and charges up to the date of the general average act ought not to be deducted, and the wages and port charges after that date ought to be deducted from the gross freight, at the risk of the ship-owner.

All the contents of this report of Judge MARVIN are entered at length on the minutes of the Chamber, and it is not deemed essential to enter more at length into the subject in this historical sketch.

The President announced the report of the Special Committee, prepared by Mr. A. A. Low, in reference to steam communication between San Francisco and China, the consideration of which had been deferred to this time. The report and draft of a memorial to Congress had been printed and distributed among the members. The subject had awakened a good deal of attention, and, after a free discussion, in which the following members took part, viz., Messrs. A. A. Low, W. T. COLEMAN, F. A. CONKLING, C. H. MARSHALL, E. NYE, R. PHELPS and P. M. WETMORE, the memorial was adopted by a large majority, and ordered to be transmitted to Congress.

It may not be out of place, in making up this brief record of the important subjects brought before the Chamber, to mention that these proceedings relating to the Eastern mail doubtless had their influence on the action of Congress, out of which grew the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, one of the most extensive and complete steam mail enterprises which has distinguished the present age; an organization which any nation might be proud of.

These lines close the operations of the Chamber to the termination of the year 1860. It will be noticed, even by the casual reader, that the business transacted has been onerous and engrossing; that numerous committees have been actively at work, and that, whatever may be the result as affecting the interests of commerce, the representatives of that branch of public industry in this body have certainly not neglected nor imperfectly performed their duties. We are now approaching an important crisis in the affairs, not only of commerce, but of the nation, and every confidence may be indulged that the Chamber of Commerce will be found faithful in all the relations of duty it has assumed.

At the regular meeting in January, 1861, the Quarantine question was still further discussed, and a resolution adopted instructing the committee on that subject to inquire into the practical operation of the suggestions made in the message of the Governor.

Mr. WETMORE, delegate to the National Quarantine Convention, recently in session in Boston, made a verbal report on the proceedings of that body.

At the February meeting a report was announced from the Philadelphia Board of Trade on "Collisions at Sea."

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Executive Committee, presented a remonstrance to Congress against the passage of the proposed bill in relation to the tariff. The memorial was debated by Messrs. OGDEN, OPDYKE, LOW and PHELPS, and adopted, with directions for its transmission to Congress.

The Chamber ordered that a Committee, consisting of the following, Messrs. OPDYKE, MALI, MARSHALL, J. J. PHELPS and DUER, should visit the seat of government, and urge upon Congress the views of the preceding memorial.

Application was directed to be made to the Legislature for increase of powers to the Committee of Arbitration.

Further action was taken on the question of Quarantine, in view of proceedings impending at Albany.

At the meeting in March, Mr. OPDYKE, Chairman of Committee on Quarantine, applied for and received authority to send a remonstrance to the Legislature in relation to regulations sought to be imposed upon vessels entering or leaving port.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee appointed to visit Washington to oppose the "Morrill Tariff Bill," reported a conference with the Committee of Congress, the result of which was to obtain some modifications of the bill; but other objections still remained to the proposed enactment, and the efforts of the committee would be continued.

Mr. EZRA NYE, from the committee appointed at a former meeting on the subject of opening the coasting trade of the United States to British ships, in exchange for a similar privilege to American ships in British waters, submitted a majority report.

The majority, Messrs. NYE, SLATE, F. W. JONES and W. T. COLEMAN, unite in rejecting the proposition, and refer at length to the facts and interests involved in the question; referring, on some points, to the views expressed in the Chamber by Mr. LINDSAY, of England.

Mr. WILLIAM NELSON submitted a minority report.

The subject was laid over for further consideration.

At the stated meeting, April 4th, the reports on the coasting trade were called up, and a debate of some length ensued. On motion of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

At this period the transactions of the Chamber became national in their character. Revolt against the authority of the national government had broken out in South Carolina; the troops of the United States, in garrison at Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, had been fired on by an organized military force; the flag of the Union had been dishonored, and insurrection had assumed the attitude of armed rebellion against the laws of the country.

The tidings flashed over the electric wire, that Sumter had been assaulted, startled the public mind and called up a degree of enthusiasm never before equalled in this city. All business for the time was at a stand. Eminent citizens crowded the streets and took counsel together in the emergency, anxious and earnest to fulfill whatever duty of patriotism the occasion might demand.

The determination of the government to assert and maintain its authority was manifested in the proclamation of President LINCOLN calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers. This energetic appeal added to the all-pervading excitement. Instant arrangements were made for the enlisting of volunteers and the mustering of organized militia regiments. The quota of troops from New-York was ready for duty with a celerity which gave undeniable assurance of the loyal feeling of the people.

In accordance with the popular feeling, a special meeting of the Chamber was called for April 19th, and it was more largely attended than any previous meeting for many years past. All the rooms were thrown open, and were crowded by an anxious and earnest concourse of members.

Mr. PERIT, President, occupied the chair and made the following remarks:

We are assembled to-day in special meeting, at the written request of many of our members, according to the requirements of our by-laws. It has been the habit of this Board not to intermeddle with the political questions which agitate the country; but there are occasions on which the ordinary rules of proceeding must give way to peculiar emergencies, and such an occasion has arisen to-day. The nation has, in the course of events sudden and unexpected, reached a crisis unprecedented in our history, when the safety of the government is threatened, and when the President of the United States,

compelled by this alarming state of things, has called on the citizens to rally to the defence of the government. As an influential body of men in this commercial centre, we are bound to respond heartily to this call. I trust, gentlemen, that in the discussion of this morning, we shall forget all party distinctions, and, with unanimity and warm hearts, rally in support of a constitution and government the best in the world, and under which we have lived and prospered since the close of the Revolutionary war. All which has been ours in time past, and which constitutes our hope for time to come, is at stake. Under the specious name of secession, traitors have seized the public property, have attacked the national forts, and are now threatening the national capital. The prime of our young men are marching to its defence. Let us meet the crisis like patriots and men. There can be no neutrality now—we are either for the country or for its enemies.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE then said: Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, which I hope will meet with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Chamber. They have been carefully compiled, and I will now read them:

Whereas, Our country has, in the course of events, reached a crisis unprecedented in its past history, exposing it to extreme dangers, and involving the most momentous results; and *whereas*, the President of the United States has, by his proclamation, made known the dangers which threaten the stability of the government, and called upon the people to rally in support of the Constitution and laws; and *whereas*, the merchants of New-York, represented in this Chamber, have a deep stake in the results which may flow from the present exposed state of national affairs, as well as a jealous regard for the honor of that flag under whose protection they have extended the commerce of this city to the remotest parts of the world; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber, alive to the perils which have been gathering around our cherished form of government, and menacing its overthrow, has witnessed, with lively satisfaction, the determination of the President to maintain the Constitution and vindicate the supremacy of government and law at every hazard.

Resolved, That the so-called secession of some of the Southern States have at last culminated in open war against the United States, the American people can no longer defer their decision between anarchy or despotism, on the one side, and on the other liberty, order and law, under the most benign government the world has ever known.

Resolved, That this Chamber, forgetful of past differences of political opinion among its members, will, with unanimity and patriotic ardor, support the government in this great crisis; and it hereby

pledges its best efforts to sustain its credit and facilitate its financial operations. It also confidently appeals to all men of wealth to join in these efforts.

Resolved, That while deploring the advent of civil war, which has been precipitated on the country by the madness of the South, the Chamber is persuaded that policy and humanity alike demand that it should be met by the most prompt and energetic measures; and it accordingly recommends to government the instant adoption and prosecution of a policy so vigorous and resistless that it will crush out treason now and forever.

Resolved, That the proposition of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to issue letters of marque to whomsoever may apply for them, emanating, as it does, from no recognised government, is without the sanction of public law, but piratical in its tendencies, and therefore deserving the stern condemnation of the civilized world. It cannot result in the fitting out of regular privateers, but may, in infesting the ocean with piratical cruisers, armed with traitorous commissions, despoil our commerce and that of all other maritime nations.

Resolved, That in view of this threatening evil, it is, in the opinion of this Chamber, the duty of our government to issue at once a proclamation warning all persons that privateering, under the commissions proposed, will be dealt with as simple piracy. It owes this duty not merely to itself, but to other maritime nations, who have a right to demand that the United States government shall promptly discountenance every attempt within its borders to legalize piracy. It should also, at the earliest moment, blockade every Southern port, so as to prevent the egress and ingress of such vessels.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send copies of these resolutions to the Chambers of Commerce of other cities, inviting their co-operation in such measures as may be deemed most effective in strengthening the hands of government in this emergency.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Chamber, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Mr. OPDYKE then spoke as follows: In framing these resolutions, every thing appertaining to party feeling has been carefully excluded, and they have emanated from patriotic motives. The Federal flag has been lowered at the command of armed traitors. The President has appealed to the country to come and rescue that flag, and he believed the feeling of the Chamber in this emergency to be, to tender their support and countenance to the government, to show they justly appreciate and love this, the best government the sun shone upon. He hoped the Chamber had come ready to vote, so as to give an increased emphasis to their proceedings by an unanimous approval.

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN thereupon moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Remarks were then made by Messrs. JAMES GALLATIN, ISAAC PHILLIPS, ROYAL PHELPS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, PROSPER M. WETMORE, JAMES BOORMAN, Governor JOHN A. KING, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL and JOHN A. STEVENS.

The resolutions were then put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted—the members standing in their places, and closing with three cheers.

Mr. GALLATIN then brought an important subject before the meeting, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That there be a special committee of the following named gentlemen, with power to add to their number, namely: P. PERIT, STEWART BROWN, W. H. ASPINWALL, J. J. ASTOR, Jr., A. BELMONT, J. M. MORRISON, M. TAYLOR, G. S. COE, F. A. PALMER, J. Q. JONES, D. R. MARTIN and J. CAMPBELL, Jr., to procure subscriptions for the balance of the stock of the United States authorized to be issued under the act of February 8th last, amounting to about \$8,000,000, and communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

Mr. GALLATIN's name was added to the committee.

An incidental remark may here be made, showing the earnest patriotism of the members, that, before the adjournment of the Select Committee named, the entire amount of the eight millions of stock was subscribed, and the Treasury Department duly notified.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE then submitted a resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, for the appointment of a committee to collect funds to be used in aid of the enlisted volunteers and their families.

The committee was named as follows: Messrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, ROYAL PHELPS, ROBERT H. McCURDY, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, THEODORE DEHON and PROSPER M. WETMORE.

The committee was immediately organized, with Mr. DODGE, Chairman; Mr. DEHON, Treasurer; and Mr. WETMORE, Secretary.

The subscription lists were opened while the business of the Chamber was in progress, and over forty thousand dollars was subscribed.

Mr. DEHON submitted, and the Chamber adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, War against the Constitution and Government of these United States has been commenced, and is carried on by a certain

combination of individuals assuming to act for States at the South claiming to have seceded from the United States ; and *whereas*, such combinations have officially promulgated an invitation for the enrolment of vessels to act under their authorization, as so-called "privateers" against the flag and commerce of these United States ; therefore,

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, That the United States Government be recommended and urged to blockade the ports of such States, or any other State that shall join them ; and that this measure is demanded for defence in war, as also for protection to the commerce of the United States against these so-called "privateers," invited to enrol under the authority of such States.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York pledges its hearty and cordial support to such measures as the Government of the United States may, in its wisdom, inaugurate and carry through in the blockade of such ports.

The Chamber thereupon adjourned. Probably no meeting of this body had ever been held at which proceedings of equal interest had been brought before it.

The subscription of funds for the aid of volunteers, then first called into the field, was continued uninterruptedly, until, finally, it reached the sum of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and had become merged in the more enlarged organization known as the Union Defence Committee.

A due regard for the faithful details of history will justify the remark, that this meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 19th of April, was the first incident in the Great Uprising of the Northern people in support of the national cause.

The sentiments expressed in the resolutions, clearly defined and boldly announced, coming from so influential and responsible a body as that representing the merchants and bankers of New-York, not only strengthened the arm of the national government and confirmed the loyal feeling of the people at home, but inspired confidence and hope in the hearts of all friends of the American Union in distant lands.

The estimation in which this action of the Chamber was held by the national authorities at Washington is declared in the following letter from the Secretary of State :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 26th April, 1861.

TO PELATIAH PERIT, Esq're,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York :

SIR: The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, concerning

the present attitude of public affairs, although sent forward so early as the 20th instant, have, in consequence of postal obstructions, only just now reached this department.

I have lost no time in submitting them to the President of the United States.

He directs me to assure the Chamber of Commerce that he has read the resolutions with the highest appreciation of the loyalty, patriotism and liberality of that body; and, to the end that they may find a just place in the history of this, the most important crisis save one that our country has been called to meet, I have deposited the resolutions in the archives of the government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Following in succession to this meeting of the Chamber, came the immense gathering of the people of New-York in Union Square, on the 20th of April; from the sentiments of which assemblage undoubtedly the loyal tone was taken, and the public spirit of the country aroused to a sense of patriotic duty, which was not subdued until armed hostilities had ceased in the field.

A special meeting was held April 25th, to adopt formally the recent act of the legislature enlarging the jurisdiction and confirming the action of the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. WETMORE, who had attended at Albany to secure the passage of this law, against which considerable opposition had arisen, on the ground that it interfered unjustly with the rights and interests of the legal profession, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce hereby accepts and binds itself to act under the law of the legislature of the State of New-York in relation to this Chamber. (*Passed April 15, 1861.*)

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. B. F. MANIERRE, of this State, the Honorable Speaker, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and other members of that body; and to Hon. Messrs. LUCIUS ROBINSON, BENJAMIN F. CAMP, JOHN HARDY, NATHAN COMSTOCK and others, of the Assembly, for their active personal exertions in successfully urging the passage of the bill to amend the charter of this Chamber through the legislature, at its recent session.

At the annual meeting, in May, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS proposed the unanimous re-election of Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, the present incumbent, to the office of President for the ensuing year, and he was so chosen.

Mr. PERIT, in returning thanks, said that it had been his intention

to retire from the office of President at this time, but he felt that, at this period, when the public relations of the country were so disturbed, it was the duty of every man to be at the post where he could render the most efficient service; consequently, as the Chamber had unanimously chosen him to preside for the ensuing year, he would devote himself to its interests.

Messrs. PHELPS and LOW were respectfully re-elected Vice-Presidents unanimously.

In June, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS suggested the propriety of adopting some measure to commemorate the gallantry evinced by the garrison of Fort Sumter, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Chamber, after consultation with and subject to the approval of Colonel ANDERSON or his second in command, cause to be prepared a suitable medal to be presented to each of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the late garrison of Fort Sumter, as a testimonial of merit for gallant service.

The resolution was modified to include the defenders of Fort Pickens, under command of Lieutenant SLEMMER, and unanimously adopted.

At the meeting of July 3, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman of the Committee on City Defences, reported, that in performing the duty assigned them, the committee had visited a portion of the fortifications in person, and, though unable to find leisure to visit the whole, they had such information from reliable sources as to give them a knowledge sufficiently precise in regard to the actual condition of the works and armaments; the committee had, therefore, prepared a memorial to Congress relating to the same.

The memorial stated at length the deficiencies in the harbor defences of New-York, and suggesting remedies. The memorial closed by asking Congress:

First. To furnish all the existing fortifications with new armaments of the heaviest metal, and most approved style, and with proper garrisons.

Second. To complete, at the earliest possible moment, the fortifications at Sandy Hook and Fort Tompkins on Staten Island.

Third. To construct floating batteries of iron to guard the Swash and minor channels, and to aid the forts in repelling or sinking iron-cased steamers.

The memorial was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the President and to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. OPDYKE stated that further measures of defence had been proposed, including the organizing and equipment of an independent battalion of artillery, for harbor and coast defence, and a Special Committee was named to present the subject at Washington.

In connection with this subject, information was communicated to the Chamber by Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, that the War Department had given direction to the Chief Engineer to take immediate measures for the defence of the harbor.

Mr. Low submitted the following :

Whereas, The Government of the United States is engaged in a contest for the suppression of rebellion, and for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, which is destined to make a large demand upon the pecuniary resources of the country, and the demand must chiefly be met by means of repeated loans ;

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, the success of the proposed loans will depend upon the enactment by Congress, now in session, of revenue and internal tax bills adapted to the existing emergency ; or that, if the Government should succeed in procuring money without making wise provision for the reimbursement of principal and interest, it will be upon terms discreditable to the national name and prejudicial to the national interest.

The subject was discussed by several members, adopted and ordered to be transmitted to Congress.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL offered the following, which was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the tariff bill now under consideration in Congress should be framed so as to produce revenue only, and without regard to protection.

At the stated meeting August 7th, Ex-Governor J. A. WRIGHT, late Minister to the Court of Prussia, was introduced to the Chamber by the President, and made an interesting address on the public affairs of the United States, as viewed in Europe.

On motion of Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, a vote of thanks was tendered to Governor WRIGHT.

A special meeting of the Chamber was held at Irving Hall, September 3d, to receive the Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, by whom an able and brilliant address was delivered upon being introduced to the audience by the President. Thanks were voted to Judge HOLT, and his address was ordered to be published.

At the meeting September 5th, Mr. OPDYKE stated, that with the concurrence of the President and several members of the Chamber, he had prepared a few resolutions on the subject of the war and the condition of the country, which he would submit for consideration :

Whereas, The progress of the war in defence of the Union and Constitution has given evidence of a degree of strength and energy on the part of those who are madly striving to destroy them, which can only be subdued by the marshalling of an overwhelming force; and *whereas*, it is evident that to this end all the resources, both in men and means, in the loyal States, will be needed, if we would avoid a protracted struggle and secure the blessings of an early, honorable and enduring peace; and *whereas*, humanity and interest alike demand the speedy attainment of this end: therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber, in view of the unexpected magnitude of the contest, deems it a duty to renew its pledge to the government of earnest sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the members of the Chamber, having entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the head of the Treasury Department, will exert their best efforts individually and collectively, and in their connections with moneyed institutions, to strengthen the financial resources and credit of the government.

Resolved, That this Chamber pledges to the government its unfaltering support in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until every rebel has laid down his arms, and every State returned to its allegiance. The contest, it believes, admits of no other termination, since any other basis of peace would dishonor the nation, and prove to the world that our cherished form of popular government is a failure.

Resolved, That all aid afforded to the enemy, either by supplying means of prosecuting the war, or by openly advocating their cause, is treasonable, and should be promptly punished with the utmost rigor of the law and by the stern rebuke of public opinion.

Resolved, That the decisive course recently adopted by the government and its commanding officers, affords gratifying proof that the future of this contest is not to be controlled by the quixotic idea of prosecuting war in the spirit of peace, but that the guilty conspirators will be made to feel, both in their persons and their property, all the rigors that the usages of civilized warfare will justify.

Remarks were made by Messrs. OPDYKE, WETMORE and STRONG, and the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. F. A. CONKLING, were adopted :

Resolved, That the interests of commerce, which is the vital essence of every system of public credit, as well as the protection

of the national territory, demand the most active measures on the part of the government for the defence of the harbors on the Atlantic coast.

Resolved, That the defences of the harbor of New-York, in their present unfinished condition, are deemed by competent engineers insufficient to the protection of this port, and that we earnestly invoke the attention of the public authorities to the necessity of perfecting a system of fortifications adequate to the security of the vast interests involved.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL moved that, as the sense of this Chamber, the acknowledgments of every loyal citizen are due to the authorities who designed, and to the naval and military officers who executed the recent operations upon the southern coast of the United States; and that Commodore STRINGHAM, of the navy, Major-General BUTLER, of the army, and the officers and men engaged under them, are entitled to the highest distinction for their skill and gallant bearing in accomplishing such an important result with so little sacrifice of human life.

The above was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to the officers named.

Commodore STRINGHAM was thereupon unanimously elected an honorary member of the Chamber.

At the meeting October 3d, Mr. A. C. RICHARDS, from the Committee on presenting Medals to the garrisons of Forts Sumter and Pickens, reported, that for procuring the required number of one hundred and sixty-eight medals one thousand five hundred dollars would be necessary; and, under the lead of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, steps were taken to raise that sum at once.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE offered the following, which was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare and submit, at the next meeting of the Chamber, a memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking that authority be granted to the Assay Office in this city to coin for the national currency such portion of gold and silver bullion, which may be in the Treasury of the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

At the meeting November 7th, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS brought to the attention of the Chamber the subject of some needful action on the Law of Bankruptcy, and gave notice of a meeting to be held to consider the same.

Mr. DENNING DUER, after some appropriate and feeling remarks upon the career, public services and retirement of Lieutenant-

General SCOTT from the command of the army, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, at this, its first meeting after the retirement of Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT from the command of the army of the United States, desires to join its voice to that of the constituted authorities of the nation and of the people at large, in bearing testimony to the signal services of Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, and to his illustrious example as a man, a soldier and a citizen, through a period of more than half a century. In war, always successful; in adverse circumstances, never discouraged; in the moment of victory, never unduly elated; provident of the blood of the soldiers, and steadily set against any self-aggrandizement at the cost of a single life unnecessarily hazarded; alike in peace and in war respecting the sanctity of the law and subordinating arms to the civil authority; he passed through his long career without a stain upon his name, or a departure from the character of an able, upright Christian, soldier and gentleman.

Once and again, when foreign war seemed to threaten our country, we have turned instinctively to the great soldier as our mediator for peace, and never in vain; and now, when the crime of the age—the rebellion of the Southern States—broke out, he whose warning voice in advance was fatally unheeded, stood forth faithful among the faithless, and, with his great name and strong arm, bearing aloft the flag of our Union, sprinkled in times past with his blood, and blazing all over with his exploits, he planted it on the dome of the Capitol, and, inaugurating the new President beneath its folds, rescued the nation from anarchy.

Later still, when baffled traitors, rushing to arms, beleaguered the capital with overwhelming forces, and the head of the nation called all loyal men to the rescue, WINFIELD SCOTT, at Washington, was our sword and buckler, and to him flocked instantly thousands and tens of thousands of our countrymen.

And now, when the sublime uprising of the people has arrested the danger, the glorious veteran, broken with the trials of war, asks permission to remit to young and able hands the chief command, and gracefully retires, crowned with every honor that a grateful country can bestow—faithful in all the past to one flag, one constitution, one country and one great name of America.

The Chamber of Commerce deems it a privilege to express its sense of such eminent services, and to place upon its records the memorial of grateful appreciation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be presented to General SCOTT.

After further complimentary remarks in regard to General SCOTT, Messrs. DENNING DUER, THOMAS SUFFERN, GEORGE W. BLUNT, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, A. A. LOW, and the President, Mr. PERIT,

were appointed a Committee to wait on General SCOTT and deliver to him the resolutions.

Mr. A. A. Low alluded to the necessity for a line of properly armed steamships between San Francisco, China and Japan, for the protection of American commerce, and to obviate the delays of a communication with China by the way of England.

Mr. Low took this occasion to state that he had received advices direct from China in thirty-five days, which would have taken seventy-five days to reach him by the European route.

Mr. Low then offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of a line of steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, to be suitably armed for the protection of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean, and of sufficient speed to insure a rapid transmission of the mails.

Messrs. A. A. Low, EZRA NYE and WILLIAM T. COLEMAN were appointed such committee.

Mr. DAVID OGDEN caused a resolution to be adopted, urging the State authorities to keep the canal communications open to the latest period possible.

At the special meeting, November 13, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE brought forward the important question of maintaining in the courts of law of the United States the rights of original creditors against debtors in Southern States; and in support of his views, offered for consideration a memorial to the President of the United States, which was approved, and ordered to be transmitted to the Executive, as follows :

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, *November 13, 1861.*

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents, that the subject now held under the consideration of your excellency, touching the power and jurisdiction of the provost-judge at Alexandria in certain actions of debt brought before him, involves questions of the deepest import to the mercantile interests of this country. Citizens of States, now in rebellion, owe to citizens of loyal States a commercial debt, estimated at little less than \$200,000,000. At present there are no means of collecting any portion of these debts, nor can there be, until the authority of the United States Government is re-established in the

rebellious States. In fact, these States have made the payment of any such debt a criminal offence of the highest grade, and they have also provided by law for their confiscation and appropriation to the uses of the rebel government.

Under these circumstances the unfortunate creditors are constrained to look to their government for relief. They are aware that government can grant this relief only in the degree in which its authority is re-established, but to that extent they feel that they have a right to claim, on grounds of justice and sound policy, its friendly and earnest interposition. The restoration of the United States authority will follow the march of the federal army, and must thus be accomplished by degrees. It has already commenced. The district of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, is now within the lines of the federal army. No civil authority exists there, but a military governor has been appointed, and a provost court established. Your memorialists respectfully submit, that under such circumstances it is an imperative necessity that these military authorities should exercise all the functions of local government. A state of war does not destroy the social relations of man; and unless there exists, in its immediate presence, some kind of authority to protect the rights of persons and property, and to enforce the obligations of contracts, it would leave no traces of property behind it to satisfy the claims of creditors and others.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance, that loyal citizens should have means of enforcing their claims against debtors in reconquered districts during the transition state, when the military is the only existing power. If their legal rights be postponed until the re-establishment of civil tribunals, it is not likely that any property will be found to satisfy their claims. The chances are, that most of it will have been appropriated to disloyal purposes.

Again, the honest and loyal debtor in the reconquered district, who should desire to prosecute his business and pay his debts, would find himself greatly embarrassed by the crushing competition of disloyalists, and others intending to put their creditors at defiance. This very difficulty, it is said, has been already felt at Alexandria.

The political effect of this temporary immunity, if it were granted to rebel debtors, could not fail to prove most injurious to the federal cause; for it could scarcely be expected that rebels would become loyal when loyalty would deprive them of a plausible ground for refusing to satisfy the just demands of their creditors. The immunity, in short, would be equivalent to paying a premium for treason.

For the reasons stated, your committee deem it essential to justice, and the early suppression of this wicked rebellion, as well as due to the mercantile interests of the country, which has sustained the government with such patriotic zeal and liberality, that the action of the Provost Court at Alexandria should be sustained by the administration, and that it should also be the invariable practice to establish such courts, with plenary power in civil causes, in every district that falls into the military possession of the United States government. It is said that the practice of this government in

California, for some ten years after that territory came into its possession, affords a precedent for the adoption of this policy. But whether this be so or not, there can be no doubt but justice and expediency alike demand its adoption in the present exigency. The rules and usages of war are governed by the necessities that arise in its actual presence, subject only to such restraints as justice, mercy and other principles of Christianity impose. It will infringe none of those to compel the disloyal debtor to appropriate the property to the payment of debts justly due to loyal creditors.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully urge your excellency to sanction the action of the Alexandria court, and to establish similar tribunals wherever the federal army establishes its authority in a rebellious city or district.

At the meeting in December, Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, from the committee in relation to conferring coinage powers on the Assay Office at New-York, submitted an elaborate report, with valuable tables for reference, and accompanied by a memorial to Congress, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted.

Mr. Low, from the committee appointed on the subject of armed mail communication with China and Japan, reported the following :

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, *December 5th*, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled :

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents: That in a memorial adopted on the 4th day of October, 1860, and presented at the following session of Congress, it was attempted to be shown that an extension of the postal facilities of the United States was necessary alike for the development of the commerce of the country, and for the maintenance of the country's high position among the maritime nations of the world.

The following facts are stated in proof of this position :

1. That, through subsidies granted by the British government, a line of mail steamers had been established between England and the United States in the year 1840, and, through the same means, had been continued to this day.

2. That this line of steamers had succeeded in wresting from our packet ships the most valuable portion of the carrying-trade across the Atlantic, of which, before, they had entire control.

3. That similar results had been obtained, to the great benefit of British Commerce, through the extension of lines of mail steamers to Brazil and other countries.

4. That the British mail steamer secures, on every route it

traverses, in addition to the most valuable freight, most of the passenger traffic—carrying to England, or *via* England, the men of wealth, the merchant and the traveller, as well as the “swift orders” for merchandise.

5. That the United States, at the present day, are mainly dependent upon British steamers for the transmission of letters to Brazil, the southern coast of South America, the Mediterranean Sea, the east and west coasts of Africa, the ports of India, the Mauritius, Singapore, Java, Siam, the Phillipine Islands, Australia, New-Zealand, and all the ports of China and Japan.

6. That in its various lines of mail steamers, the British government has a ready resource for transports in case of sudden war; and, at the same time, has at its command effective vessels, easily armed for purposes of attack and defence.

That all the advantages possessed by Great Britain, to the ready access afforded by her naval packets to the ports of China and Japan—to that vast field of commerce of which it is customary to speak as being east of the Cape of Good Hope—might be secured to our own country by the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan; and that such line, by facilitating intercourse with those extensive empires and other less populous regions referred to, would enable the American merchant to compete, on equal terms, with his commercial rivals in England and on the Continent.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Chamber of Commerce solicited of Congress a general extension of the American ocean mail service, but more especially such encouragement by subsidy, or otherwise, as may be necessary for the establishment on the Pacific of the line of steamers above referred to.

The completion of the line of telegraph from New-York to San Francisco, by means of which communication between the two places is had in a day, imparts new interest to the subject, and prompts your petitioners to renew their appeal.

The uncertainties and perils to commerce, resulting from civil war, and the possibility of other complications, while they strengthen the desire of the American merchant to be relieved of a condition of dependency on a foreign power for the transmission of his correspondence, present the most cogent reasons for urging upon Congress the measures referred to, as a means of protection as well as a source of convenience to our commerce.

An increasing traffic in merchandise, in treasure and in passengers, to and from California—to be greatly enlarged when a line of semi-monthly steamers is established—would do much to sustain such an enterprise, but it cannot be inaugurated and maintained without the co-operating aid of government.

The Peninsular and Oriental line, connecting England and all the European States with China and other nations of the East, requires imperial support, and this would be a powerful competitor to the American enterprise whenever it is undertaken.

Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York ask of the Congress of the United States to give to this subject such early attention as is due to a great national interest, which is necessary to a proper development of the national commerce and to the gratification of a just national pride.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the select committee be accepted, the memorial adopted, and copies transmitted without delay to the Senators in Congress from this State, and to the Hon. F. A. CONKLING, Representative in Congress from this city, with a request that the same be presented as early as practicable, and the prayer thereof urged upon the attention of their respective bodies.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, moved the following:

Whereas, our commerce with Europe is very much exposed to depredations of rebel pirates, there being no armed national vessels in readiness to protect American property at this time; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber appoint a committee to draft a respectful memorial to the Executive, requesting the speedy dispatch of two or more armed vessels to watch the European track on the ocean, for the protection of our marine interests, and to present such memorial with as little delay as possible.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. MARSHALL, TILESTON and LATHERS were thereupon appointed to carry the same into effect.

At the stated meeting, January 2d, 1862, the second Vice-President, Mr. A. A. Low, in the chair, Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, from the Select Committee to memorialize the Executive of the United States on the subject of our foreign commerce, and its exposure to capture by rebel pirates, submitted the following report, accompanied by verbal explanations:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

The committee appointed on the 5th of December last, to prepare and present to the President of the United States a memorial, requesting him to dispatch armed vessels of war to the coast of Europe for the protection of our merchant vessels against depredations by rebel privateers, respectfully

REPORT:

That, in pursuance of the resolution of the Chamber, they caused a memorial to the President to be prepared, which was signed by the proper officers, and to which the seal of the Chamber was affixed, and a copy of which is hereto annexed.

That on the 16th day of December last, the committee proceeded to Washington, for the purpose of presenting the memorial in person, and of taking such further action as might tend to secure the object sought to be obtained; and, immediately upon their arrival, made arrangements for an interview with the President on the morning of the 17th December.

On the last mentioned day, pursuant to appointment, the committee waited upon the President, at the Executive Mansion, and were cordially received by him. The memorial was presented and read to the President by the Chairman of the committee, and each member of the committee then briefly addressed the President, urging the necessity of prompt and vigorous action on the part of the government, in accordance with the prayer of the memorial.

The President, in reply, expressed his conviction of the importance of the subject, and the propriety of sending to the coast of Europe, for the protection of merchant vessels, such armed ships as could be employed for that purpose, with proper regard to the present exigencies of the naval service on our own coast. He promised to lay the matter before the cabinet, at their meeting, to be held on the same day.

The committee then called upon the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, at their respective departments, and asked their co-operation in securing the desired end; receiving, in reply, satisfactory assurances of the readiness of each of those cabinet officers to unite in recommending immediate action on the part of the government.

The committee also had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy, and pressed the subject upon his special attention. He informed them, that upon hearing of the destruction of the "Harvey Birch," he had despatched one vessel of war to the coast of England for the protection of our commerce, and that he would, as soon as possible, send one or two more.

The committee are of opinion, that by the action of the Chamber on this important subject, and its presentation to the Executive, as above stated, it is fully before the government in such manner as to secure all the relief which could be expected in the present condition of our national affairs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,	} Committee.
THOMAS TILESTON,	
RICHARD LATHERS,	

Memorial to the President, on the subject of dispatching a naval force to the coast of Europe for protection of American commerce against privateers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, December 10, 1861.

To his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respect-

fully ask your attention to the necessity which now exists for the speedy dispatch of armed vessels of the United States to the coast of Europe, for the protection of our merchant marine trading between ports of the loyal States and European ports.

The destruction, in the English channel, on the 16th November last, by the rebel steamer *Nashville*, of the New-York packet ship *Harvey Birch*, one of our largest and finest carrying vessels, bound from Havre to New-York, gives rise to apprehensions that similar depredations on our commerce will be attempted with equal success, unless the most efficient measures for their prevention are taken at once.

The apprehensions thus excited have caused a great advance in the rates of insurance on both sides of the Atlantic, are producing much alarm among shippers and consignees, and also causing serious disquiet with regard to the safety of passengers. It is apparent that the outrages committed on the flag and commerce of the United States, hitherto confined to our own coasts, will be repeated wherever the opportunity occurs, unless promptly checked by the intervention of the government.

In behalf of the vast commercial and national interests thus imperiled, and to avert the disastrous consequences which will follow if the passage of our merchant ships on the great highways of European trade is liable to such fatal interruptions, we respectfully and urgently solicit that you will immediately cause to be stationed a sufficient number of steam vessels off the coast of Europe, where our commerce is most exposed, to guard against further acts of piracy upon our merchant marine, and to punish those who may attempt them.

By order of the Chamber.

P. PERIT, *President*.

J. SMITH HOMANS, *Secretary*.

The report was unanimously accepted, approved, and ordered on file.

At the instance of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the Chamber

Resolved, That the merchants of New-York have seen with regret the construction which the Secretary of the Treasury has put upon the late act of Congress in relation to an increase of duties on certain articles of merchandise; and that the Executive Committee of this Chamber be instructed to prepare a remonstrance to its being made applicable to goods in bond, imported prior to the passage of said law, and goods on shipboard on the 5th of August, 1861.

Mr. RICHARD LATHERS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Chamber be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to consider and digest a respectful memorial to Congress, asking for a speedy passage of effective laws, by which such equal taxation shall be levied on the several States, and such a judicious system of excise

established as to sustain the public credit, and form a stable basis for the payment of the interest, and the ultimate liquidation of the principal of the public debt.

Mr. LATHERS made an able argument in support of his resolution, which was entered at length on the minutes of the Chamber; and, after remarks by Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. DUER, the resolution was adopted.

The President informed the Chamber that the memorial on the subject of coinage at the assay office in this city had been presented in Congress and ordered to be printed by the Senate.

The members were invited by Mr. E. A. STEVENS to witness experiments in ordnance practice at Hoboken on the fourth instant.

At the special meeting, January 9th, Mr. MARSHALL called attention to the fact, that it was proposed in Congress to suspend work on the coast survey, and the Chamber expressed an earnest hope that such a measure might not prevail.

Proceedings at some length were had at this time in regard to the adoption by Congress of a special act for the regulating of revenue collections at the district of the City of New-York, to be under the direction of an officer to be known as the "Solicitor of Customs."

At the meeting held January 29th, the question was discussed at length, in a report signed by Messrs. A. A. LOW, MOSES H. GRINNELL and AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, which will be found entered on the minutes. The conclusions of the report were adverse to the proposed measure; and the committee recommended, in preference to the appointment of a solicitor, the creation of a commission to adjust differences between importers and the government.

After full discussion, the views of the report were sustained by the Chamber.

At the meeting, February 6th, in reply to certain remarks made in Albany in relation to arrangements for the permanent location of the post office on its present site, Mr. A. A. Low presented and read a full statement of the transactions connected with this subject. This paper, signed by Mr. A. A. Low, is entered at length on the minutes of the Chamber.

Mr. DENNING DUER submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the present financial condition of the government, and of the country, requires the immediate passage of the bill now before Congress, which authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 United States notes, as a circulating medium, and makes said notes, with the \$50,000,000 demand notes heretofore issued, a legal tender in payment of all debts.

Resolved, That the merchants of New-York will sustain the government, by all the means within their power, in giving credit and currency to these notes, until they can be placed on a specie basis by the imposition of taxes adequate for their redemption.

After debate, the resolutions were adopted, apparently much to the satisfaction of the Chamber.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE called the attention of the Chamber to the gallant conduct of Captain RINGGOLD, of the navy, on a recent occasion, and offered the following, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and of every friend of humanity, are eminently due to Captain CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, of the United States Navy, commanding the United States frigate Sabine, and to the officers and crew under his command, for gallant and humane conduct in rescuing a battalion of marines, four hundred in number, under the command of Major REYNOLDS, of the United States marine corps, from the transport steamer Governor, while in a sinking condition off the coast of South Carolina, on the night of the 2d of November last.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to Captain RINGGOLD, with a request that he will communicate the same to the officers and crew on board the frigate Sabine.

At the instance of Mr. GEORGE F. THOMÆ, the discussion was resumed as to the proposed measure of appointing a "Solicitor of the Customs," and steps were authorized to be taken to obtain further information on the subject.

In March, on motion of Mr. THOMÆ, the Chamber declared its approbation of the measure before the legislature for the establishment of the "Metropolitan Board of Health," and also in regard to Harbor Masters and Pilot Commissioners. These several subjects were referred to committees.

Mr. BLUNT referred to a proposition before the Senate of the United States, to form a Code of Marine Signals adapted to sea-coast service, and the Chamber declared its judgment averse to the proposition.

Action was taken at this time by the Chamber, against an act by the legislature to convey the quarantine grounds at Staten Island; in support of a modification or repeal of the usury laws; and in favor of asking the Governor of the State to name a resident citizen on the Board of State Assessors.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE called the attention of the Chamber to the course pursued by Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, of Birmingham, England, in reference to the struggle in which this country is now engaged :

He said, he desired to offer a resolution which he hoped would receive the favor of the Chamber, and he would ask permission to say a few words in relation to its object. The sentiments of the Chamber in regard to the existing contest were well known; he was not personally acquainted with any member who was doubtful of the result, or who was not earnest in pressing forward the great work of crushing out the rebellion. But a short time had elapsed since our eyes were anxiously turned toward the nations of Europe, to see what course would be taken by them in regard to the struggle we were maintaining for the preservation of the Union. Confident as we were of the justice of our cause, we could not be equally well assured of the course which the governments of France and England would adopt in reference to a controversy which affected their material interests. There were, doubtless, in other countries, many friends of free government, and of an impartial administration of the code of international law, who were disposed to see justice done to us as a nation; but it was nevertheless true, that public sentiment, both in England and France, had been insidiously perverted to our injury. It required a fearless mind, an earnest love for the principles of public justice, and a perfect acquaintance with the organization of our government, to give effect to any individual effort in behalf of the national cause. But a statesman of England had been found with all the requisite powers of mind and sense of justice effectually to perform the duty. It was almost needless to say in this Chamber that JOHN BRIGHT was the man. Careless of the anathemas from the Thunderer, of Threadneedle-street, unintimidated by the power that surrounds the government of England, on the hustings and in Parliament, JOHN BRIGHT had enunciated principles which lie at the root of free government, and had nobly and manfully advocated the cause of a distant people struggling to maintain their national existence. The Chamber of Commerce had frequently given its thanks, and occasionally its testimonials, to brave men, in commemoration of some gallant action which had won the applause and deserved the commendation of the friends of humanity and loyal duty. How much the more were our acknowledgments due to one who had periled his position in public life, encountered all the fierce opposition of prejudice and error, while battling for principles which, if maintained, might preserve peace and honor among nations. These are some of the considerations which had induced him to submit to the Chamber the resolution, which he would now read:

In view of the great interests of humanity and civilization, and the principles of free government involved in the contest for maintaining the integrity of the American Union and the authority of the national government, and under the obligations of duty to an eminent and intrepid friend of freedom, order and justice, who has earnestly and disinterestedly given expression to his sympathy with our national cause, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, does hereby record its grateful sense of the intelligent, eloquent, just and fearless manner in which Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, of Birmingham,

has advocated, before the people of England and in the British Parliament, the principles of constitutional liberty and international justice for which the American people are contending.

Ordered, That these proceedings be communicated to Mr. BRIGHT, and published.

The name of Mr. BRIGHT was received with enthusiastic applause, and the resolution was unanimously adopted by acclamation.

At the special meeting, March 12th, called to take into consideration the subject of the public defence, Mr. P. M. WETMORE made some remarks on the recent victorious advance of the Union forces, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That all praise and honor are due to the President of the United States, to the eminent loyal citizens he has taken into his councils, and to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, for the wisdom, patriotism and skill which have directed the recent movements of the national forces, and for the devotion, endurance and heroic bravery which have marked their victorious progress by land and sea, illustrating, by a combined series of brilliant operations, the military and naval character of the country.

Resolved, That this Chamber heartily unites in the general expressions of joy and thankfulness which rises from every loyal portion of the country, in acknowledgment of the signal successes which have attended the national arms. Over the distant mountains of Arkansas and Missouri, through the valleys of Virginia and the gorges of Tennessee and Kentucky, on the broad Western rivers and along the Atlantic coast of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, the stars and stripes are again unfolded, glorious emblems of the national power, which give assurance to every loyal citizen that the day of doubt and danger has passed away for ever, and that the doom of treason has been spoken.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT alluded to the recent success of the steam battery Monitor, and the skill of her commander in the engagement with the rebel steamer Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to Lieutenant WORDEN :

Whereas, It is proper that this Chamber should express its approbation on occasions of great acts of heroism ; and

Whereas, Lieutenant-Commanding JOHN L. WORDEN, United States Navy, did, on board the Monitor steam battery, then untried and just arrived from a perilous passage, engage a vessel of war five times the size of the Monitor and four times her armament, this vessel being then engaged in the destruction of our ships of war ; and

Whereas, The Monitor, handled with great skill and gallantry, did succeed in driving off the Merrimac; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be presented to Lieutenant-Commanding JOHN L. WORDEN, his officers and crew, for the great skill and daring shown by them in the recent conflict with the rebel steamer Merrimac.

MR. CHARLES H. MARSHALL offered a series of resolutions, which occasioned considerable debate, as implying some censure on the naval authorities; but the following resolutions, submitted by him, were received with much applause, and adopted:

Resolved, That under the protecting care of Divine Providence, the safety of property and life in the waters connected with Hampton Roads, if not also of other important harbors on the Atlantic coast, are due to the scientific skill of Captain ERICSSON, who designed the Monitor, and to the able, energetic and gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Commanding WORDEN and those under his command, who successfully defended the honor of the National flag.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to adopt efficient measures for the future protection of Hampton Roads.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the bill now pending in Congress, for building ten mail-clad vessels, ought to be passed without delay.

Captain ERICSSON was then introduced to the Chamber by Mr. P. M. WETMORE, and was received with cordial congratulation.

In the course of the remarks made by Captain ERICSSON, he said:

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without saying that I look upon the success of the Monitor as being entirely owing to the presence of a master-mind. The men were new, their passage had been very rough, and the commander had to put his vessel right under the heaviest guns that were ever worked on shipboard. It is evident, that but for the presence of a master-mind on board of that vessel, success could not have been achieved. Captain WORDEN, no doubt, acquitted himself in the most masterly manner. But every thing was quite new. He felt quite nervous before he went on board. The fact that the bulwark of the vessel was but one foot above the water-line was enough to make him so. When I was before the Naval Committee the grand objection was, that in sea-way the vessel would not work. I gave it as my opinion that it would prove most easy-working in sea-way, and it is a most excellent sea-boat. The men are supplied with fresh air, though there is no opening except through the turret, by means of blowers worked by the engines, and they are perfectly comfortable. They can remain on the top of the turret in the sea-way. It is sixty-four feet in circumference; quite a promenade. Though the deck is but a foot above the water-line, the top of the turret is nine feet above; and here is the important point, that

this vessel is, in the sea-way, perhaps, the safest vessel ever built. It takes 670,000 pounds to bring her down. There can be no danger of her swamping. It is very much like a bottle with a cork in it. In relation to the point, whether the *Monitor* is capable of taking care of the *Merrimac*, let me say that she would have sunk the *Merrimac* but for the fact of her having fired too high. If they had kept off at a distance of two hundred yards, and held the gun exactly level, the shot would have gone clear through. But Mr. STIMERS had the guns elevated a little, and the roof of the *Merrimac* is so strong that the balls rebounded. Next time they encounter the *Merrimac* they will leave the guns level, and they won't mind if the ball strikes the water, because the ricochet will take it where they want it. The next time they go out, I predict the third round will sink the *Merrimac*. There is another great point. They had fifty wrought-iron shot which were not used. Captain DAHLGREN issued peremptory orders that they should not be used, and they obeyed those orders. Now, wrought-iron shot is one thing, and a cast-iron shot is another. A wrought-iron shot cannot break. The side armor of the *Merrimac* is insufficient to resist it. The channel is very narrow, and the *Merrimac* must follow it. But the *Monitor* can go anywhere and take the very best position.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES GOULD, it was

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce gratefully recognises and desires to place on record its profound sense of the obligations under which Captain ERICSSON has placed the people of the United States. To his genius and activity is due their salvation from a national disgrace, and disasters from which otherwise there could have been no remedy. That the Chamber expects that the Government of the United States will make to Captain ERICSSON such suitable return for his inestimable services as will evince the gratitude of a great nation; and that the floating battery Monitor deserves, and will for ever be mentioned with gratitude and admiration.

Mr. A. A. Low submitted a report on the subject of the new arrangements made at Albany for the extended Board of Harbor Masters, recommending that these officers be taken from experienced ship-masters and pilots.

At the suggestion of Mr. Low, complimentary resolutions were adopted in regard to the gallant and self-sacrificing conduct of the officers of the Congress and the Cumberland, in the recent engagement between those vessels and the rebel steamer Merrimac, in Hampton Roads.

At the suggestion of Mr. Low, a committee was named to visit the seat of government, and confer with the President and Secretary of War in regard to the Harbor Defences and other subjects of public interest. The committee was composed of Messrs. A. A. LOW, GEORGE OPDYKE and CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

A special meeting was held on the 18th of March to receive the report of the committee above named.

Mr. Low made the following report:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to visit Washington, upon the invitation of the head of the War Department, left this city on Thursday, and had, agreeable to appointment, an interview on Friday evening.

Delegations from the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia were also present.

The recent appearance in Hampton Roads of the iron-clad *Merrimac*, on her destructive mission; her probable re-appearance; the means to be adopted for repelling this or other similar invaders of our ports, and topics of a kindred character, occupied the whole evening. Without attempting to relate what was said on either side, the committee may state, as the result of their interview, that the following conclusions were reached:

That stone forts, with their usual armament, do not present any sufficient obstacle to the ingress of iron-clad vessels into our harbors. The vessels of the Monitor description may enter and assail any Southern port without risk of harm to themselves. That vessels of this or similar construction are as good for the defence of our ports as they are for the assault of others. That, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, it is the duty of the citizens of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York to enter at once upon the creation of iron-clad vessels, with the requisite strength and power to cope with the *Merrimac* or other formidable batteries, should such appear on the scene of our present conflict.

That to this end, it is right and proper that the wealth, the activity, the energy and the skill of this metropolis and the other cities named, should forthwith be placed at the command of the government; that our insurance companies, banks and moneyed institutions, in common with our wealthy men, should be appealed to for contributions in the name of the common safety and of the common good, in behalf of a noble country, and in the spirit of an enlightened patriotism.

It is due to the Secretary of War to state, that such was the burden of his appeal to your committee; that whatever may have been the errors of the past, it was the duty of all, whether in or out of office, to look only to the future; by promptitude of action, by energy of movement, and by generous emulation in well-doing, to repair by present vigor what has been lost by neglect.

The several delegations left Washington actuated by one spirit and animated by one resolve—faithfully to represent, with all the earnestness in their power, the urgency of immediate and decisive action on the part of the several cities represented by them.

What course the appeal will take in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania your committee are not prepared to say; but they were and are of one mind that in New-York it may safely rest upon the well-established generosity of this community, and that they may con-

fidently look to the insurance companies, the banking institutions and the merchants for \$500,000, to be lodged in the hands of a suitable committee, whenever required, for the purposes in view, so that all delays of State or city legislation may be avoided.

It was stated to your committee that two iron-clad vessels are building in Mobile and one in New-Orleans, and all are supposed to be far advanced; and, moreover, that without the personal contribution of Southern men and Southern women, the rebellion would have failed to present to our vision a menace so formidable as that of the Virginia and other vessels of a like character that have appeared at Hampton Roads and New-Orleans, and which now threaten our safety from the harbor of Mobile.

The report of the Chairman was followed by remarks from Messrs. OPDYKE, MARSHALL, WETMORE, LOW, GOULD, NYE, DODGE, and by Captain ERICSSON.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. EZRA NYE and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Select Committee be accepted, and their action approved.

Resolved, In view of the important interests involved in the statements made by the committee, and the practical suggestions connected therewith, that a select committee of seven members be appointed by the President, with power to carry the same into effect.

The committee was constituted by the three previous members, to whom were added, Messrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, R. A. WITTHAUS, WILLIAM B. ASTOR and E. MORGAN.

Captain ERICSSON made some remarks, during which he said:

That if asked what were the proper defences for the harbor of New-York, his opinion would be, that they should get guns double, even quadruple, the calibre of those which are now usually adopted, and place them upon gun-boats properly constructed. If we were to build vessels of one hundred and forty-four feet in length and twenty-seven feet beam, and plate them with impregnable metal, like that of the Monitor, we could defy any foe. The vessels which were likely to come here in case of any difficulty with England, were like those of the Warrior. They were now building vessels like the Warrior. If we were to construct a dozen gun-boats which would be proof against shot, they would be of the utmost service in our harbor defences. He was, therefore, of opinion that we should call upon the spirit of our shipbuilders in order to erect models, which would provide for this emergency. The facility with which a vessel like the Monitor could be worked was most extraordinary. Sweden protected her coasts from the incursions of her formidable opponent, Russia, with just such vessels as the Monitor, presenting

a naval armament unmatched in the world. Lord NELSON thought he was bold when he used the forty pounder; but we have for more than fifty years used the eighty-pounder. A vessel like the Warrior could only keep in the middle of the harbor, her draught was so great. If they attempted to build any thing after the model of the Monitor, over five months must elapse before the same could be completed; but if they proceeded to build those dozen gun-boats, they would be completed in fifty or sixty days, and then the city would have something to rely upon. They could build a boat ever so small which could be made to carry a gun of fifteen inches calibre.

Meeting April 3d, the President in the chair.

The Secretary read the following letter from Lieutenant WISE, U. S. N., acknowledging the vote of thanks offered to Lieutenant Commanding WORDEN:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, 29th of March, 1862.

SIR,—The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, complimentary to Lieutenant Commanding JOHN L. WORDEN, the officers and crew of the "Monitor," came duly to hand, and have been read to Lieutenant WORDEN, and a copy transmitted to the officers now in command of the "Monitor."

Lieutenant WORDEN desires me to express his heartfelt appreciation for the honor conferred upon him, and to say that, in simply doing his duty, with the brave men around him, in the "Monitor," he feels, nevertheless, gratified that it has met with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, and that, should he recover from his injuries, and his sight be restored, he hopes to resume that duty again under similar circumstances.

I have the honor to be,

Your ob't servant,

H. A. WISE, U. S. N.,
Assistant-Inspector Ordnance.

J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq.,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

Further proceedings were had in regard to efforts to cause the repeal of the Usury Laws.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES submitted resolutions on the subject of the Commerce of the Northern Lakes and Canals, contrasting the superior efforts and consequent results of the British Government over those of our own.

The resolutions were fully discussed, adopted and entered at length on the minutes of the Chamber.

At the special meeting, April 16th, Mr. OPDYKE called attention to

the printed report of the Boston Board of Trade on the subject of national taxation, and a committee was appointed on the subject.

Mr. THOMAS brought up the question of issuing certificates of indebtedness by the government, and the Chamber voted that such mode of payment ought not to be persisted in.

Mr. Low, from Select Committee on Harbor Defences, submitted the following report :

The committee appointed at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 18th day of March, to act upon certain suggestions of the Secretary of War in relation to the harbor defences, which suggestions were at that time communicated through the committee, which had just returned from Washington, beg leave respectfully to report :

That, having given due consideration to the reasons advanced for action on the part of the mercantile community, at a time when the energies of the general government were especially directed to the same object, the committee arrived at once at the conclusion that if any thing was to be done it must be done quickly; that there was no time to be lost in raising the necessary means, and that unless the necessary means were subscribed, other steps could not be taken with safety. The committee accordingly addressed themselves to the Board of Marine underwriters, the officers of our banks and moneyed corporations generally, and to the officers of our fire insurance companies. Two meetings were held, at which there was a very respectable attendance of the gentlemen invited, and a laudable desire was manifested to meet the views of the committee in any way that might be consistent with the powers and authority vested by their respective companies in their executive officers, or that might be delegated to them by their boards of directors. Pending these movements, the legislature of the State and the Common Council of this city, moved, probably, by the action of this Chamber, initiated certain acts looking to the same end, viz., the creation of iron-clad vessels, or other like preparations for the defence of the harbor; and, in view of these proceedings on the part of the legislature and of the city, it was unanimously resolved, at the second meeting of citizens above referred to, (called to confer with this committee,) that a committee should be appointed to visit Albany, for the purpose of urging to maturity the contemplated measures; and that, in the meantime, it would be wise for the committee to suspend operations, for the following reasons, viz.: that the Navy Department has just completed, or was about completing, extensive contracts with our city builders; that the State authorities would shortly be in the field, and, finally, the Common Council of the city, through its authorized agents; and that, as a consequence, any additional competition in the same department of labor would tend to impede rather than hasten the great object for which your committee was appointed. Under these circumstances, the reluctance to contribute money in aid of a movement for which, in their different forms, the community was threatened with taxation, was natural

enough, and your committee was unwilling to press upon a community that is always liberal the execution of a work which they felt to be the special duty of the general government, and only to fall appropriately under the care of this body and private citizens when the general government, the State authorities and the Common Council had all, in time, proved faithless to their obligations to the great interests at stake. The committee referred to went to Albany, and the mission was understood to be successful, the statements there made being listened to with attention. Your committee still feel that a generous, prompt and large appropriation of money, through voluntary subscriptions of underwriters, merchants and other various corporations directly or indirectly to be benefited by the creation of one or more iron-clad vessels, at a time when the finances of the government are exposed to such a strain, would have given to the world a proof of wisdom and forecast worthy of an enlightened community; and they would fain hope that the manifestations of earnestness, on the part of the State and city authorities above named, will result in early and ample provisions for the protection of our harbor and the countless millions of property which would be securely sheltered within its limits against any and every foe.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. Low,
Chairman of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, *April 16, 1862.*

Much miscellaneous business was transacted at this meeting, embracing a resolution, by Mr. WINSTON, on the subject of State assessments; one by Mr. GRANT, suggesting that certificates of indebtedness should be received in payment of subscriptions for the next Treasury loan; and acknowledging a letter from Secretary WELLES, in reference to funds raised for the benefit of the crews of the Congress and the Cumberland.

A special meeting was held April 25th, to receive a memorial to Congress on the subject of taxation. Before taking up that order of business, the President read the following letter from Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., in reply to one addressed to him covering a resolution of the Chamber:

LONDON, *April 4, 1862.*

DEAR SIR,—I have received, through the hands of the Hon. Mr. ADAMS, the minister of the United States, your letter of the 8th of March, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York on the 6th of March. I wish you to convey to the eminent body of gentlemen over whom you preside, the expression of my sense of the honor they have conferred upon me, and of the pleasure which it gives me to know that the course I have taken in reference to the events which are now passing in your country has met with the warm approval of those whom they represent. I accept their most kind resolution, not only

as honorable to myself, but as a manifestation of friendly feeling to the great majority of my countrymen, whose true sentiments I believe I have not mistaken or misrepresented, when I have spoken on the side of your government and people.

I believe there is no other country in which the men have been so free and so prosperous as in yours, and that there is no other political constitution now in existence in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested as in that under which you live. This is true, beyond all doubt, when applied to the free States of your Union. I trust the time is not distant when it will be true over all your vast territory, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Notwithstanding much misapprehension, and some recent excitement, I am sure that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United Kingdom will rejoice at the success of your government, and at the complete restoration of your Union. While asking you to convey the expression of my grateful feelings to the members of your Chamber, I desire to tender to you my thanks for the very kind letter from yourself which accompanied the resolution.

I am, with very great respect, very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

To P. PERIT, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE submitted and read a report signed by the following special committee, Messrs. OPDYKE, GOULD, GRIFFITH, LAMBERT and THOMÆ, appointed to prepare a memorial on the subject of taxation by the general government.

The memorial is very able and elaborate, and discusses the subject at length and in all its aspects. The report was accepted, and the memorial adopted and ordered to be transmitted to Congress.

At the annual meeting, May 1st, the President announced, that before the regular routine of duties were entered upon, in conformity with a special order the Chamber would proceed to the presentation of medals to General ROBERT ANDERSON, and such other persons present who had taken part in the defence of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

General ANDERSON was then introduced, and the President, after an appropriate address, handed to him the medal awarded by the Chamber, in honor of his gallantry and loyalty at Fort Sumter.

After speaking of the siege in Charleston Harbor, the President closed by saying:

There is something grand in this era of our history. We stand before the world with an army of strength rarely equalled in the wars of Europe, contending for the integrity of a government which

has ever blessed the world, and we are, I trust, soon to see it fully established in its authority throughout all our widespread territory.

And what an attitude shall we present when the rebellion is finally crushed—rapidly advancing in population and wealth, still the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, still accomplishing the great designs of that Providence which transferred our fathers to this Western world, and has sustained their descendants in all the trials of their lot.

In reply, General ANDERSON said :

That the delicate state of his health forbade his speaking much, but he could not pass over this occasion without expressing his warmest thanks for the honor conferred. He was happy that he could say sincerely he believed the time is near when our country will be restored and firmly united as one country ; when the flag of the Union will float in all its former glory. The old flag of Sumter is in this city, and perhaps it will not be long before it shall wave triumphantly over Sumter.

The meeting then complimented General ANDERSON with cordial cheers.

Mr. PETER HART, one of the defenders of Sumter, was then introduced with cheers, and received the medal awarded to him at the hands of the President.

The regular business of the annual meeting was then proceeded with.

Mr. PERIT was nominated for re-election as President, and received a unanimous vote. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS and Mr. A. A. Low were severally re-elected First and Second Vice-Presidents.

The Treasurer was unanimously re-elected, and the vote for Secretary was postponed.

The By-Laws of the Chamber were amended as follows :

All nominations for membership of the Chamber of Commerce shall be, in future, referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, and unless approved by them, shall not be made.

The committee heretofore appointed to visit Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject of taxation was modified as follows :

Messrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE, EZRA NYE, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, previously appointed, with the addition of Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, H. W. T. MALI, A. A. Low and W. S. GRIFFITH.

On the motion, severally, of Mr. W. T. COLEMAN and Mr. A. A. Low, the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in other cities

were invited to unite with this Chamber in urging the action of Congress on the question of mails to China and Japan, and the following committee was appointed to visit Washington on this subject: Messrs. A. A. LOW, W. T. COLEMAN, DAVID HOADLEY, R. W. WESTON and FLETCHER WESTRAY.

Mr. RUGGLES reported progress on the question of the enlargement of the canals of this State, and the committee was continued.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE offered the following resolution, prefaced by a few remarks upon the duty of preserving the likenesses of those who have served the Chamber in the office of President, and who have conferred honor on its history:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized and requested to procure a portrait of each of the gentlemen, as far as practicable, who have held the office of President of the Chamber of Commerce, and that such portraits have a permanent place upon its walls.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. WETMORE called the attention of the Chamber to the decease, since the last monthly meeting, of one of its most valued and useful members. He thought it a commendable practice, while occupied in the active duties of business, to pause for a moment to take fitting notice of the departure of those whom death has withdrawn from the concerns of this life.

Mr. ROBERT C. GOODHUE had honorably borne a name long since become historical in connection with the Chamber. A junior member of the oldest commercial house in this community, he had, in his brief business career, maintained an unsullied reputation for personal virtue and professional integrity. Intelligent and refined, benevolent, generous and good, his intercourse with society and his daily walk of life adorned the character of an accomplished Christian gentleman.

Mr. GOODHUE entered the firm of GOODHUE & Co. on the death of his father, the late JONATHAN GOODHUE, in the year 1849, and retired therefrom after a successful business experience of thirteen years. His premature death occurred on the 6th day of April, 1862, at the age of forty-four years.

Mr. WETMORE proposed that a record should be made on the minutes of the Chamber, expressive of the sincere sorrow felt by the members for the loss of an honored associate and friend. The Chamber thereupon directed that such record should be entered on the minutes.

At the meeting, June 5th, the question of the election of Secretary, which had been passed by at the annual meeting, was called up, and Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., was declared elected.

In July, the President presented a communication from Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, the delegate of this Chamber to the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," held at Glasgow, in Scotland, in relation to the subject of "General Average."

The letter was directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

A letter was received from the Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, M. C., Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs, in regard to the rescue of a battalion of marines from the sinking steamer *Governor*.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, the Chamber adopted the following:

Resolved, That in future all nominations for membership must be in writing, and accompanied by a written statement of the occupation and qualifications of the candidate by the member presenting such nomination, and be addressed to the Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to report upon the same at the next regular meeting.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE called the attention of the Chamber to the critical state of public affairs, and to the need of united action on the part of all patriotic individuals and corporations, and presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT, advocated earnestly by others, and unanimously adopted:

On the 19th of April, 1861, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York declared its sentiments in regard to the duty of loyal citizens of the United States to sustain the government in its efforts to suppress a wicked and injurious rebellion, then but recently commenced. In accordance with the sentiments at that time expressed, and in the discharge of the like obligation of duty to the country, this Chamber does hereby

Resolve, first, That it will continue to sustain, by its influence with the commercial community, and to the fullest extent of its means, the national government in a vigorous and determined effort to maintain the integrity of the Union, and effectually put down the rebellion.

Second. That in the recent appeal made by the President to the loyalty of the country for additional military forces, the Chamber recognises the patriotism and energy which should insure confidence in his fidelity to the Constitution, and in his determination to preserve the national honor.

Third. That this Chamber will cordially unite with other bodies of loyal citizens in any measures calculated to give efficiency to the

military and naval power of the government, and to preserve and maintain the character of this community for patriotism and loyal devotion to the Union. Be it further

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen members be appointed by the Chair to consider and recommend to the Chamber such measures as they may deem advisable to give practical effect to this expression of the sentiment of the Chamber.

The President named the following committee: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, JOHN A. STEVENS, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, A. A. LOW, ROYAL PHELPS, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, PROSPER M. WETMORE, GEORGE W. BLUNT, DENNING DUER, ROBERT B. MINTURN, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JONATHAN STURGES and C. R. ROBERT.

Mr. WETMORE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that this Chamber re-affirms its action, taken in the month of October last, in regard to the importance to both public and private interests, that Congress shall grant power to the Assay office in this city to issue the national coinage, and that a committee be appointed to urge immediate action on the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. WARD, of the House of Representatives.

The President named the following committee: Messrs. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, CHARLES KING, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JAMES GALLATIN and ROBERT B. MINTURN.

On motion of Mr. LOUIS S. FELLOWS, seconded by Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, and after a few remarks in which the great services of the gentleman named were recapitulated, his contributions to the press of England, and his personal communication with the Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, alluded to, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York do hereby tender their grateful thanks to their esteemed fellow-countryman, SAMUEL A. GODDARD, Esq., of Birmingham, England, for the high patriotic stand taken by him in favor of our glorious American Union, and for his several masterly communications, published in the English journals, in vindication of our just and righteous determination to put down the present wicked rebellion.

A special meeting was held July 10, to receive the report of the committee appointed on 3d instant, "On the State of National Affairs;" in the absence of the stated officers, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES was called to the Chair.

In the absence of the Chairman of the committee, Mr. STEVENS submitted a verbal report, as follows:

That the committee of the Chamber, in conjunction with the

“Union Defence Committee,” the committee on “National Affairs of the Common Council,” and with committees of loyal bodies of citizens, appointed at a meeting at the Mayor’s Office, and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after many debates and serious deliberations, finally unanimously resolved to recommend,

First. That it was expedient to hold a public meeting at as early a day as practicable.

Second. That resolutions should be prepared and submitted to the joint committee for their approval.

Third. That an address should be prepared, and also submitted.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the committee was continued, and the mover expressed his earnest trust that the members of the Chamber would be present in their whole strength at the public meeting, and lend their united efforts to carry out the proposed object of the assemblage.

At the September meeting, Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, from the committee on the question of “General Average,” submitted a report from the committee to whom was referred the letter of Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, together with a bill for the consideration of the Chamber.

The committee also submitted the form of a circular to be transmitted to other commercial bodies.

On motion of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, the report was adopted, and its recommendations ordered to be carried into effect.

Mr. STURGES, from the committee on “National Affairs,” reported that the directions of the Chamber had been fulfilled, and the committee was thereupon discharged.

The Secretary reported that printed copies of the proceedings of the public meeting, held under the authority of the Committee on “National Affairs,” were ready for distribution.

An interesting letter was read from Mr. SAMUEL A. GODDARD, of Birmingham, England, in reply to a resolution referring to his valuable services in the American cause, and the same was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Chamber.

At the October meeting, in the absence of the stated officers of the Chamber, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN was called to the Chair.

Correspondence between the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, and the American Minister at Paris, Mr. DAYTON, on the subject of the reduction of the rate of passage on emigrant ships, was considered, and, on motion of Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, referred to a select committee.

The resignation of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, as Vice-President of the Chamber, having been received, on motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, the following resolution was adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber cannot withhold the expression of their regret on accepting the resignation of their late First Vice-President, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, and that they desire to express to that gentleman their high appreciation of the courtesy, impartiality and ability which have marked his conduct in the several offices held by him in this Chamber.

A special meeting was held October 21st, to consider what action, if any, should be taken by the Chamber in consequence of the burning at sea of the ship Brilliant, and other vessels, by the steamer Alabama.

In the absence of the President, the Chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. A. A. Low.

Mr. Low stated that he, as well as the President, had been absent at the last meeting of the Chamber, when the resignation of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the First Vice-President, had been received. He had noticed its acceptance with extreme regret, as he considered the services of that gentleman of great importance to this body.

Mr. Low stated that he had drawn a series of resolutions on the recent destruction at sea, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, of several merchant vessels by the rebel pirate Alabama, and he thereupon resigned the Chair in favor of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, in order to present them to the consideration of the Chamber.

Before presenting the resolutions Mr. Low made an address, in which he described the effects of the depredations committed on our sea-coast, in the destruction of one hundred light-houses, and on the ocean, in the burning of numerous unarmed merchant vessels, by a pirate ship built and fitted out in England, with arms taken from an English ship, and manned by an English crew. This able address is entered at length on the records of the Chamber, and has been separately published.

It is proper that the resolutions should appear in this historical sketch, as they form an important portion of the annals of the war. They are as follows :

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with profound emotion the graphic account given by Captain HAGAR of the burning of his ship, "Brilliant," on the 3d day of October instant, a portion of which is in the following words :

"At sunset the Brilliant was fired; at 7 P. M. was in flames fore and aft, the Emily Farnham lying about a mile from her. The

“ ship continued to burn all night. In the morning the steamer was “ close at hand ; and the ship seen the afternoon before had worked “ up to the burning wreck during the night, probably with the expectation of saving life, but at daylight found herself in the clutches “ of her destroyer ! It continued calm during all day, and but a “ light air during the night. Towards midnight a bright light was “ seen in the direction of the steamer, and it is more than probable “ it was from the third ship.”

Resolved, That, in view of this atrocity, it is the duty of this Chamber to announce, for the information of all who are interested in the safety of human life—the life of shipwrecked passengers and crews—that henceforth the light of a burning ship at sea will become to the American sailor the signal *that lures to destruction* ; and will not be, as in times past, the *beacon* to guide the generous and intrepid mariner to the rescue of the unfortunate.

Resolved, That, henceforth, self-preservation will be the first dictate of prudence, as it is the “ first law of nature ;” and, consequently, that the destruction of the “ Brilliant” can be only characterized as a crime against humanity ; and all who have knowingly and willingly aided and abetted, must be considered as participators in the crime.

Resolved, That this Chamber has not failed to notice a rapid change in British sentiment, transforming a friendly nation into a self-styled “ neutral” power, the nature of whose neutrality is shown in permitting ships to go forth with men, and in permitting an armament to follow them for the detestable work of plundering and destroying American ships, thus encouraging upon the high seas an offence against neutral rights, on the plea of which, in the case of the “ Trent,” the British Government threatened to plunge this country into war.

Resolved, further, That the outrage of consigning to destruction, by fire, without adjudication, British and American property together, is an aggravation of the offence against the rights of neutrals, and ought to be denounced as a *crime* by the civilized nations of the world.

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard, with amazement, that other vessels are fitting out in the ports of Great Britain to continue the work of destruction begun by the “ Alabama ;” an enormity that cannot be committed on the high seas without jeopardizing the commerce and peace of nations.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of this Chamber to warn the merchants of Great Britain, that a repetition of such acts as the burning of the “ Brilliant,” by vessels fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by British seaman, cannot fail to produce the most wide-spread exasperation in this country ; and hence they invoke the influence of all men who value peace and good-will among the nations to prevent the departure of other vessels, of the character referred to, from their ports, and so to avert the calamity of war.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Chamber, as it is the interest of all its members, to cherish sentiments of amity with the people of Great Britain, to maintain those cordial relations which have led to profitable intercourse, and to strengthen the ties that knit them together in mutual courtesy and respect.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the Hon. Secretary of State and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and to the Boards of Trade of London and Liverpool. And that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit copies of the same to the diplomatic agents of the United States, for distribution in other commercial countries.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

Mr. Low then entered into an elaborate and eloquent discussion of the disgraceful contrast between the conduct of Great Britain and that of the Government of the United States, in their several modes of administering the sacred duties of international law between nations at amity. In the course of his allusions to the marked difference in the understanding and practice of the two nations, in regard to neutral obligations, Mr. Low gave a sketch of the proceedings in the case of the bark Maury, which had been seized on the complaint of the British consul at New-York, and released only on the withdrawal of the charges by that officer. Mr. Low closed his remarks with the following effective passages :

Now it cannot be said that the government of England, and the merchants of England, indeed, every body in England, are ignorant of this, or of the further fact, that vessels are to follow the Alabama and other privateers intended to operate against our commerce on the seas, when they leave the shores of England, with cargoes of arms, guns and munitions of war, and crews made up of British subjects, all which are to be transferred to these piratical vessels for the purpose of destroying American ships and American commerce.

Therefore, I say that this Chamber ought publicly to express the opinion it set forth seven years ago, when the situation of the two countries was reversed, when England was at war and we were at peace. The sentiments we then expressed, when vindicating our character and our honor against unfounded aspersion, we may well, and should emphatically express as our sentiments to-day, and hold them out for the consideration of the people of England, with whom it has ever been our desire to live on terms of friendly intercourse. It will be for them to consider what impression it will make on the American mind that British built ships, manned by British seamen, are sent out to burn and destroy our ships pursuing their legitimate courses upon the ocean, and to commit their crews to chains. And because the law of nations, more careful, it seems, of personal interests than the interests of humanity, has so shut these pirates out

from the ports of every civilized country, that they cannot take in their prizes for condemnation in the rightful way of law, they must, therefore, condemn them by fire on the seas.

Sir, as a great commercial people, holding and anxious to hold friendly relations with the government and people of Great Britain, we have a moral right to present these views to the government at Washington, and to ask the Secretary of State for the United States, through our diplomatic agents abroad, to lay these resolutions before the governments and people of Europe, as containing the sentiments of this Chamber.

With these observations, I ask the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL submitted a report from the committee to whom had been referred the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the American Minister at Paris, on the subject of exorbitant charges to emigrant passengers from foreign ports. The report was approved on motion of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, and a copy ordered to be sent to the State Department at Washington.

At the meeting of November 6th, Mr. PERIT in the Chair:

The President introduced to the Chamber, Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Minister of the United States to Japan, and formerly a member of the Chamber.

At the request of the President, Mr. HARRIS gave an interesting account of the present condition of our commercial relations with Japan. The address of Mr. HARRIS was entered at length on the minutes. In reply to a question from the President as to the effect produced, by the friendly reception of the ambassadors, recently in this country, Mr. HARRIS further stated, that the importance of their report made by the ambassadors on their return was plainly seen in an increased degree of friendliness on the part of the government of Japan. The respect paid to them was sensibly felt and acknowledged, even prior to their return. Previously, my relations with the government were very favorable; but they became more kind from an increased enhancement of mutual good feeling. The effect of that visit and the report of it made by the ambassadors was very sensibly felt in all my relations.

There are in Japan more officials than in any other country in the world. You will find an astonishing number of public servants, the salaries paid to whom are incomparably small. But under the system of low prices, which heretofore prevailed, their salaries were sufficient for the wants of these people. Within some four months after the opening of the ports, according to treaty,

these officials found that some of the principal articles of consumption, such as silk, tea, oil and wax, had considerably risen in price, from a hundred to a thousand per cent. You can imagine what effect that would have upon a people in so short a time—a rise in prices that has no comparison in history for its extent and suddenness. These officials make strong complaints on this new state of things. In fact, they find they are unable to support themselves as before. They complain that the treaties are bad. The government itself knew that this was an inevitable consequence of the change of politics, and that this transition would affect the people, and it has done all it could to ameliorate their condition. But when a large number of officials are in a transition state from low salaries to high prices, no wonder complaints would be made. But, on the whole, I believe that the firmest ties of friendship are established between the two countries.

Remarks, complimentary to Mr. HARRIS, for the success of his public duties, were made by several members, and on motion of Mr. WETMORE, Mr. HARRIS was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Chamber.

Letters were read from the President of the United States, the Secretaries of State and Navy, acknowledging the proceedings of the Chamber on the subject of the Alabama depredations.

The letter of Mr. SEWARD was as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 1, 1862.

To JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Esq.,
*Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce
of the State of New-York :*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, relating to the subject of immigration, which you have transmitted to me. The President authorizes me to express to you a high appreciation of the promptness with which the Chamber of Commerce has entered on the consideration of the question which I had the honor to submit to them, and of the enlightened and patriotic spirit in which they have discussed the same. The suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce will receive the most respectful attention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. WETMORE called up for action by the Chamber, the subject of the piracies committed by the rebel steamer Alabama. His remarks were entered at large on the minutes.

A debate at some length ensued, in which the following members took part, Mr. S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, and others, when Mr. WETMORE submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of ship-owners, to inquire and report what measures, if any, had been taken to ensure the capture of the Alabama.

The President named the following: MESSRS. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, RICHARD LATHERS, ROBERT B. MINTURN, EZRA NYE and THOMAS TILESTON. The President and Vice-President, Messrs. PERIT and LOW, were then added to the committee.

Mr. LATHERS asked the attention of the Chamber to the defenceless condition of the harbor of New-York, and detailed at length the special points of weakness. On his motion, the subject was referred to the special committee on harbor defences.

At the December meeting, Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, from the special committee, appointed at the last meeting, in regard to efforts for the capture of the Alabama, read the following from the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 22d, 1862.

SIR:

I received your letter of the 14th inst., also your letter of yesterday, referring to it, inquiring, as Chairman of a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, "what measures have been taken to capture the rebel pirate Alabama, and also whether the government will grant commissions to private vessels, if fitted out under promise of reward by citizens for that purpose."

An earlier reply to the inquiry of the committee has been unavoidably delayed. The Department has several vessels in search of the Alabama, in addition the flying squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES, in the West Indies, and other ships-of-war on the European coast. Additional force will be dispatched on this service as early as practicable.

There is no authority for granting commissions to private vessels to search for the Alabama or other piratical vessels or privateers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

C. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
*Chairman Special Committee
of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.*

Mr. LOW offered the following resolution and explained the necessity for its passage:

Resolved, That the Chamber recommends and requests the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch one or more armed steamers to cruise about the Equator and on the coast of Brazil, for the protection of American commerce at the points where our ships bound to and from India, China, South America and California are most exposed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES made some remarks, and urged that measures should be adopted for the improvement of the existing water communications in the Northern and Western States, and for the speedy construction of the Pacific Rail-Road, and on his motion, resolutions to that effect were adopted.

Mr. DENNING DUER, after some explanatory remarks, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Chamber, to co-operate with citizens towards relieving the suffering “*operatives*” of England; that this committee be appointed by the President, with power to add to their number.

The President named the following: Messrs. A. A. LOW, C. H. MARSHALL, HENRY CHAUNCEY, WM. E. DODGE, JAMES GALLATIN, S. GANDY, N. L. MCCREADY, JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, A. C. RICHARDS, H. A. SMYTH, B. R. WINTHROP, MOSES TAYLOR, E. E. MORGAN, W. S. GRIFFITH, ROYAL PHELPS, JOHN C. GREEN, EZRA NYE, JOHN J. PHELPS, H. W. T. MALL, F. S. WINSTON, A. T. STEWART, R. L. STUART, JONATHAN STURGES, R. B. MINTURN, THOMAS TILESTON, CHARLES H. TRASK, JOHN D. JONES, JAMES BROWN, JOHN A. STEVENS, GEORGE S. COE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, DENNING DUER, GARDINER G. HOWLAND and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

At the stated meeting, January 2d, 1863, letters were read from the Executive Mansion, Washington, and from the Navy Department, on the subject of further protection to our foreign commerce; also from the privy council for trade in London, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the captures by the *Alabama*.

Mr. Low, from the committee to obtain subscriptions to relieve the suffering “*operatives*” in England, reported that the appeal had been generously responded to by the citizens of New-York, in whose name a new committee had been formed, which rendered it advisable to discharge the committee of the Chamber, which was accordingly done.

On motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

“Resolved, That this Chamber hereby re-affirms its former action in regard to the importance of establishing a coinage department in the Assay office in this city, and respectfully urges upon Congress the passage of the law before the House of Representatives, providing for such a department ; and that these proceedings be transmitted to Senators and members from this State.”

A letter from the American Consul of the United States, at Liverpool, in regard to the conduct of the British government in allowing pirate ships to be fitted out from the ports of that nation, was read by Mr. A. A. Low, who submitted a preamble and series of resolutions relating thereto. These proceedings are entered at length on the records of the Chamber, but it is fitting that in this sketch the following closing portion should be presented to show the spirit in which the subject was treated.

And whereas, it is alleged that the Alabama is continually supplied from Great Britain with coal and ammunition, by means of which she is enabled to continue her piratical course against American commerce, the consequence being to raise the premium of insurances on American vessels and their cargoes, and to depress the rate of freights in American ships, and to transfer our carrying trade to vessels of other nations, this Chamber is led to the following conclusions :

First. That through the active instrumentality of the subjects of Great Britain, the so-called Confederate States are furnished with ships, men, arms and ammunition with which to war on the commerce of the United States.

Second. That without such foreign aid the States in revolt against the government of the United States would be powerless to effect any injury to American commerce on the high seas.

Third. That this war on American commerce, carried on by ships built and manned in Great Britain, if not rebuked by the British press generally, is not discouraged by the public sentiment of a once friendly nation, claiming to be guided by high and honorable principles, and is not effectually and thoroughly arrested by the strong will and stronger arm of the British government.

Fourth. That as a result of the foregoing facts and conclusions, the merchants of the United States are subjected, in a certain degree, to the evils which would attend a state of war with Great Britain, and are compelled to witness the carrying trade of their country transferred from their own vessels to British bottoms, under all the sanctions and advantages of peace and neutrality to the latter, while the source of this great peril, threatening to drive American commerce from the ocean, is of British origin ; now, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to take into consideration the foregoing, and to report at a special meeting, to be called for the purpose, what action it becomes this Chamber to adopt in the premises.

Mr. Low, in support of the resolutions, referred to a statement made on reliable authority that NINE vessels were preparing at Liverpool to run the blockade, and that others were fitting out as privateers. Mr. MAURY confirmed this statement.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and the committee constituted as follows: Messrs. A. A. LOW, ROBERT B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, DENNING DUER, THOMAS TILESTON, JOHN D. JONES, LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, MOSES H. GRINNELL and EZRA NYE.

At the meeting, February 5, in the absence of the President, Mr. PERIT, the Vice-President, Mr. Low, took the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from the unemployed working men of Lancashire, asking for aid in carrying out an extensive system of emigration to this country, and offering words of sympathy and encouragement in the contest now waging to sustain the government.

The subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

On behalf of Mr. Low, occupying the Chair, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN offered a preamble and resolution on the subject of our national affairs, reciting at length the progress of hostilities, the successes accomplished, the reverses sustained, and the actual condition as it then existed.

These declarations of sentiment on the part of the Chamber were deeply interesting to the community at large, as giving undeniable evidence that the national cause would be manfully sustained by classes of the people having most at stake in the contest, until the final triumph should be accomplished.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and entered at length on the records. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That, at this interesting juncture, it behooves loyal citizens of New-York to contemplate anew the work which, in the providence of God, it is given them to do; that it becomes wise men to look calmly and brave men to look hopefully toward the issue of the existing struggle.

Resolved, That when tried by the events of the two past years, rebellion is no less a crime than it was, because of the devastation it has spread over the South, the families it has separated and broken

up, the men, women and children it has condemned to an exile of poverty, and the unrecited horrors perpetrated in its behalf; nor is it less a duty than it was for all true men to unite in putting the rebellion down; that the cause of good government is not less dear because of the blessings it has continued to pour on the free people of the North, or less holy, because of the patriot blood so freely shed for its sake, nor is the duty to maintain and defend it less binding than it was two years ago.

Resolved, That these great ends may be successfully attained by a fulfilment of the pledges twice publicly made—by a continued surrender of person and property in aid of the government; by patience, courage and fortitude in the field; by fidelity and constancy in our homes, in the streets, or the exchange, and in every depository of corporate and private wealth.

Resolved, That as it is a Christian duty to respect and obey, so it is the patriot's duty to honor and uphold "the powers that be"—to lighten the burdens that devolve on the Executive and heads of departments, disproportioned as they are to human strength, and it is not a loyal part to aggravate these burdens by the voice of unnecessary and injurious complaint.

Resolved, That to pre-existing causes for maintaining the Union in its integrity two years have added a vast pecuniary obligation; that, while the rebellion rendered valueless two hundred millions of private debt, it now puts in jeopardy one thousand millions or more of public debt, if that of the United States Government is alone considered—a debt held by individuals and corporations, but very largely by our life, marine and fire insurance companies, by banks, institutions for savings, and other corporate bodies, through these, touching directly or indirectly every man, woman and child in the country, and making it the interest of all to protect and preserve the Union.

Resolved, That the creation of this great debt, every day enlarging, affords a subject of painful yet proud contemplation, proving indisputably the capacity of the American people to carry on a war of unparalleled magnitude; to export of the surplus produce of the interior, all that its inland canals and rail-roads can take to the seaboard, and still, through contributions of men and the stores of the people's industry, establish claims upon the public Treasury that exceed \$1,000,000 per day.

Resolved, That it is in the power of the people of the United States to hold what they have the ability to acquire, and that the whole people can easily pay in taxes the interest upon a debt the principal of which is held by a part.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the creation of this large debt has led to a suspension of specie payments, to the collection of the public revenue in gold, to a consequent advance in the precious metals and the rates of foreign exchange, all questions as to the necessity of a protective tariff are henceforth put at rest; and it is not too soon to anticipate, as an early effect of the war, a rapid in-

crease in many branches of domestic manufacture, that will be stimulated by the high cost of foreign goods.

Resolved, further, That the spirit of party, which stifles love of country, is too manifest at the present time, and through the divisions it creates and the animosities it awakens, is to be feared and deprecated as the ally of rebellion, and it should be rebuked, discouraged and banished from our midst.

Resolved, finally, That while these views are justly held by all lovers of our country, it cannot, nevertheless, be disguised that there is wanting, at this time, that unanimity of sentiment which existed a year ago; that, on the contrary, public confidence in the administration has been impaired, and a feeling has obtained, and, whether rightly or not, still obtains, that the war has been conducted on partisan principles to the injury of the public service—that this feeling has been shown by the result of recent elections—which prove, if they prove any thing, that the people have at heart the preservation of the Union under all the sanctions and guarantees of the *Constitution*.

At the special meeting, held February 21st, proceedings were taken in relation to asking Congress to establish an oceanic coast line of Telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston, Texas, thereby to connect intermediate naval stations with the Departments at Washington.

Mr. Low resumed the discussion of topics connected with the depredations of the Alabama, and kindred pirate ships which have issued from ports of Great Britain during the rebellion. He submitted a very able and exhaustive report from the committee appointed in January, comprising a well digested account of the transactions connected with the cruise of the Alabama, and her adroitly planned and skillfully executed violations of British laws, placed in striking contrast with the conduct of the American government and its officers, when the steamships "United States" and "General Admiral" were withheld from taking part in contests where the principles of neutrality would have been endangered.

The wide difference between American and British international justice is strongly marked in this report, the committee having presented undeniable evidence to sustain the unfaltering fidelity of the one government, while it has brought into equal prominence before the world the palpable and repeated evasions of manifest duty by the other.

In support of the report, Mr. Low made an able address, concluding as follows:

Now, Sir, I do not understand, as I said before, the indifference to

the wrongs of the sailor involved in proceedings of this kind by the community. Great Britain especially was supposed to protect and guard the sailor's rights. A few years ago, at the Congress of Nations which met in Paris, Great Britain and France were foremost in efforts designed to abolish privateering on the ocean. They formed an international compact to that effect, and it was supposed that it was in obedience to an enlightened civilization, and to indicate an improvement in the public mind as to the mode of prosecuting war. Such was the supposition; but the events upon which I have commented indicate that it was not in obedience to a principle, but simply as a matter of convenience, that such an agreement was made. What are the facts? Our vessels are burned and their crews cast into chains; and, instead of the indignation of these nations being provoked, the incendiary commanders go into their ports, are received by government officials, and treated with the utmost cordiality and marks of distinguished respect. This is the comment of foreign nations upon this act.

And what do we further see? Ten other vessels, rams and privateers, fitting out in the ship-yards of England, to illustrate their *practice* as distinguished from their *theory* of neutrality. The British government, as well as the American government, has its theory. The theory of Great Britain was announced in the neutrality proclamation of the Queen. We have the *practice* in their ship and dock-yards, and wherever their naval force lies, by which the subjects of Great Britain give to the Confederates all the aid they require; and the great naval power of England is, at this day, in effect, arrayed against the commerce of the United States, while the country of Great Britain is enjoying all the blessings of peace. We cannot overlook the fact. To a certain extent, the naval resources of Great Britain are placed at the command of the "Confederate States," and become a powerful auxiliary for the destruction of our commerce. And the full effect of this grievous wrong is not felt in the actual destruction wrought, but in the transfer of traffic from the American to the British flag. These things are properly held up in the report of the committee, for the consideration of the public at large. It does seem to me desirable that the public mind should rest upon these outrages, and brand them with the character they properly deserve, and that the authors should be held up to the ignominy of the whole civilized world. War, I know, is destructive in every form; and in all times privateering has led to more or less burning at sea. But, in times past, it has been the exception, not the rule. Now, however, the "Alabama," the "Oreto" and others, go forth, not to obey the rule, but to make the exception the rule, and burn and destroy everywhere; and in regard to this course, so far as the opinion of foreign nations has been expressed at all, it has been expressed favorably, at least, if their silence may be so understood. I ask you, Sir, what would be thought of Captain SEMMES if he should transfer the field of his operations from the sea to the land? If, visiting the borders of a friendly country—Canada, for instance—he should go forth armed and equipped, to burn every domicile on the land, where peaceable

people dwell in quiet ; and suppose he returned, from time to time, to Canada, and the people of Canada should put into his hands the torch by which he was to light up our dwellings, what would be thought of such a crime as that, and the accessories to it? They must have a nicer sense of discrimination than I have, who distinguish between those who uniformly burn ships—the home of the sailor—and those who burn dwellings on land, and charge to the latter the greater enormity. To my mind, the difference is against the men who burn the sailor's dwelling, because there is no place of refuge for him; his only refuge is in the hospitable chains which Confederate (I might say British) hands hold in readiness to receive them.

The report and accompanying documents having been considered, on motion of Mr. R. W. WESTON, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chamber has heard, with profound interest, the report of the committee appointed to recommend what action should be taken in regard to the continued piracies of the “Alabama,” and other vessels fitted out in Great Britain, and do hereby adopt the same as the sense of the Chamber; that the report and documents be printed, and copies transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretaries of State and the Navy, to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and to the Consular agents of the United States abroad.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, from the committee on harbor defences, submitted a memorial to the legislature in regard to the numerous deficiencies in defensive works, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to Albany.

Mr. MARSHALL submitted a further memorial, on the same subject, to the authorities of the city government, and also to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, all of which were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE, after alluding in complimentary terms to the able report of Mr. Low, which he thought did honor to the intelligence and patriotism of the Chamber of Commerce, and would shed lustre on the pages of our commercial history, proposed for the consideration of the Chamber the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Chamber approves and earnestly recommends the passage of the Senate bill now before the House of Representatives, granting authority to the President of the United States to issue letters of marque and reprisal for the protection of the commercial and maritime rights of American citizens against the depredations of the Alabama, the Florida, and other piratical cruisers; and that this resolution be attested and forwarded to our representatives in Congress.

The resolution was persistently opposed by Mr. LEOPOLD BIELWIRTH, and as earnestly defended by the mover, and was adopted by a strong majority vote.

The question of taking measures to detect and punish frauds on the revenue was considered at length, and a committee was appointed to bring the subject before Congress for its action.

Active correspondence was maintained at this period between the Chamber and the national government on various questions of public interest, all of which appears on its records.

At the meeting in March, Mr. EZRA NYE brought to the notice of the Chamber the capture and destruction of the American ship Jacob Bell, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, by the rebel pirate Florida, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee charged with the consideration of the rebel piracies, be instructed to inquire and report what measures, if any, are proper to be taken in so important an incident in American commerce as the recent destruction of a valuable ship and cargo by a pirate fitted out and supplied in British ports.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, who said that it was fully time some positive action was taken to put an end to these terrible and destructive piracies.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE gave his thanks to Captain NYE for bringing this new instance of British piracy to the notice of the commercial world. The time had come when plain words were the proper ones to use in discussing these questions of piratical conduct on the part of a government which pretended to be at amity with us. He had just received a letter from a friend in England, asking the significant question, "Why do not the American merchants take steps to oppose the conduct of the British authorities?" The writer adds, "England is at war with you, while you are at peace with England." Yes, added Mr. WETMORE, we are at peace with England. We are at this moment collecting the means with which to feed her starving population, while she is actively engaged in fitting out pirates to rob and burn our merchant ships on the ocean. The conduct of that nation is the great disgrace of the age in which we live.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. E. E. MORGAN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, JONATHAN STURGES, S. D. W. BLOODGOOD and A. A. Low, who spoke as follows:

He was not aware that such a motion would be presented to the Chamber to-day. He was glad to see the attention of members

drawn to the topic. He had spoken several times in deprecation of the conduct of Great Britain towards this country in permitting vessels like the "Alabama" and "Oreto" to go forth to destroy our commerce. He had so spoken, not when he was smarting under a feeling of personal wrong in that regard, but as an American citizen, having in view the interests of our country, and because he believed that such statements of our wrongs would have an influence upon public opinion, and, through public opinion, upon Great Britain; he had faith in Great Britain when the government of that country should come to consider, in its true light, the injury—the wrong—that was being perpetrated against our country. It would not, and did not, add to the intensity of his feelings that the experience which once affected others was now his own. He regretted the matter previously and now, as he did before. He thought it demanded of this Chamber a consideration of the consequences of these acts, so injurious in themselves, and so fraught with danger to our good relations with the government of Great Britain. That was his motive in bringing the subject before the Chamber, that by calling attention to it in season, they might do their duty. He had felt for some time that public attention should be more earnestly directed to this evil; that this constant burning of our vessels by ships manned and built in Great Britain is a wrong which cannot be tolerated. It tends to war. We may disguise it as much as we please, but that is its tendency. He thought it time for England to consider that, if it takes all the vessels of our navy to arrest the ravages of the "Alabama" and "Oreto," how many of the ships of the navy of Great Britain it would take to arrest the destructiveness of privateers which would be fitted out in this country, in case of war. He felt that the tendency of these things was to war, and it was time for Great Britain to consider how she would rid the seas of a thousand privateers, if our navy is unable to clear the seas of two. England may believe that our country is tried to the extent of all its energies in suppressing the rebellion; but there may be a mistake upon that subject. The United States are able to put down the rebellion, and, beyond suppressing the rebellion, to vindicate the character of the nation against any and all people who invade our rights. We have rights upon the ocean which have been violated, and it is known that they have been violated—known abroad as well as at home. International comity is not observed; neutrality is not observed; the spirit of neutrality is not observed. He thought it ought to be considered a partial gratification that we are not the only sufferers by the destruction of the Jacob Bell. There were six or seven thousand packages of tea on board of the vessel, which were owned and insured entirely in England and France. He submitted the fact for the gratification of members of the Chamber, as well as for the information of many who rejoiced at the destruction of the Jacob Bell, many in and out of this city. He hoped the resolution would be adopted and supported by the voices of the gentlemen of the Chamber, as it is proved by facts coming to our knowledge from

day to day, that if nothing is done our commerce will be utterly swept from the sea.

Mr. PERIT, in the Chair, cordially supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

It was further ordered, that the committee on this question have power to confer with the Board of Underwriters, and to make an early report.

Mr. Low asked to be excused from serving on the committee, as he was personally interested in the subject referred, and Mr. PERIT was thereupon substituted for Mr. Low.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES brought up the important question of the speedy enlargement of the water communication between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES followed in support of the views of Mr. STURGES, and offered resolutions, which were adopted.

At the April meeting, letters were read from the military and naval authorities at Washington, in reference to national affairs. Commodore W. D. PORTER, U. S. N., suggested the fitting out of letters of marque, and offered his services to command a private armed steamer to cruise for the Alabama.

Further information was communicated to the Chamber by Mr. Low in regard to the number and names of vessels now preparing to leave the ports of Great Britain to cruise against American unarmed merchant vessels.

Mr. STURGES proposed to print an edition of Mr. GROSVENOR P. LOWRY'S work on British Neutrality, which was agreed to.

Mr. Low offered, and the Chamber adopted, resolutions in favor of telegraphic communication between Newfoundland and Great Britain.

At the annual meeting, May 7, the President, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, delivered an interesting and feeling address, on retiring from the office he had filled so long and so acceptably, to the members of the Chamber. The address was entered at length on the minutes.

The Chamber then went into an election for President, and Mr. A. A. Low received a unanimous vote and was elected. The oath of office was administered according to the forms by the retiring President, and Mr. Low then addressed the Chamber in a very interesting and eloquent discourse. Mr. Low stated that he had looked forward to the succession of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, whenever the venerable and esteemed President should retire, but the resignation of Mr. PHELPS as Vice-President had been accepted much to his regret, and the choice of the members had now fallen on himself.

The address of Mr. PERIT on retiring from the office of President, and of Mr. Low on acceding to it, have been published at length by the Chamber, and will render it unnecessary to allude further to proceedings of so much interest to the members.

MESSRS. WILLIAM E. DODGE and JONATHAN STURGES were then severally elected first and second Vice-Presidents, and entered upon their duties. The Treasurer and Secretary were then unanimously re-elected.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, with a few appropriate remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, This Chamber has learned, with sincere regret, that its venerable President, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., has declined a re-election to the position which he has filled during the past ten years, and to which he has been called at so many successive annual elections by the unanimous voice of this body. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby cordially tendered to Mr. PERIT for his unwavering interest in the affairs of this Chamber, to whose usefulness and efficiency he has so largely contributed, and especially for his continuance for so long a time, and at the sacrifice of so much personal convenience, in the presidency, and for the invariable dignity, courtesy and impartiality with which he has discharged its duties.

Resolved, That in thus terminating our official connection with one whose career as a New-York merchant extends through the last half century, and is identified with all the vicissitudes of disaster and success which have marked that eventful period of our country's history, it is a pleasing duty to record our testimony to the integrity, constancy and fidelity to duty, public and private, by which that career has been signalized, and which have been known and read of all men. In thus commemorating these high traits of character, and in commending them to the imitation of all engaged in the pursuits of commerce, we do honor not only to their possessor, but also to those free institutions under which they were developed, and in whose preservation, from foreign enemies and from domestic treason and rebellion, his warmest and most patriotic sympathies have ever been enlisted.

Resolved, That our best wishes for his health and continued prosperity will follow our late President into his retirement, accompanied with the hope that he may be permitted to prosecute to a satisfactory end the task which he has undertaken, and for which his varied experience and sound judgment so eminently qualify him—of writing the history of the Commerce of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, under the seal of the Chamber, and duly attested, be transmitted by the Secretary to Mr. PERIT.

Stated meeting, June 4. In the absence of the officers, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES was called to the Chair.

Letters were read from the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Glasgow, in response to proceedings transmitted from this Chamber, on the subject of piratical depredations by the steamer Alabama.

In July a letter was read from Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, acknowledging receipt of resolutions adopted by the Chamber on his retirement from the office of President.

On motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, the Secretary was directed to cause to be printed, in pamphlet form, the proceedings of the Chamber at the annual meeting in May last, including the interesting addresses of the late and presiding officers.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL offered the following resolutions, relating to the death of Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. Navy :

Whereas, Since our last meeting the nation has been called to mourn the loss of one of her noblest sons, in the death of Rear-Admiral ANDREW H. FOOTE ; and it is fitting that this body, representing the commercial interests of the City and State of New-York, to whose prosperity and stability his patriotic services so largely contributed, should unite in the universal expression of respect for his honored memory and sympathy for his bereaved family :

Resolved, That in common with all our loyal fellow-citizens, we deplore the death of this gallant and faithful officer, whose long and eminent career in the Navy of the United States placed him in the front rank of our naval commanders, and whose brilliant services in the defence of the Union, since the breaking out of the rebellion, have made his name a household word wherever unflinching loyalty, heroic devotion to duty and Christian patriotism are loved and honored.

Resolved, That while thus mourning his loss, at this critical juncture of our national affairs, we congratulate the country that, in its hour of need, it had the benefit of his wise counsels and of his daring courage ; and that his noble and pure example survives as a beacon-light to guide and cheer those who are still struggling in the defence of the flag under which he fought, and the Union for which he gave up his life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the Chamber, and attested by its officers, be transmitted to the family of Admiral FOOTE.

Mr. PERIT seconded the resolutions, expressing his warm regard for the personal character, and his admiration of the distinguished services of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Correspondence was read between Mr. A. A. Low and the Secretary of the Navy, on the application made to the department for convoy, in behalf of merchant vessels to the British channel.

The Secretary submitted a list of captures of merchant vessels (so far as known) by rebel privateers. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress in connection with this subject.

In August the same subject came up for consideration, and the memorial was agreed to. The aggregate loss of vessels was found to be one hundred and fifty, representing about sixty thousand tons, of the value of over twelve million dollars.

A communication was received from Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary of the International Relief Committee, offering for the acceptance of the Chamber an engrossed and handsomely framed copy of the "Address of welcome to the officers of the ship GEORGE GRISWOLD, by the public meeting at Manchester, England;" and the same was accepted with suitable acknowledgments.

The proceedings relating to this subject were originally instituted by the Chamber, but subsequently became united with the action of a committee of citizens.

The result of this subscription, entered into by the merchants and others of New-York, afforded a noble instance of disinterested public spirit and generosity of feeling, in favor of a portion of the inhabitants of a distant country. The sum, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, invested in provisions and other necessities for the unemployed cotton-spinners of Lancashire, forwarded free of all charges for freight or transportation, by the American ship George Griswold—a name worthy of so good a deed—testified to the world that commercial munificence was not to be restrained by any questions which affected international differences.

Measures were considered for stimulating our commercial relations with Brazil; and also for improving our internal navigation by way of the northern lakes and rivers.

In September, further consideration was given to the all-important question of harbor defences, and a communication was received on this engrossing subject from Commander T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, of the United States Navy.

In October, the discussion on harbor defences was again resumed.

Mr. P. PERIT called up the subject, and made some public spirited suggestions. Mr. WM. E. DODGE, from the special committee, reported the result of a conference with Colonel RICHARD DELAFIELD, of the United States Engineers, and further action was deferred.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL gave notice of his intention to bring forward, at the next meeting, resolutions of thanks to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, for his gallant and brilliant services in opening the navigation of the Mississippi River.

In November, Mr. Low, the President, in resuming his duties after an absence of some months, addressed the Chamber on the condition of our national affairs. Among other topics to which the President called the attention of the Chamber, were two which he considered of unusual importance; *first*, to the large number of vessels which were being transferred from the American to the flags of other nations. It might become necessary hereafter for Congress to grant power for the restoration of American built ships to the American flag. *Second*, that while, but a short time since, most of the valuable traffic passing between Europe and the United States was carried by American vessels, under the control of our own merchants, now it was evident that this valuable commerce was fast passing into other hands.

These and other subjects of consequence, in his judgment, called for the active and intelligent consideration of the Chamber.

In connection with these remarks of the President, Mr. PERIT offered the following resolution, which was supported by Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, Mr. S. D. W. BLOODGOOD, and others:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the subject of ocean steam navigation, and of the continued depredations on commerce.

Mr. MARSHALL earnestly supported the resolution.

He said, that having been one of the pioneers of our shipping trade, he felt mortified and grieved at witnessing the transfer of American commerce into the hands of foreign nations. At present, he could see no chance of its restoration unless by the interposition of government. Thirty years ago no foreign ship ventured to come here for freight or passengers. Now, the English traders are engrossing our commerce, and we make but slight efforts to restrain them.

The resolution was adopted without dissent. The committee was named as follows: Messrs. THOMAS TILESTON, JOHN H. BROWER, EZRA NYE, PELATIAH PERIT and GEORGE F. THOMAS, with A. A. Low, added by the Chamber.

On motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to con-

sider the expediency of taking proper measures to ascertain the advantages offered to American commerce by a free navigation of the Orinoco River, and in their discretion to prepare and submit to the Chamber a memorial asking the President of the United States to cause a survey of that river to be made, and the result reported to Congress.

In accordance with the notice given by Mr. MARSHALL at the last meeting, the following resolutions, relating to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, were introduced by the Executive Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Admiral FARRAGUT has rendered most important services to the merchants of the United States, in common with all its citizens, by his gallant conduct in opening the Mississippi River to the commerce of the world, and in rescuing the port of New-Orleans from rebel hands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York recognises with gratitude the skill, gallantry and perseverance with which, under the most discouraging circumstances, and in spite of the most formidable difficulties, Admiral FARRAGUT forced his way, with a fleet of the United States, to the city of New-Orleans.

Resolved, That in forcing the passage of the Mississippi River under the guns of forts St. Philip and Jackson, through narrow channels and against rapid currents, and through a fleet of fire ships, rams and men-of-war, and wresting from the enemies of the country the great port of New-Orleans, Admiral FARRAGUT has achieved one of the most celebrated victories of any time, has added a new and lustrous page to the naval history of the United States, and has proved himself the worthy peer of those earlier heroes of the republic who shrank from no obstacle, and whose daring was always superior to the difficulties and danger of their undertaking.

Resolved, That in the progress of the war for the unity and life of this great nation, no services have been more eminent than those of Admiral FARRAGUT, and both the commerce of the seaboard and the agricultural interests of the interior are specially indebted to him for an achievement which has so largely added to the prosperity of both.

Resolved, That in the daily increasing commerce of the port of New-Orleans, this Chamber recognise the natural result of the returning loyalty of that great city, and accepts it as a pleasant omen of the renewed happiness and prosperity which will accrue to each and all of the southern cities, when they are wrested from the oppressive rebel sway and restored to the mild and beneficent rule of the government of our common fathers; and when the happy day of peace shall again dawn upon us, a united and prosperous

people, the name of the man whom we now honor will be cherished by all alike as a common and national glory.

Resolved, That this Chamber watches with profound interest the course of the Admiral, and will hail with joy and hope the day when, at the head of some noble squadron, he may again lead the victorious navy to the restoration of other cities to the national rule.

Resolved, That a fairly engrossed copy of these resolutions, duly certified to by the officers of this Chamber, be placed in the hands of the Admiral.

Mr. Low stated, that as a member of the Chicago Canal Convention, he had visited Washington, and had found the government alive to the importance both of canal and oceanic communication. He did not doubt that the interest always shown by the Chamber in the prosperity of the West, would be met by a similar disposition on its part towards the commercial interests of the seaboard.

At the meeting, January 7, 1864, the President in the Chair, the Secretary read the following reply from Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, *December 16, 1863.*

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Esq., *Secretary of Chamber of Commerce*:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in relation to myself, handsomely engrossed on parchment, accompanied by your kind letter, fulfilling the requirements of said resolutions in presenting the copy.

In reply, I beg you, sir, to express to that honorable body my sincere thanks for this and other distinguished marks of their high appreciation of the services I have rendered our common country, and particularly its commerce, both internal and external, by what they are pleased to consider "one of the most celebrated achievements of any time—the capture of New-Orleans."

That we did our duty to the best of our ability I believe; that a kind Providence smiled upon us, and enabled us to overcome obstacles before which, I fear, the stoutest of our hearts would have otherwise quailed, I am certain; and I trust that the recipient of these honors will ever remember the injunction of the poet:

If thou hast strength,
From Heaven that strength's bestow'd;
For know, vain man, that valor belongs to God;
'Tis man's to fight,
But God's to give success.

Being on the eve of departing for my station, I fully feel, and shall gratefully cherish, their kind sentiments of interest and hope

for the success of the fleet which I have the honor to command; and that those hopes may be realized is the prayer of your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy.

The President stated, that in accordance with a previous notice, an address would be delivered by Reverend J. C. FLETCHER, of Brazil, and introduced that gentleman to the Chamber, who made an address on the commercial resources and internal trade of Brazil, and suggesting the importance of establishing a line of steamers between the ports of New-York and Rio Janeiro.

On motion of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, thanks were voted to Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, and a copy of his address was requested for publication.

A special meeting was held January 16, to take measures for commending to the legislature the present well-organized municipal police, and to advocate the bill for maintaining a police department apart altogether from any political organization.

An earnest debate was had on the subject of the degree of speed attained by the newly constructed steam war vessels, and a letter was read from Mr. Fox, assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. M. H. GRINNELL and Mr. G. W. BLUNT took part in the discussion.

A communication was received from the managers of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, inviting the Chamber to unite in this proposed movement of philanthropy. The invitation was accepted, and a committee of ten members appointed to act in concert with the managers.

At the February meeting, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, Chairman of the Committee on Ocean Steam Navigation, appointed in November last, stated that the committee had agreed to a report and memorial, which the Secretary, Mr. STEVENS, had prepared with great care, comprising a series of valuable tables, showing the effect upon tonnage by introducing steam into the commerce of nations.

Mr. TILESTON introduced the report, with an elaborate and interesting speech on the topics embraced in it, and gave due credit for the industry and ability shown by the Secretary in discharging the arduous labors assigned to him.

On motion of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, the report and memorial were adopted and ordered to be forwarded to Washington.

Pending the adoption of the motion, remarks were made by Mr. G. W. BLUNT, Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN and others.

A letter was laid before the Chamber from Mr. S. B. RUGGLES,

with a copy of the report made by him to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, on the resources of the United States.

Thanks were voted to Mr. RUGGLES for the able manner in which he had discharged the duty assigned to him as the agent of the United States.

In accordance with a resolution of November 5, 1863, the Chamber adopted a memorial prepared by the Executive Committee, and addressed to the President of the United States, on the subject of opening commercial relations with the States of South America watered by the Orinoco River and its tributaries; and with the view to ascertain, by survey, the capabilities of that river for an active and profitable commerce.

The special meeting, on February 18th, was called to consider a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury informing the Chamber that he had invited Messrs. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and GROSVENOR P. LOWREY, in conjunction with the Solicitor of the Treasury, to act as a Commission to make a complete and thorough revision and codification of the navigation laws, and the laws for the collection of the Customs. The Secretary invited the Chamber to designate one or more of its members to act with the commission named by him.

The Chamber thereupon, through the agency of a committee to nominate, appointed the following members to confer with the Commissioners of the government, viz.:

MESSRS. JOHN C. GREEN, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, MOSES H. GRINNELL, A. A. LOW and ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

At the stated meeting, March 3d, the President announced the unexpected death of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, for many years an active, earnest and eminently useful member of the Chamber. The President, in making this sad announcement, said:

In a brief hour from this, I am invited to follow to the grave the remains of one of the oldest and most esteemed members of this Chamber. You will readily understand to whom I refer. On Monday morning last, this community was startled by the announcement that THOMAS TILESTON was dead. After being actively engaged with the duties of his office and other avocations during the previous week—cheerful and happy in his home on the Sabbath—before the light of another day, he was summoned from the world of time to the world of eternity. This is no uncommon event. Death seizes alike the old and the young, and takes those most dear to us from our midst, and too often the lesson and the warning are too little heeded. But in view of an event so sudden, so unexpected and startling as that we now contemplate, it behooves this Chamber, it seems to me, to pause in its deliberations.

I do not propose to attempt an eulogy of the departed. Some more eloquent tongue will, doubtless, speak at an appropriate time, in fitting terms, of his life and character. I knew him, and you knew him, as one of the foremost men of our city in all enterprises demanding energy, activity and sagacity, and it is not too much to say, that in a community of merchants, where so many command our respect and admiration, Mr. TILESTON was unexcelled for those qualities which lead to success and entitle to our regard; prompt, active, and intelligent, he was influential in the departments of finance and insurance, as well as in the more immediate sphere of his vocation.

I can hardly realize, even now, that Mr. TILESTON is not by my side, where he stood four weeks ago, advocating, with a youth-like enthusiasm, the extension of our ocean steam navigation, as important to our commercial interests and to the standing of the United States among the commercial nations of the world. It is noteworthy, too, that the house with which Mr. TILESTON was connected was a pioneer in this important work, and actively engaged in its prosecution to the very close of his life.

After further remarks, equally touching and interesting, the President invited Mr. JOHN D. JONES to submit resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. JONES, in complying with the request of the President, and after an appropriate and most feeling address, proposed to the Chamber the following :

The Chamber of Commerce has heard with sorrow of the decease of THOMAS TILESTON, one of its most active and prominent members. Since 1818, he has been connected with the interests of commerce and navigation centering in this city, and in various capacities has contributed largely to the success of the insurance and banking institutions with which he has been identified.

During the last twenty years his influence in this Chamber and elsewhere has been constantly extended to those charitable and public movements and measures which have made our city justly celebrated.

Resolved, That in his decease the mercantile community has lost an estimable member, the young merchant a valued friend, and the City of New-York one of the active supporters of its commercial greatness.

Resolved, That in our varied forms of intercourse with the lamented deceased, we can all bear testimony to his industry, energy, sagacity and ability; to the skill and courage with which he foresaw, or adopted and entered into well-considered and productive plans of enterprise and improvement; to the promptitude, punctuality and fidelity with which he pursued such plans and performed his engagements; and to his liberal public spirit.

Resolved, That after a long intimacy with him, we express with gratitude our appreciation of his virtues as a citizen and friend, his probity of character, and his genial, social qualities.

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber attend his funeral, and unite with his numerous friends and acquaintances in attesting their respect for his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated by the officers of the Chamber and seal, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Following very closely, alas, too closely, on the proceedings in reference to the death of Mr. TILESTON, another special meeting was called for the 11th of the same month, to take fitting notice of the death of the venerable PELATIAH PERIT, for many years the excellent and beloved President of the Chamber.

The President, Mr. A. A. Low, called the Chamber to order, and the notice for the meeting was read by the Secretary, after which the President addressed the Chamber, as follows :

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER:—When you assembled here on Thursday of last week, the death of Mr. TILESTON was announced, and your deliberations were suspended by a vote to adjourn, in order to attend the funeral which was then about to take place.

It was a just and fitting tribute to the memory of an upright merchant, an old and respected member of this body.

The present meeting has been called, in accordance with the usage of the Chamber, to take such action as you may deem to be proper, now that we have to mourn the departure from this life of the venerable gentleman who was for so many years your honored President—PELATIAH PERIT.

A telegram, received two days since, announced his death at New-Haven, on Tuesday last, and his remains were followed to the grave by a deputation of officers and members of the Chamber, time not permitting a special meeting in season to make a formal response to the notice. If the event to which I have referred, occurring, as it did, simultaneously with your gathering here, was calculated to arrest your attention and stay the ordinary proceedings, it is eminently proper that our records should bear testimony, now that Mr. PERIT is gone, to the high estimation in which he was held when living and acting with those who survive him. Indeed, as long as your records remain, such testimony will not be wanting, for they bear witness that for a period of seven years he was elected, by a unanimous vote of the Chamber, to fill the office of President, after serving for the full term contemplated by your by-laws. It is hardly necessary for me to say, that during all that time his interest in its affairs was unabated.

When advancing years and growing feebleness, together with his removal from the city, made it necessary for him to decline a new election, his fidelity as a member brought him to these rooms with a punctuality that was remarkable. In this respect, permit me to suggest that Mr. PERIT presented an example to others worthy of all imitation. I do not propose to detain you with many observations upon the life and character of the deceased, for doubtless there are others here that have known him longer and more intimately than myself, who are prepared to give expression to your sentiments and feelings, and who are more competent to do so. But, as his successor in office, I cannot forego the privilege, which I am sure you will allow me, of anticipating the words of justice and truth in which you are prepared to speak of the virtues of one I loved and honored.

It is a pleasant thing always to speak in terms of praise, whether of the living or of the dead; and in my own experience, no one has lived and moved among us who was more entitled than he to the commendation of all men. It was one of the most striking characteristics of Mr. PERIT that his judgments of others were generous and just. If he erred at all, it was in the too favorable opinion he formed of his fellow men; but whether correct or not in his estimate of character, "the charity that thinketh no evil" was his, and it bespoke the goodness of his own heart.

Again and again I have heard him commend, in the most unqualified terms, the merchants of this city as a body with whom it was pleasant to deal, after an intercourse of nearly fifty years, checkered by many alterations of prosperity and adversity. When elected to the Second Vice-Presidency of this Chamber, in 1856, and called to take a somewhat active part in its concerns, I may be permitted to add that, while shrinking from the responsibility, his encouraging persuasion led me to yield my assent, and this encouragement was never wanting afterwards.

I need not remind you of the warmth of his sympathies or of his deep and fervent patriotism. Both are abundantly manifest in the records of this corporation. He was always prompt to suggest action and co-operation in the philanthropic movements of the day, and equally in measures undertaken for the support of the government of our country in every perilous crisis.

You will readily recall the lively interest he took, at the time of the disaster to the "San Francisco," in the survivors of that calamity, and the pleasure it afforded him to minister to the comfort and relief of the destitute; and, more recently, when the hearts of our people were moved to send succor to the distressed operatives of Lancashire, how promptly he responded to this international charity. His parting address to you in May last testified to the claims on his constant regard which the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" ever presented.

Over this noble charity Mr. PERIT was a faithful guardian. But I cannot undertake to allude even to the many instances in which his benevolence was manifest, and only refer to those which fell more immediately under my own observation. His connection with

the Seamen's Savings Bank, of which he was so long the President, affords another illustration of the same spirit. He was a prominent and active member of the Bank of Commerce, of this city, from its establishment in 1839, to the early part of last year, when he removed to New-Haven; and I am happy to see before me several of his associates and contemporaries in that large and influential corporation taking part in our present proceedings. On leaving the city he resigned that charge, as he did other like engagements, and devoted himself to the preparation of a work on American Commerce; thus never relaxing his habits of industry while life lasted and the state of his health permitted the exercise of his faculties. It is not necessary that I should trace his connection with other societies and corporations, civil and religious. We may assume, however, that he was always usefully employed.

Nor can I venture to speak of him in his private relations, for my privilege does not extend thus far. Nor would it be consistent with my limited opportunities, separated as I was widely from him in another city. But, respected and honored by all as an upright merchant, he was recognised everywhere as a Christian gentleman, showing forth those graces which impart to the intercourse of life a beauty and a charm.

If, to what I have thus imperfectly said, any thing need be added, let it be that from the year 1816 to 1848 Mr. PERIT was associated in business with JONATHAN GOODHUE, so well remembered and so widely honored, and that he was a worthy peer of that good man. He continued a member of the firm that bore Mr. GOODHUE's name till 1863; and this Chamber will join the memory of both together, and cherish this memory as a rich and abiding legacy.

Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, with a few introductory observations, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the late member and President of this Board, the Chamber desire to express their recognition of the agency of Divine Providence, and briefly record their sense of the virtues and high qualities of their departed associate.

Resolved, That the Chamber bow with reverence and cheerful submission to the sovereign decree which, while removing from this sphere of service an honored and esteemed colleague, has permitted him a life of seventy-eight years of signal activity and usefulness.

Resolved, That by early and wise training, by a liberal education and by careful subsequent cultivation of his mental and moral powers and practice in the affairs of life, Mr. PERIT was eminently fitted for the successful discharge of the duties which he assumed. As a merchant and a member of society, and of this Chamber, he was ever intelligent, courteous and of spotless integrity. As a presiding officer, impartial, prompt and skillful. He was especially distinguished for benevolence and a broad catholic charity, which knew no distinction of race or condition.

Resolved, That the Chamber deem this a fitting occasion to express

their belief that the crowning grace of Mr. PERIT's character was his deep, intelligent, consistent and abiding religious faith. From this source he drew, as from a perennial fountain, motives of action, rules of life, incentives to diligence and perseverance in duty, and inspirations of cheerfulness and hopefulness, which, behind the darkest cloud, ever discerned a ray of light, which beckoned onward, and brought a life of high usefulness to a happy close.

Resolved, That the Chamber direct these resolutions to be entered on their minutes, and a copy sent to the bereaved family of the deceased.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, and supported in an eloquent address by Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mr. CHARLES KING spoke as follows:

I will beg permission, Mr. President, to add a few words to what has been already so well said in commemoration of our lamented friend and associate. When I look around upon the Chamber, so full of the vigorous life of youthful and mature manhood, and then look back to the period, now far, far away, when Mr. PERIT and myself were first to meet in this Chamber of Commerce, with others of the same or earlier age, who are now all gone, I feel all the more impelled to mingle what may be almost called the voice of the past with that of the living, throbbing generation in praise of and respect for such a man as PELATIAH PERIT. He was in some sense the link between that past and the present. He had known and was the peer of the royal merchants of other days—the LE ROYS, the BAYARDS, the GRACIES, the LENOXES, the STEVENS', the GRISWOLDS, the WRIGHTS, the THOMPSONS, the FISHERS, the FOSTERS, the GIRAUDS—he lived to be the friend of, and competitor with, and noble example for their sons and their grandsons—always preserving the even tenor of his own way as a respected, high-minded, pains-taking and honorable merchant, rejoicing in the success of others, and particularly of the young, and always finding time, amid the most pressing calls of business, for the full discharge of his duties as a citizen and as a patriot.

Mr. PERIT had opinions and principles, and he felt it a duty, at all fitting times, to give expression and effect to those principles and opinions.

He did not permit himself to be so absorbed by the claims of his own business as not to have time for the claims which society and country have upon every man, and especially upon every educated man, who stands out so prominently as did Mr. PERIT. He realized the spirit of the generous motto of our corporate seal—"Non nobis nati solum," "we are not born for ourselves alone"—and felt that personal ease, personal gains, personal advancement were not the sole ends of life; but, that to the good of others and the general welfare he was not at liberty to be indifferent. I dwell upon this, rather because it is too much the habit of our merchants to let public institutions and public affairs take care of themselves; which amounts, in fact, to abandoning

them, for the most part, to the care of those who make a business and personal profit out of them.

Mr. PERIT was never a partisan; he, on the other hand, never failed in the discharge of his political obligations. He always counted as a substantive quantity, whenever and wherever he interposed, and was firm and fearless in carrying out his views.

Of the graces of his Christian character, the resolutions and the feeling and discriminating remarks of the gentleman who introduced them, make fitting commemoration.

Of the loyalty and integrity of his character as a merchant—of the beautiful tenor of his whole life—we have all been witnesses, and all feel that we shall not soon look upon his like again.

In his personal intercourse he was frank, lovely, courteous, considerate, wise.

“None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.”

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. PERIT became a member of the Chamber of Commerce May 4, 1819, was elected to the Presidency May 3, 1853, and served in that capacity for ten successive years, till May 7, 1863.

He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, June 23, 1785.

He died at New-Haven, Connecticut, March 8, 1864, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The Secretary gave notice that the commission appointed to revise and codify the revenue laws, were actively engaged in their duties. Printed forms will be distributed among the members to receive suggestions.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, the Chamber ordered that the proceedings on the death of Mr. PERIT be printed for distribution.

Mr. DODGE submitted, and the Chamber adopted, resolutions in regard to the increased demand for gold, and the steady rise in the premium on sales, with the view that the government may not encourage unnecessary accumulations of gold in the treasury.

A series of communications on public questions of interest to commerce, from officers of the government at Washington, were laid before the Chamber, and have become matters of public record on its files.

At the meeting in April, the Secretary was directed to deposit the original volumes of the minutes of the Chamber in the vaults of the Bank of Commerce, as a place of safety from fire or depredation.

Mr. M. H. GRINNELL submitted a report on the bill before Congress, relating to “Collisions at Sea;” and also on the bill regula-

ting the admeasurement of tonnage. The Chamber adopted the principles of the report, and ordered that it be transmitted to Senator MORGAN, in Washington.

The Chamber adopted a recommendation in favor of the retention of Judge OGDEN HOFFMAN, as a judge of the United States Court in California.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES called attention to the dangerous deposit of powder in this harbor, and the Chamber took measures to provide against the injury which might ensue.

At the annual meeting, May 5th, 1864, Mr. A. A. Low, President, in the Chair—

Mr. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP submitted resolutions commendatory of the patriotic conduct and nautical skill shown by Lieutenant J. F. NICKELS, commanding U. S. Gunboat "Ella and Anna," in rescuing the Steamer Chesapeake from a piratical crew in a British port on the coast of Nova Scotia, in December last.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. G. W. BLUNT, and adopted.

Correspondence between a committee of the Chamber and officers of the government at Washington, on the subject of encroachments on the harbor, were read and ordered on file and to be printed.

The Secretary submitted a letter from Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, written at the request of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, accompanying the presentation of a portrait in oil of Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, of England.

On motion of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, thanks were tendered to Mr. BRYANT, and through him to Mr. KETCHUM, for this valuable and most acceptable addition to the collection of historical portraits in possession of the Chamber.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES called the attention of the Chamber to the proposed establishment of telegraphic communication by the Russian government, from Moscow to the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Amoor River. Resolutions were adopted commending this enterprise to public favor, as a measure calculated to promote the interests of commerce.

The ordinary business having been despatched, the Chamber proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Low was unanimously re-elected to the office of President.

Messrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE and JONATHAN STURGES were severally elected First and Second Vice-Presidents. The Chamber also declared its pleasure to re-elect the Treasurer and Secretary.

A special meeting was held on the 10th of May, to consider a communication from the Governor of the State, on the subject now

become one of much interest, that of continuing to pay the accruing interest on State stocks in coin.

Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. F. S. WINSTON, recommending the sacred preservation of the State credit, and calling on capitalists and others to aid in providing the necessary means for insuring such a result.

An earnest discussion ensued, and the proposition to maintain the payment of interest in coin prevailed by a decided majority.

The Chamber again met on the 12th of May, to consider the practical operation of the law recently passed, imposing an increased duty of fifty per cent. on importations after 29th April last.

The President, Mr. Low, argued that the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury was unjust to the merchants, even if it was legal and in accordance with precedent. He believed that merchants would not have entered their goods had they not supposed they were entering them under the old law. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods, on which merchants were required to pay fifty per cent. additional until the new tariff goes into effect, would, perhaps, under such tariff, not be taxed 25 per cent.; some of them perhaps nothing. It was against this injustice that the Chamber proposed to memorialize Congress, asking them so to construe the law as to better conform to equity, and he did not conceive that any disrespect was intended to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, the subject was recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

At the regular meeting in June, the subject of the change in duties by the recent law of Congress was again considered, and the memorial agreed to.

A letter was received from the Board of Trade of Montreal, in regard to the operations of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. The communication was accompanied by valuable tables of statistics, for which thanks were voted, and the whole subject was then referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. D. W. BLOODGOOD, P. M. WETMORE, ARTHUR LEARY, WALTER S. GRIFFITH and RICHARD P. BUCK.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL submitted resolutions approving the location of the new Navy Yard at New-London, Connecticut, which were adopted, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. MARSHALL and McCURDY, was appointed to communicate them to Congress.

At the meeting in July, the committee appointed on the subject

of maintaining payment of the interest on the State debt in specie, submitted a report at length, and was thereupon discharged.

Mr. EZRA NYE brought to the notice of the Chamber the brilliant services rendered to the country at large, and especially to the protection of the interests of commerce, by Captain JOHN A. WINSLOW, and the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war Kearsarge, in the destruction of the rebel steamer Alabama. A committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. LOW, E. NYE, C. H. MARSHALL, MOSES H. GRINNELL and G. W. BLUNT, was appointed to consider in what manner the Chamber should most fitly express its appreciation of the services rendered by these gallant men to the shipping interests of the nation.

Thursday, the fourth of August, having been set apart, by order of the President of the United States, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of Congress, as a day of fasting and prayer, the monthly meeting of the Chamber was not held as usual.

At the stated meeting in September, a communication was read from Honorable WILLIAM MARVIN, in relation to the laws of "General Average," and suggesting that a delegate of the Chamber be appointed to meet the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," at York, England, during the present month. The letter of Judge MARVIN comprised much valuable information on a subject of great importance to the interests of ocean commerce.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Judge MARVIN was appointed to represent the Chamber at the proposed meeting.

A communication was received from Governor SEYMOUR, in regard to alleged errors in the enrollment records from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge the letter of the Governor.

A letter was received from Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, offering, on behalf of a number of eminent citizens, for the acceptance of the Chamber, a full-sized portrait of the late PELATIAH PERIT.

This beautiful production of art is from the easel of Mr. THOMAS HICKS, and was accepted with the grateful thanks of the Chamber.

The Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, acknowledged the proceedings relating to the recapture of the Chesapeake, and transmitted a letter from Lord LYONS, the British Minister, stating that the resolutions of the Chamber had been duly communicated to the proper authorities of his government.

At the monthly meeting, October 6th, 1864, the President, Mr. A. A. Low, in the Chair—

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, on behalf of the committee on testimonials to the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war Kearsarge, reported the draft of a letter to Captain JOHN A. WINSLOW, U. S. Navy, to be signed by the officers of the Chamber.

The letter reviewed the conduct of the British government in fitting out the Alabama, and the course pursued by her rebel commander, in sailing "at times under the British, and sometimes under the so-called Confederate flag." The following passages are significant of the feelings entertained by the Chamber in reference to the depredations of this "illegitimate wanderer of the seas:"

This Chamber does not stop to consider at length the character of the act by which the commander of the rebel cruiser was rescued from his captor; but history will have a place for the "party of pleasure" that accompanied the Alabama on her trial trip, and for that other "party of pleasure" that was present when she sank beneath the waves; extending to both alike the claim to unenviable distinction.

The conflict between the Kearsarge and Alabama affords other grounds of satisfaction, arising from the destruction of the common scourge of the ocean. It marks a new epoch in naval warfare, and adds a brilliant page to the naval history of the nation.

The Chamber recognises the skill, coolness, and intrepidity with which the "Kearsarge" was manœuvred in the combat with her formidable foe, and takes pleasure in making this record upon its book of minutes.

A committee of this Chamber has in charge the preparation of a suitable testimonial for yourself, the officers and crew of the "Kearsarge," which at some early day they hope to have the honor of transmitting.

The report was approved, and the letter ordered to be engrossed for transmission to Captain WINSLOW.

Further communications from officers of the British government, in relation to the recapture of the Chesapeake, were received from the Secretary of State, and ordered on file.

A letter was received from the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, relative to the existing restrictions upon trade with the Southern States, together with a memorial addressed to the President of the United States.

The subject was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. W. BRADFORD, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, PAUL SPOFFORD, HENRY M. TABER and SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, for consideration and report.

At a special meeting, held on the 15th of October, the President in the Chair, the call was read by the Secretary, which announced

the death of JOSHUA BATES, the American partner of the house of MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS AND COMPANY, of London.

Proceedings of much interest ensued, and several addresses were delivered in testimony of the regard in which his memory was held by the Chamber.

The President spoke at length in regard to the character of Mr. BATES, and of the courteous attentions always shown by him to his fellow countrymen visiting Great Britain. In allusion to the general conduct of the deceased in a time of trial, the President said :

Mr. BATES was an American during his life, and an American at his death ; not American simply by accident of birth, but American in heart and in hope. With a love of country that was strong enough to resist those outside influences from whence comes forgetfulness of former renown, indifference to present duty, and distrust of the coming glory of our own great republic, he was faithful alike in the days of her prosperity and her days of adversity.

Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS followed in a glowing eulogy of the deceased, and offered a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. JAMES BROWN, and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. DENNING DUER, seconded by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, the following additional resolutions were also adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, of which the President and Secretary shall be part, to take measures to obtain a portrait of Mr. BATES, to hang upon the walls of the Chamber.

Ordered, That as a further token of respect, the time and place of the birth, and the time and place of the death of JOSHUA BATES be entered on the records of this Chamber.

Ordered, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the signature of the officers, be forwarded to the relatives of Mr. BATES, and also to the firm of which he was a member.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES continued the discussion on the personal merits of Mr. BATES, and cited the correspondence between Mr. JAMES G. KING and the representatives of the Bank of England, at the period of the resumption of specie payments by the banks of New-York, in the year 1838.

At the close of these interesting proceedings, the committee to obtain the portrait of Mr. BATES was filled by the addition of the names of MESSRS. DENNING DUER, GEORGE CABOT WARD and HORACE GRAY, Jr.

At the November meeting, a letter was read from the British Con-

sul on the subject of the development of British commerce, navigation and finance, since the adoption by England of free trade and the repeal of the British navigation laws. Thanks were voted to Mr. ARCHIBALD for his communication.

In December, an able report was received from the committee to whom was referred the "memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, in respect to trade regulations within the limits of States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection." Signed by Messrs. BRADFORD, SPOFFORD, TABER, BABCOCK and SHEPARD.

The committee declined recommending any action by the Chamber. The report was adopted and ordered on file.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, from the special committee on "Testimonials to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge," reported verbally, that of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which the committee designed to collect in accordance with the instructions of the Chamber, more than twenty-two thousand had already been subscribed, and it was expected that the whole amount would speedily be collected.

Whereupon it was ordered that power be given to the committee to appropriate the proceeds of the subscription as they may deem expedient and proper.

Mr. MARSHALL, after a few preliminary remarks upon the gallantry shown by Lieutenant WM. B. CUSHING, of the United States Navy, in the destruction of the rebel ram "Albemarle," in Plymouth Harbor, N. C., in October last, presented the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, This Chamber must ever feel the deepest interest in every thing that is calculated to protect our commerce, and to cripple and destroy those who would assail it, and must ever feel a just pride in those brave and skillful officers of our navy who devise plans and hazard their lives in executing the same; and,

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Chamber, the country has been electrified with the intelligence of the destruction of the rebel ram "Albemarle;" be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York are hereby heartily tendered to Lieut. WILLIAM B. CUSHING, of the United States Navy, for the great gallantry displayed by him and the brave men who accompanied him on the occasion of the destruction of the rebel ram "Albemarle," in the harbor of Plymouth, North Carolina, on the night of the 27th of October last, and that we have noticed with pleasure that this act is appreciated by the Navy Department at Washington, which proposes properly to reward the same.

Resolved, That this Chamber also takes much pleasure in associating with this event the name of Chief Engineer WILLIAM W. W. WOOD, of the U. S. Navy, a native of the South, to whom much credit is due for the invention of the torpedo so skillfully and heroically applied on the above occasion. It is with peculiar pleasure that we recall to mind the fact, that this officer, surrounded as he was by such widespread disaffection on the part of the Southern born officers of the navy, has never for one moment hesitated as to his duty to the service of his country and its flag, and for his services and devotion we respectfully commend him to the government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Chamber be instructed to send copies of these resolutions to Lieutenant CUSHING, and Chief Engineer WOOD, and to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB addressed the Chamber in warm commendation of Chief Engineer WILLIAM W. W. WOOD, and fully sustained the terms of the resolutions.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. EZRA NYE and PETER COOPER on the subject.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. EZRA NYE, the Chamber adopted a resolution of inquiry in regard to the extent of telegraphic communication in all countries; and a committee was appointed to examine the subject.

The following response was read from Captain WINSLOW, U. S. Navy:

ROXBURY, Nov. 25, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a diploma from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, tendering to me, the officers and crew of the “Kearsarge,” congratulations and thanks for the destruction of the steamer “Alabama” by the “Kearsarge,” under my command.

Be pleased to convey to the Chamber of Commerce my thanks in behalf of the officers and crew of the “Kearsarge,” for the complimentary manner in which they have referred to our services.

The destruction of the “Alabama” is an event which I do not affect to say, under the attending circumstances, was of great importance in influencing our foreign relations at the time, aside from the benefit derived from ridding the ocean of the most destructive pest upon our commerce.

Reiterating my thanks to the Chamber of Commerce,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WINSLOW, *Captain, U. S. N.*

A. A. Low, Esq., *President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.*

Several reports were received from Judge MARVIN, delegate of the Chamber, relating to the action of the "Association for the Promotion of Social Science," held at York, England, in the month of September last.

Letters and documents were received from the American Consul and merchants residing at Bahia, in regard to the capture of the rebel cruiser Florida, and the same were referred to a committee.

At the meeting of January 5, 1865, a report was made from the Executive Committee in regard to the suggestions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the subject of the practical operation of the revenue laws of the United States. The whole question came up for discussion, and was debated by Mr. WILLIAM ORTON, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, but no decision was arrived at.

Mr. DENNING DUER submitted a report on the proceedings at Bahia, resulting in the capture of the rebel steamer Florida.

The report states, that

What the merchants of Bahia deplore as a detriment to our commerce, the merchants of New-York hail as a boon; and your committee recommend that the thanks of this Chamber be tendered to Captain COLLINS for his courage and conduct in generously subjecting himself to the risk of censure, and to the possible loss of his commission, in order to rid the seas of a scourge, and our commerce of an incendiary foe.

Should, nevertheless, the government of the United States, after inquiry, feel it to be an incumbent duty to make *amende* to the sovereignty of Brazil for an unintentional wrong, the members of this Chamber of Commerce will subordinate all other feelings to an honorable acquiescence in so just a purpose.

The President, Mr. A. A. Low, as chairman of a special committee, submitted a report, comprising valuable information on the question of emigration, going at length into the details and statistics of that subject. The principles of the report were agreed to, and it was ordered to be transmitted through the State Department to representatives of the United States abroad.

Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, delegate to the "Social Science Association," was present with the Chamber, and made interesting statements on the topic of "General Average."

The President announced the death of the Honorable WILLIAM L. DAYTON, American Minister at Paris, and resolutions of respect for his memory were adopted.

Special notice having been given, a large number of the members

of the Chamber attended the funeral of the deceased Minister from the City Hall.

Letters were received from MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, and Madame VAN DE WEYER, of London, acknowledging proceedings relating to the death of Mr. JOSHUA BATES.

The President called the attention of the Chamber to the suffering condition of the people of Savannah, Georgia ; and, on motion of Mr. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, a committee of thirty members was appointed to collect means for transporting a cargo of provisions to that city. About the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars was subsequently subscribed for this benevolent purpose, and the steamer Rebecca Clyde was generously offered by her owners to carry the cargo, free of charge, to its destination.

At the meeting in February, Mr. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, from the Executive Committee, submitted a report and resolutions, relating to numerous questions now pending before Congress ; and the various subjects embraced in the report were severally disposed of.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration, reported adversely on the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade in reference to the bankrupt bill, and the Chamber sustained the report.

Commander N. COLLINS, U. S. N., acknowledged the complimentary proceedings of the Chamber relating to the capture of the Florida.

The Secretary read a letter from a number of eminent citizens, presenting to the Chamber a valuable portrait, in oil, of Mr. JOHN ALSOP, President of the Chamber from 1784 to 1785. This fine painting is copied by Mr. THOMAS HICKS, from an original picture in the possession of Hon. JOHN ALSOP KING, a grandson of President ALSOP.

Thanks were voted for this most acceptable addition to the collection of historical portraits which adorn the walls of the Chamber.

Full reports and sundry papers relating to the shipment of provisions to Savannah were submitted, and were referred for final action to the original committee of thirty.

At the meeting, March 2, further reports were submitted on the various matters relating to the Savannah contributions, and the subject was again recommitted.

Mr. DENNING DUER, chairman of the special committee, reported that a portrait of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, copied by Mr. HENRY PETERS GRAY, from an original picture in the possession of Mr. R. W. WESTON,

had been completed, and the necessary funds provided by members of the Chamber to pay for the same.

The painting was accepted with thanks, and the committee thereupon discharged.

Chief Engineer WILLIAM W. W. WOOD, U. S. N., expressed his acknowledgments to the Chamber for the resolutions complimenting his conduct in the capture of the *Albemarle*.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE brought to the notice of the Chamber the question of the confiscation of cotton in the Southern States, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject, comprising the following members: Messrs. F. A. CONKLING, GEORGE OPDYKE, WILLIAM MARVIN, SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, JAMES G. KING, ARCHIBALD BAXTER and CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Chamber was held on the 10th of April, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, Second Vice-President, in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, in view of the glorious tidings just received of the surrender of the principal rebel military forces, commanded by General LEE, the Chamber laid aside the customary business.

A communication was received from a committee of the Common Council, proposing to celebrate the recent victories of the Union army.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. BLUNT, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, together with the merchants of the city, did meet together on the 19th day of April, 1861, on the news being received of the outbreak of the rebellion, and solemnly pledged to the support of the Government the vast resources of this commercial community, urging the instant blockade of the Southern ports at the cost of a large and prosperous commerce; and

Whereas, It has since, at each and every time, when the credit or the honor of the nation has been in danger, renewed to the government its assurances of support; and

Whereas, It has always in times of national joy or national sorrow, taken occasion to give public expression to the feelings of the merchants of New-York; and

Whereas, The recent victories of the national arms, by land and sea, resulting in the captures of the cities of Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Petersburg and Richmond, (and probably, ere this, of Mobile,) together with the repossession of the national fortresses

of Sumter and Fisher, culminating in the surrender of the main army of the rebellion and its commander, General LEE, have now brought within view the end of this wicked rebellion against the national authority; therefore,

Resolved, That with reverence and thankfulness to Almighty God, "Who hath given us the victory," this Chamber propose to unite with their fellow citizens in celebrating the triumphs of our arms, both on sea and land, which have restored the national unity, vindicated the right and power of the General Government, and shown to a doubting world that we have a country worthy of preservation, and which we are able and willing to preserve.

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered to the President of the United States, his official advisers, and the officers, soldiers and sailors of our army and navy, from General GRANT to the smallest drummer boy.

Resolved, That while rejoicing, we must not forget the afflicted who mourn for the loss of relatives and friends who have fallen dead or wounded in this great struggle for freedom and law, and we tender to them our most earnest sympathies, and that they may remember,

"That Freedom hallows in her tread
The silent cities of the dead,
And beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array."

Resolved, That the Chamber accepts the invitation of the city authorities to unite with them in a general demonstration of joy, and suggests that the celebration take place on the 20th day of April, the day appointed by the Governor of the State for such ceremony.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the President and Secretary shall be part, be appointed to act with the committee of the Common Council, and such other committees of citizens as have been or may be appointed, with power to take measures to secure the participation of the Chamber in the proposed celebration.

A committee was thereupon appointed as follows: Messrs. OPDYKE, LOW, OGDEN, CONKLING, ROBERT, COWDIN, J. A. STEVENS, Jr., and STURGES.

Resolutions of like tenor were also submitted by Mr. H. WALBRIDGE, which were seconded by Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, and unanimously adopted.

The sentiments of the Chamber were thus declared with cordial unanimity of gratitude for the signal successes of the Union forces, and of reverend thankfulness to that Divine Providence which had spared our existence as a nation.

A further adjourned meeting was held on the 15th of April, at which all business was suspended to receive the mournful news of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

The 19th of the present month of April having been set apart by the authorities at Washington to solemnize the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, no meeting of the Chamber for the transaction of business was held in the interim. A committee of the Chamber, however, was designated to attend the ceremonies at Washington, and the following members discharged that melancholy duty: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY A. SMYTHE, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, R. H. MCCURDY, A. T. STEWART, A. W. BRADFORD, GEORGE W. BLUNT, WILLIAM K. STRONG, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., FREDERICK A. CONKLING, GEORGE GRISWOLD and WILLIAM F. CARY.

At a special meeting, held on the 22d April, the President stated, with regret, that during his absence from the city, in accordance with an invitation from the government to participate in the ceremony of restoring the national flag to Fort Sumter, it had not been possible to obtain a legal organization of the Chamber to take action upon the distressing national calamity which had afflicted every American heart.

An invitation from the city authorities to take part in solemnizing the death of the illustrious President of the United States, having been announced from the Chair, the President, Mr. A. A. Low, addressed the Chamber as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States of America, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, instant, by its suddenness and attendant circumstances, overwhelming the people of the whole land with a feeling of profound grief, this Chamber deems it proper, in assembling at the present time, to make record on its book of minutes of the loss sustained by the nation at a very important juncture in its affairs—a loss the magnitude of which is made manifest in the most wide-spread demonstrations of sorrow, by the suspension of business for the space of six days, during which our fellow-citizens have voluntarily withdrawn from their customary secular avocations, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th instants, in obedience to the proclamation of the civil authorities, closing their places of business, and resorting very generally to houses of public worship in a spirit of humiliation and prayer.

The whole city draped in mourning testifies, as no language can, to the universal sentiment—that a great and good man has departed

this life. Sharing deeply in the nation's grief, and feeling deeply the greatness of the nation's loss, it is hereby

Resolved, That this Chamber will earnestly co-operate in any measures that may be suggested by the city authorities to receive and attend, with due respect, the remains of the late President of the United States in their passage through this city, on Monday and Tuesday next.

Resolved, That this Chamber will cherish and honor the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as of one who was wise in council, and remarkable for his singleness of purpose; in practical good sense, upright aim and devotedness of life, resembling the immortal WASHINGTON: who, throughout four years of civil war, so conducted and guided the administration of public affairs, as to lead up the minds of our people to a higher and still higher estimate of his character for sagacity combined with the utmost simplicity, for firmness tempered by moderation, for justice allied with a spirit of conciliation, and that in death all parties are united in his praise, and vie with each other in their undivided homage; of whom it may be justly said, that if not first in war in his day and generation, he was "first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In testimony whereof, this Chamber orders that the foregoing be entered at length on its book of records, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, with whom it is a nation's privilege to sympathize and mourn as for a common and irreparable loss.

The Chamber thereupon ordered that the address of the President be entered at large on the minutes, and a copy transmitted to the State Department at Washington.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, the invitation of the Common Council was accepted.

The committee appointed to attend the funeral ceremonies at Washington, of which Mr. OPDYKE was Chairman, made a report of their proceedings, which was entered upon the minutes. The same committee also reported an address of sympathy with the afflictions of the Secretary of State, in the following:

WASHINGTON, *April* 19, 1865.

The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and a committee of the same, respectfully tender to Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, their warmest sympathies in the afflictions of himself and family, their earnest hope of their speedy recovery, and their assurances that they regard his services to the country with profound respect and admiration.

Signed by GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, and Messrs. VERMILYE,

BARTON, WALBRIDGE, BRADFORD, STRONG, BLUNT, CONKLING and ORTON.

Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, of England, whose death on the 2d of April had been announced :

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce have heard with profound grief the news of the death of RICHARD COBDEN, the great English statesman, legislator and orator.

Resolved, As the sense of this Chamber, that the death of Mr. COBDEN is a calamity to be lamented by the friends of free institutions and enlightened government throughout the world; that in him the American republic loses one of its ablest and truest friends, ever ready to defend it against the calumnious assaults of the class who hoped to see it overthrown by civil war; that the humbler classes of his own countrymen lose a champion of their best interests, and the great community of nations a powerful advocate of that liberal philosophy of legislation, which seeks to bind them by an interchange of benefits in a league of mutual good-will and common interests, and, as a consequence of these, perpetual peace.

Resolved, That this Chamber offers to the friends of Mr. COBDEN, in England, the assurance of its deep sympathy in the visitation which has struck down at their side an illustrious associate, foremost in all national and temperate reforms, before whom, with his faculties in their highest vigor, his mind teeming with stores of reflection and experience, his merit acknowledged, and his influence greater than ever, there seemed a prospect of many years of usefulness.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Mr. COBDEN, in witness of its sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the adjourned meeting, April 27th, a report was received, and ordered to be published, in regard to the testimonials voted to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, embracing the whole action of the Chamber and the final distribution of the fund.

Mr. OPDYKE, Chairman of the Select Committee, made a final report of their action, in concert with the Common Council, on the subject of the celebration of National victories previously to the assassination of the President, which was accepted, and the committee discharged.

A communication was received and read from the "Board of Trade" of Detroit, Michigan, inviting the Chamber to send delegates to a convention, to be held in July, which was accepted, and the President authorized to appoint the committee.

Further communications were read from the Secretary of State, transmitting a sample of Sea Island cotton, grown at the Sandwich Islands; from Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General of the State, in regard to the question of Boundary between New-York and New-Jersey; and from the "Maritime Canal Company" of Suez, acknowledging the appointment of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD to unite in the ceremonies at that place.

These several papers were ordered on file.

An acknowledgment was received from Commodore WINSLOW and Lieutenant-Commander THORNTON for the sums severally voted to them by the committee of the Chamber.

The Secretary addressed a letter to the Chamber, which was read, tendering, in the name of a number of prominent citizens, a portrait of Mr. JAMES GORE KING, formerly President, to be added to the collection of portraits in the Chamber. Thanks were voted for this beautiful picture, which recalls vividly the features of one of its most eminent and esteemed officers, and adds a new ornament to the gallery of Presidents.

A further gift of much historic value was announced, in an interesting letter from the Secretary, presenting, in behalf of Mr. JAMES LENOX, a portrait of his father, ROBERT LENOX, formerly President of the Chamber from 1826 to 1839.

On motion of Mr. EZRA NYE, the Chamber resolved, that it accepts, with sincere thanks, the generous gift by Mr. JAMES LENOX, of the fine portrait by HUNTINGTON, of Mr. ROBERT LENOX, for many years its honored and beloved President.

At the annual meeting, May 4, Mr. ROBERT H. McCURDY, from the special committee appointed to send relief to the suffering citizens of Savannah, Georgia, made a final report, which was accepted and ordered on file.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING submitted the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, and unanimously adopted:

In view of recent occurrences of the highest national consequence and of the most auspicious promise, it is by this Chamber

Resolved, That the recent magnificent and conclusive triumphs of the National arms, resulting in the complete overthrow and collapse of the Southern Rebellion, should be regarded with fervent gratitude to God by every loyal American, and with steadfast deter-

mination that the victories of the Republic shall enure to the honor of free institutions, to the lasting good of humanity, and to the total extinction of slavery.

Resolved, That we tender to our government respectful assurances that the burdens and sacrifices imposed on the loyal millions by the War for the Union, have exhausted neither their resources nor their patriotism; but that they and we are ready to bear still further burdens, should they be necessary to the salvation of our country, and the securing to them all of the priceless blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That while we would have nothing left undone that is essential to the complete and permanent restoration of the national authority, we yet trust and urge that such restoration may be everywhere signalized by magnanimity and clemency, and that it may nowhere be stained by a single act which will be condemned as needlessly harsh or revengeful by the cool judgment of the humane and liberty-loving in any part of the civilized world.

Resolved, That we hail with peculiar satisfaction the recent order of the President of the United States, "to relieve the loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restriction, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," believing, as we do, that an unrestricted commercial intercourse will prove to be the most powerful agency which can henceforth be employed for restoring peace and prosperity to all portions of our common country.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial and grateful acknowledgments of the Chamber are hereby tendered to A. A. Low, Esq., President, and the officers associated with him, for the persistent zeal, intelligence and fidelity manifested in the conduct of the affairs of the Chamber, at a period when all the great interests of American commerce imperiously demanded the assertion and maintenance of the principles of loyal duty to the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee cause these resolutions to be properly engrossed and presented to the President of the Chamber.

The Chamber thereupon declared its pleasure in the re election of the President, Mr. A. A. Low, and of the Vice-Presidents, Messrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE and JONATHAN STURGES.

The President then addressed the Chamber at length, submitting for its consideration many subjects of interest to its future welfare. The address was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Chamber.

Mr. EDWARD C. BOGERT having declined a re-election, Mr. F. S. LATHROP was duly elected Treasurer in his place.

It is proper to notice the retirement of Mr. BOGERT from the office he had filled with perfect acceptance of the Chamber. He had previously served for six years as Secretary, and had been the Treasurer for five years. A junior member of the time-honored firm of BOGERT & KNEELAND, Mr. BOGERT had grown up in intimate connection with the Chamber, and his retirement from its councils cannot but cause regret on the part of all who have known how gracefully he discharged the duties of the offices so long and ably filled by him.

Mr. OPDYKE offered a resolution, which was adopted, and a committee appointed, in regard to more fitting accommodations for the transaction of the business of the Chamber.

The renewed activity and zeal of the members became very apparent at this period of its labors, several hundred members being added to the roll between the years 1864, '5 and '6. Perhaps this activity may be regarded as signaling the restoration of peaceful commerce in place of the excitement and uncertainty of disturbed relations at home and abroad.

Thursday, June 1, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day for fasting and prayer, the Chamber held no meeting.

At the monthly meeting, July 6th, the address of the President at the annual meeting was referred to the committee appointed at that time on the subject of a new building for the Chamber.

JUDGE MARVIN read a written report of his action on the question of "General Average," and the same was referred to a committee.

The following letter was received from Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, addressed to Messrs. WILLIAM K. STRONG, F. S. WINSTON, W. M. VERMILYE, A. W. BRADFORD and others, committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York :

[Unofficial.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, *June 9th*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN :

Having become so far convalescent as to be permitted to inform myself of incidents which occurred during the early stages of my illness, I have to-day, for the first time, come to the knowledge of the resolutions which you had the kindness to address to me on the

19th of April, in the name and on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

There are no words in which I could adequately express the sense I entertain of the kindness which has been shown to me by my fellow-citizens generally during that illness. You will, therefore, I am sure, be content with this hasty and simple, but grateful acknowledgment of the especial kindness which is manifested in your communication, and you will be pleased to convey the acknowledgment to the Chamber of Commerce.

With grateful and affectionate regard,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A letter was received and read from Hon. W. HUNTER, acting Secretary of State, dated Washington, May 15, 1865, acknowledging receipt of proceedings of the Chamber on occasion of the death of the late President of the United States.

A letter was received from the "Board of Trade" of Oswego, in relation to a project for a canal around the "Falls of Niagara."

A letter was read from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, on the subject of the future opening of the Suez Canal.

The Secretary, Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., again added to the interest of the Chamber, in regard to the increase of valuable paintings for the collection on the walls, by reading a letter giving a sketch of the life and career of its first President, JOHN CRUGER, and tendering a gift of the portrait of that eminent citizen of the elder time, on behalf of a number of the members.

The gift was cordially accepted, with thanks to the donors, and the picture will form a brilliant addition to the historical gallery.

At the regular meeting in August, several letters on questions of general interest were read and ordered on file.

The Secretary continued his interesting labors, in enlarging the gallery, and, on behalf of a number of members, tendered the gift of a portrait of the late Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, "for thirty years an honored and faithful member of the Chamber," which was accepted, with cordial thanks to the donors, and ordered to be placed in the gallery.

At the meeting in September, the officers of the Chamber were deputed to wait upon Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE and Secretary of War EDWIN M. STANTON, then in the city, and severally to invite them to visit the Chamber.

At the October meeting, resolutions were offered by Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, and adopted, in regard to the propriety of recommending to the President and Postmaster-General the selection of a

site and the construction of a fitting edifice for a Post Office in this city.

Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, on behalf of a delegation appointed to attend the International Convention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce at Detroit, in July last, submitted a report, which was accepted by the Chamber.

The death of CHARLES H. MARSHALL was announced by Mr. JOHN D. JONES, who delivered an interesting address, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Captain CHARLES H. MARSHALL, one of its most distinguished members.

As a merchant, by his inflexible integrity, untiring energy and remarkable ability, he had, despite early disadvantages, achieved a fortune and a commanding position in the commercial community; and his influence was always wielded to promote the best interests of commerce.

As a leader in our commercial marine, his courage, skill and honorable ambition had largely contributed to its success and prestige among the merchant navies of the world.

He devoted himself with enthusiasm to the elevation of the nautical profession, in every grade of which he had faithfully served; and his enlightened judgment and generous sympathies were constantly and wisely directed to the protection and welfare of all its members.

Resolved, That we sadly miss from our counsels the regular attendance, the wise judgment, and the magnanimous spirit of our lamented associate.

Mr. COOPER seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Low said:

That before putting the question he would like to join a few words to the common tribute to their departed friend. He had been a witness of his fidelity in every thing to which he put his hand in this Chamber, and he had also to bear testimony to the vigilance and attention which he had brought to the exercise of his duties in the Board of Direction of the Sailors' Home. It was characteristic of him, that he was constant, punctual and attentive, wherever his services were invoked or pledged. And he seemed to have a peculiarly affectionate regard for those with whom he was associated, whether in any work of philanthropy, or in those walks imposed on patriotic citizens in these later days.

Remarks were also made by Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mr. S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN and Mr. PETER COOPER.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The Chamber has rarely, of late years, sustained so great a loss in the death of a member, as in that of CHARLES H. MARSHALL. Always attentive to his duty, alive to every question affecting the interests of commerce or the honor and welfare of the country, he was a bright example to his fellow members and the community which he adorned, of a thoroughly upright and faithful merchant, and a truly loyal, courageous and unflinching defender of the national honor.

A letter was read from Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, tendering the portrait of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, member of the British Parliament, as a gift to the Chamber. The following is the text of the letter :

NEW-YORK, *October 4th*, 1865.

A. A. Low, Esq.,

President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce :

DEAR SIR,—About eighteen months ago, when the American Union had but few resolute and influential friends in Europe, and when the bold and generous words spoken in its defence by JOHN BRIGHT challenged the grateful attention of all who loved our country or perilled life or fortune to save it, I requested Mr. BRIGHT to sit for his portrait, that I might present it to the Chamber of Commerce.

After unavoidable delays, the picture very recently reached me in safety, and I now have the pleasure of presenting it to the Chamber through you, its presiding officer.

The artist is Mr. FAGNANI: and all who have seen Mr. BRIGHT will agree, I think, that the portrait is life-like and excellent. Those who have not seen him can hardly fail to admire the picture as a good and true portrait of his spirit and character.

I indulge the hope that it will be carefully kept, to remind many generations of New-York merchants of the signal and eminent services of this illustrious statesman in the cause of America and mankind.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, truly yours,

S. B. CHITTENDEN.

On motion of Mr. STURGES, the Chamber voted that the portrait of Mr. BRIGHT, so generously tendered by Mr. CHITTENDEN, be accepted, with the thanks of the corporation, and that the President be requested to convey the same by letter to that gentleman.

A communication was received from Mrs. COBDEN, expressing her acknowledgments to the Chamber for its kind and generous manifestations of sympathy with her family in their heavy bereavement, concluding with the following passage :

“Such a recognition of the character, talents and services of one

who had always the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity nearest his heart, is especially soothing to their afflicted spirits. And coming, as it did, after the struggle for liberty for the slave had been accomplished in the States, rendered the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York peculiarly grateful and valuable to Mr. COBDEN's family and friends in this country; and although he was not permitted to see the close of the struggle, yet his mind was blessed by a prescient knowledge of the final triumph of the Union."

The Secretary, Mr. STEVENS, conferred a new obligation on the Chamber by presenting, on behalf of several generous and public-spirited members, a fine portrait of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, President of the Chamber from 1798 to 1806. The portrait is by Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, after the original by TRUMBULL, and is a valuable addition to the gallery of Presidents.

The name of President MURRAY is well known in the early history of New-York, and his memory remains associated with one of the finest localities of the city. The portrait was accepted, with thanks to the donors as well as to the Secretary, for his indefatigable efforts to carry out the declared wishes of the Chamber in obtaining the portraits of its Presidents. The success of Mr. STEVENS thus far has been quite remarkable, and the duty with him has evidently been a "labor of love."

At the meeting in November, Mr. OPDYKE submitted and advocated resolutions in regard to the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund a portion of legal tender notes, with the view to ensure an early return to specie payments.

After full discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

Several papers were received on the subject of "General Average," and the same were ordered on file.

Reverend J. C. FLETCHER delivered an address before the Chamber in regard to the enlarged commerce with Brazil, resulting from the previous action of the Chamber.

Proceedings at unusual length ensued, an interesting address was made by Mr. D'AZAMBUJA, and documents were introduced from the Exchange Company of Rio de Janeiro and the Parliament of Brazil. Copies of the addresses and documents were requested for publication.

The stated meeting for December was held on the 14th, the President in the Chair.

Resolutions were introduced in behalf of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, in regard to statutes of limitation on contracts pending with parties in the Southern States, the closing resolution asking Congress to ex-

empt suitors in national courts of the Southern States from the operation of such statutes—was adopted, on motion of Mr. OPDYKE, and referred to a committee.

Several communications and propositions at this period were brought before the Chamber, asking its interposition to shape the re-opening business with the South, as well in regard to cotton as to the collection of outstanding debts.

The following letter was received from Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, acknowledging the proceedings of the Chamber in relation to his father, recently deceased, and the same was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

NEW-YORK, 9th December, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have received your kind note of the 2d inst., accompanied by an engrossed copy of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting in October last, in relation to the death of my father. On behalf of my family, as well as for myself, I would beg you to return to the Chamber my heartfelt thanks for this expression of its sympathy and respect, and to assure it that I shall dearly prize the just and feeling tribute which it has seen proper to pay to my father's memory.

To you, also, my acknowledgments are due, for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me this memorial, as well as for your personal assurances towards my family and myself.

I am, my dear sir,

Respectfully and truly yours,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Esq.,

Secretary, &c.

The Secretary added another presidential portrait to the gallery, in the gift of a likeness of ISAAC CAROW, President from 1840 to 1842, tendered by a number of the members, and the same was accepted with thanks.

Several communications were received at this time from officers of the navy and members of Congress and the government, in regard to the much desired increase of pay to the Naval branch of the public service.

At the stated meeting, January, 4, 1866, Mr. S. B. RUGGLES offered resolutions inviting similar organizations in other States to join the Chamber in securing proper attention to American contributions in science, art and manufactures, at the "Universal Exposition" in Paris, in the year 1867.

Mr. RUGGLES' resolutions were adopted, and the President appointed the following committee to carry the same into effect:

Messrs. RUGGLES, DUER, OPDYKE, STRANAHAN and COWDIN.

A letter was read from Mr. WILLIAM S. HASTIE, of Charleston, S. C., informing the Chamber that the family of the late Lieutenant SHUBRICK, of the United States Navy, were in circumstances that required them to dispose of the swords of honor, presented at different periods to distinguished members of that historical family. One of these time-honored weapons had been presented to Lieut. JOHN F. SHUBRICK, of the frigate *Constitution*, for his valor displayed in the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*, in 1812; the second was presented to the same officer by the State of South Carolina, through its Governor, JOSEPH ALSTON, for distinguished gallantry in the several actions with the *Guerriere*, the *Java* and the *Peacock*, three British ships captured by American men-of-war. The third sword was the gift of the City of Charleston, to Lieutenant EDMOND TEMPLER SHUBRICK, of the United States Navy, (son of JOHN T. SHUBRICK,) for gallant conduct at *Vera Cruz*, and with the land forces of the United States at *Contreras*, *Cherubusco* and *Chapultepec*, in Mexico.

It seemed to the Chamber a proper measure to preserve to the family of one of the most distinguished of the naval heroes of a former day, the marks of public favor by which he had been honored for brilliant conduct in war, while, at the same time, well deserved recognition might be made of such services.

On motion of Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE, a committee was appointed to collect the requisite means to carry this desire of the Chamber into effect. Messrs. A. A. LOW, GEORGE OPDYKE, ALEXANDER M. WHITE and GEORGE CABOT WARD consented to act in the discharge of this agreeable duty.

It may here be stated, that sufficient funds were provided to restore the condition of the swords by proper repairs, and that they were returned to the widow of the late EDMOND T. SHUBRICK, accompanied by a gift of two thousand five hundred dollars. The full proceedings of the committee, with a brief record of the SHUBRICK family, and which formed a brilliant page in the history of the navy of the United States, will be found at length in the annual report for 1866.

The following is the closing passage of the report of the Select Committee :

In consideration of the foregoing facts, your committee have raised the sum of \$2,500, in twenty-five subscriptions of \$100 each,

as per list annexed; and they recommend that the treasurer be authorized to transmit the same to Mrs. EDMOND TEMPLER SHUBRICK, widow of Lieutenant EDMOND TEMPLER SHUBRICK, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to our country by the father and son, and as a token that gratitude for fidelity to the flag of the Union is an abiding sentiment with the citizens of New-York, descending from generation to generation.

Your committee further recommend that the swords above referred to be reburnished and returned to the widow of Lieutenant EDMOND TEMPLER SHUBRICK.

At a special meeting, held January 12th, the President stated that the object of the meeting was to receive a report in relation to the "Universal Exposition," at Paris.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN and Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE. The subject was deferred for further consideration.

The President announced the lamented death of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, one of the most honored members of the Chamber; and Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, on the part of a committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of ROBERT B. MINTURN, not only the Chamber of Commerce, but the whole community, of which he was so conspicuous an ornament, has met with an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a merchant, Mr. MINTURN was pre-eminently distinguished for his probity, intelligence and liberality, no less than by his activity in every measure tending to promote the welfare and elevate the character of his calling—the whole adorned by the spotless purity of his private life. Liberally endowed by nature, strengthened by early and careful training and constant moral and religious culture, he was admirably fitted to fill the many responsible offices of trust committed to him by his fellow-citizens; uniformly characterized by kind and genial manners, and prominent in every work of public benevolence, he was still better known by the "daily beauty" of his private charities. With sympathies warmly enlisted in the cause of his country, his loyalty was crowned by a christian piety, ever active in the service of his Divine Master.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our lamented friend our profound sympathies in this their hour of bereavement, and that the Chamber of Commerce will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the family of Mr. MINTURN.

At the special meeting, January 25, the President introduced to the Chamber, Lieut. Governor BROSS, the companion of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX in the recent remarkable tour across the mountains to California. The President said Governor BROSS would give some of the incidents of his journey across the continent, and also his views as to the great national importance of pushing vigorously forward the construction of the Pacific Rail-Road, until the continent was spanned, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans had become as one thoroughfare for the trade of the world.

The address of Governor BROSS, which was of great length, full of valuable information, and happily illustrated with various incidents of travel, was ordered to be printed by the Chamber.

Warm approbation was extended to the speaker, and on motion of Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, thanks were unanimously voted to Governor BROSS.

Mr. ISAAC G. PIERSON called the attention of the Chamber to the death of Mr. JAMES BOORMAN, one of its oldest members; and on his motion, it was

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of their late venerable associate, the members will attend his funeral on Saturday next, January 27, from the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. RUGGLES submitted a printed report on the Paris Exposition, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. G. W. BLUNT, Prof. G. W. HOUGH, Director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, was requested to place one of his self-registering and printing barometers in the rooms of the Chamber.

A communication was received from Mr. GEORGE INNIS, of Poughkeepsie, in regard to the suspended public debt of the Southern States. Mr. OPDYKE said the attention of the Executive Committee had been called to this subject, and on his motion, it was referred to a select committee for consideration.

Letters were received from Senator MORGAN and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, in relation to the Paris Exposition.

Doctor MACGOWAN was heard before the Chamber in relation to the extending of our commerce with China, and the objects of his proposed mission to that country.

At the adjourned meeting, February 8th, Vice-President STURGES in the Chair—

Mr. G. W. BLUNT submitted a report, signed by himself and Mr. J. S. SCHULTZ, on the subject of the wharves, piers and water rights of the city.

Considerable debate ensued, and the report was amended and postponed for further action.

At the stated meeting, March 1st, the President in the Chair—

Further action was had on the subject of "General Average."

The question postponed at the last meeting, on the report of the committee on docks, wharves, &c., came up for action. Debate ensued, and the report as amended, on the motion of Mr. BLUNT, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. RUGGLES, seconded by Mr. DODGE, the Chamber declared that, in adopting the report on docks, wharves, &c., it did not intend to approve, but, on the contrary, it protests against any act of the legislature to take private property without consent of the owner.

At the monthly meeting, April 5th, the President in the Chair—

Questions relating to the tariff, and to the action of the courts on Southern debts, were before the Chamber at this period, and all the details relating to these discussions will be found inserted at length in the Annual Reports.

At the special meeting of April 19th, the President announced the death of Mr. EZRA NYE, and spoke in feeling terms of the loss of so excellent a member of the Chamber.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT submitted the following resolutions, which were supported by Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE:

Whereas, This Chamber having been informed of the death of Captain EZRA NYE, one of its most distinguished and faithful members, and a Pilot Commissioner appointed by this body for the port of New-York, the duties of which office he has discharged with marked fidelity, energy and impartiality; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber desires to express its regret at the loss of so valuable a member and citizen, and it hereby tenders its sincere sympathies to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the officers of the Chamber, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Among other words uttered by Mr. OPDYKE, he said:

As a citizen, Captain NYE was public-spirited, patriotic and benevolent. Whatever he deemed conducive to the public good received his earnest and efficient support. In proof of this, I need but

refer to his zealous efforts and his liberal contributions in support of the government throughout its late struggle with the rebellion. It is meet that this Chamber should express its sorrow at the death of such a member, and that it should make a record of its appreciation of his virtues. In honoring the memory of such a man, it does honor to itself.

At the annual meeting, May 3d, 1866, Mr. Low, the President, in the Chair—

Reports were received from Mr. A. W. BRADFORD, on the subject of the delivery at Brooklyn of cargo shipped to New-York; and from Mr. CONKLING on the law of statutes of limitation in Southern States. These reports were placed on file and duly recorded.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE offered the following resolutions, which were supported by Messrs. PETER COOPER and DENNING DUER, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the just and enlightened policy pursued by General JUDSON KILPATRICK, the American Minister to Chili, and by Commodore JOHN RODGERS, commanding the American naval forces in the harbor of Valparaiso, in their earnest efforts to maintain the rights and protect the property of neutrals endangered in the bombardment of the City of Valparaiso by the naval forces of Spain, calls for the warm commendation of this Chamber, and deserves the thanks of every commercial community interested in maintaining the inviolability of neutral rights and property.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to General KILPATRICK, Commodore RODGERS, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

The Chamber thereupon proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. Low delivered an address at length, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes. In this address the President reviewed the action of the Chamber during his incumbency of the Chair, of the largely increased number of members on its rolls, of those who had been withdrawn by death, in that period of three years, and closed his remarks with the words: "I now resign this seat, that you may proceed to the regular duty of the day—the election of officers for the coming year." On motion of Mr. DENNING DUER, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Low was nominated for re-election.

On the vote being taken, he was unanimously re-elected by acclamation. All the officers were thereupon unanimously re-elected.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the Chamber directed that the address of Mr. Low be entered at large on the minutes of the Chamber, and one thousand copies printed for the use of the members.

Several communications were read and ordered on file.

At the special meeting of May 10th, the President in the Chair—

Mr. M. MAURY submitted a report from the committee on the proposed tax of five cents per pound on cotton, the conclusions of the report being adverse to the tax.

Discussion ensued on the report, and it was adopted, with the addition that, as the opinion of this Chamber, the present tax of two cents per pound on cotton ought not to be increased.

At this meeting, and also at the ensuing special meeting on the 17th of May, proceedings were had on the subject of a uniform standard of weights and measures.

Mr. RUGGLES, at the latter meeting, submitted a report on the subject, closing with resolutions which were adopted in part, and the remainder referred for action to a subsequent meeting.

At the monthly meeting, June 7th—

Mr. OPDYKE referred to the question of the bankrupt law before Congress, and Mr. W. S. GRIFFITH, from the Arbitration Committee, reported resolutions urging the passage of a law to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and this action was approved by the Chamber.

Proceedings were repeatedly taken before the Chamber in regard to the establishment of a dry dock on the Pacific Ocean, the point at issue appearing to be the location of the dock. The various reports, resolutions and documents relating to this subject are to be found on the minutes or the files of the Chamber.

At the monthly meeting of July 5th, the President in the Chair—

A report was received from the special committee on the Paris "Exposition," recommending that favor be extended also to the "Exposition" proposed to be inaugurated at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

Mr. OPDYKE submitted a memorial on the subject of the tariff bill now before Congress, remonstrating against its passage, and the memorial was adopted unanimously.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL addressed the Chamber on the subject of a change in the service of the mail steamship line from San Francisco to Japan, urging a discontinuance of the stoppage of the ships at Honolulu.

Mr. GRINNELL submitted resolutions in favor of the change, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted.

At the monthly meeting of September 6th, Mr. Low, the President, in the Chair, brought to the notice of the Chamber the completion of the Atlantic Cable, and said:

He thought there was no event of the present age which had received, and he would say deservedly received, more of the public attention than the successful accomplishment of that great enterprise.

Throughout the whole history of this grand effort, nothing could be more satisfactory and praiseworthy, than the courage, perseverance and indomitable energy which had been displayed by our fellow citizen, CYRUS W. FIELD. He was now on board the Great Eastern, after having snatched from the sea the old cable which had slept there a long year. He might shortly be expected in this city, and as the Great Eastern will reach "Heart's Content" before many days, we will know with certainty if the second line is working.

The President spoke at length, and was followed by Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, who agreed in the importance of the suggestions made by the President. He thought that fitting notice should be taken of the services rendered by Mr. FIELD, and a cordial reception given to him on his arrival here. Mr. OPDYKE closed with a resolution for the appointment of a committee to take action on this subject. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JONATHAN STURGES, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES and STEWART BROWN, to which the President was added.

A letter of acknowledgment was received from General JUDSON KILPATRICK, U. S. Minister in Chili, upon receiving resolutions of the Chamber, commending his conduct in a trying emergency.

The following graceful letter of acknowledgment was received from Mrs. E. C. SHUBRICK:

PENDLETON, S. C., *July* 14, 1866.

SIR:

I have gratefully to acknowledge the receipt, through the hands of WM. S. HASTIE, Esq., of Charleston, of the sum of \$2,500, a donation from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in consideration of the services rendered to the country through a long series of years by the family of my husband, (now deceased,) and of my reduced circumstances.

I most gratefully acknowledge also, and with pride, the report and proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, which record in a manner so gratifying and so handsome the public services of the ancestors of my children. They will be to my sons an incentive to follow their examples of heroic gallantry, devotion and fidelity to their country.

The swords you will please hold subject to the order of Mr. W. S. HASTIE, who will take charge of them. And in conclusion, I tender to you my warmest thanks for your kind expressions of hope that "I may find comfort in the action of the Chamber;" and for

that still more touching sentiment to a mother's heart, that "my sons may be all that I can desire, and an honor to their name."

I am, sir, very respectfully and gratefully,

E. C. SHUBRICK.

To F. S. LATHROP, Esq.,

Treasurer New-York Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

Monthly meeting, October 4th, Mr. A. A. Low in the Chair—

Mr. OPDYKE, from the special committee on the Atlantic Telegraph, reported that action had been delayed until conference could be had with Mr. FIELD, who had arrived in the city.

Mr. HENRY M. TABER called the attention of the Chamber to the onerous nature of the mode of collecting the tax on cotton. The subject was discussed by Mr. MAURY, Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS. The resolution of Mr. MAURY was adopted.

A letter was received from Commodore JOHN ROGERS, U. S. Navy, acknowledging complimentary proceedings of the Chamber for his action in a public emergency on the coast of Chili.

Monthly meeting, November 1st, Mr. A. A. Low, President, in the Chair—

Mr. OPDYKE reported that the committee on the Atlantic Telegraph had decided to tender a banquet to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in recognition of his valuable services. It was proposed that the banquet should be given on Thursday, the 15th of November.

A special meeting was held November 22d, the President in the Chair—

Proceedings in regard to the tax on cotton again occupied the attention of the Chamber.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the committee on the Atlantic Cable banquet, reported that the proceedings at the banquet to Mr. FIELD would be printed for the use of the members.

Monthly meeting, December 6, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES was heard at length, urging that soundings should be taken as early as practicable to prepare the way for American connections with ocean telegraphs, as a fitting answer to the claim put forth on the part of Great Britain as the sole owner of the cable already laid.

Mr. RUGGLES submitted resolutions, with the view, as he said, that the United States may take efficient measures for practically resisting the present or any future claim of any European nation,

whether insular or continental, to exercise any exclusive dominion over the sea. To meet any and every such assumption at the threshold—in a word, to do our part in emancipating the ocean from thralldom, pecuniary or political, now and forever—is the object of the resolutions submitted for the action of the Chamber, as follows :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York are deeply impressed with the importance, not only to the commerce, but to the security and peace of the United States, of ascertaining, by proper soundings, the facilities afforded by the bed of the Atlantic Ocean for laying lines of telegraphic cable, directly connecting our Atlantic coast with the Western coast of France and of Southern Europe ; and do hereby respectfully petition the government of the United States to employ such portion of the national navy as may be required for making the necessary soundings without delay.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress.

On motion of Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. A. A. Low, resigning the office of President :

NEW-YORK, *November* 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR :

Expecting to embark to-morrow for San Francisco, and to proceed from thence to Japan and China, I shall probably be absent from the country eight or nine months. Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to resign the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, and, accordingly, I beg to convey this, my resignation, through you, to the honorable body from whom I derived the office ; and at the same time I would express my thanks for the courtesy so uniformly extended to me, and my best wishes to the members of the Chamber, individually and collectively, in all that concerns their own good and the good of the community.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

A. A. Low.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Esq.,

*Secretary of the Chamber of
Commerce of the State of New-York.*

Mr. OPDYKE moved that the resignation of the President be referred to the Executive Committee, and said :

The Constitution of the Chamber requires that either the President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at every meeting

held. The First Vice-President being also absent, we are left for the time being with but one presiding officer, whose absence or illness would so far impair our organization as to deprive us of the power of holding a meeting. It was to consider this difficulty that he proposed the reference. If it shall be found likely to produce no interruption in our proceedings, he felt confident that the Chamber will decline the proffered resignation, for he felt sure that every member must share in his own deep regret that the Chamber is to be deprived, even temporarily, of the presence and services of its distinguished President, whose high character, ability and courtesy have won the esteem of all, and conferred honor and enlarged influence on the Chamber.

Mr. OPDYKE's motion was carried, with instructions for the committee to report at an early meeting.

Monthly meeting, January 3d, 1867, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, Second Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Executive Committee, reported back the resignation of the President, and for reasons assigned in the report, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber receives with profound regret the resignation of its President, A. A. Low, Esq., who, for nearly four years, has administered the duties of the office with unwearied assiduity, unsurpassed intelligence, and the same fidelity in a public trust which has distinguished his whole private career as a merchant.

Resolved, That the loyal influence exercised over the deliberations of the Chamber by its President during a period of imminent danger to the institutions of the country, and the dignity, tempered with courtesy, which has been conspicuous in all his intercourse with the members of the Chamber, have deeply impressed them with a grateful sense of obligation which it will always be a pleasure to remember.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Low, which a proper regard for the efficiency of the organization of the Chamber seems to demand, the members cannot refrain from avowing a deep feeling of the loss they sustain in closing, even temporarily, as they hope, an official association with one who has so largely contributed to elevate the character and extend the usefulness of the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That the members of this corporation, one and all, wish their late President God-speed in his long errand around the world, sure that his presence in foreign lands will bring into fresh honor the name of the New-York merchant, and strengthen the links which connect this commercial city with the great seaports of the Eastern world, many of which have been but recently brought within the range of mercantile intercourse; and they promise him on his return a hearty and friendly welcome.

After considerable discussion, the resolutions were adopted and the President's resignation accepted. The question of the election of a successor was thereupon referred to the Executive Committee.

Probably no public body ever before accepted with greater regret the resignation of its presiding officer. Mr. Low had shown remarkable capacity and fitness for the discharge of the duties of the position to which he had attained. Great readiness to meet questions which came before the Chamber; a mind active and acute to seize upon the merits of every question, and perfect independence in disposing of disputed points of order; these official aspects of his character, and a transparent honesty of purpose in all his actions as President, inspired confidence in every mind, and won the warm regard of his associates in the Chamber.

This body cannot soon forget the genial presence of its late presiding officer, nor fail to recall the pride it has long felt in the able discussions which have proceeded from his lips and his pen, and which will live to adorn the records of an institution not unworthy of his care and affection.

During the month of January, an unusual number of communications were received on questions of public interest; all of which have found place on the files or the minutes of the Chamber, and a reference specially to which would not add to the interest of this historical sketch.

Monthly meeting, February 7th, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, Vice-President, in the Chair--

Resolutions were introduced in regard to granting title by the State to the general government for a site on the Battery for a public landing place for United States officers. After considerable discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. OPDYKE asked the Chamber to re-affirm its action on the tariff bill before Congress, and the Chamber gave its assent in a protest against the amended bill.

The Secretary made known to the Chamber his success in obtaining another fine portrait of one of the former Presidents, Mr. HENRY WHITE, the fourth President, from 1772 to 1773.

This picture is a copy by Mr. GRAY, from the original by COPLEY, in the possession of AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Esq., of Westchester County, N. Y., a lineal descendant of Mr. WHITE.

The portrait was accepted as a valuable addition to the historical gallery, and thanks were voted to the generous donors. The Secretary added to the interest of the Chamber in this beautiful work of art, by a sketch of the life of Mr. WHITE, who was a loyalist

during the war, and returned to England after the peace of 1783.

Monthly meeting, March 7th—

At the instance of the Vice-President, Mr. STURGES, notice was taken of the death of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, for many years Superintendent of the Coast Survey. The Mayor of the city made public announcement of the decease of Professor BACHE, and the body was received with fitting honors at the City Hall, whence it was taken, under an escort of members of the Chamber, to the railway train, for the residence of the family at Philadelphia.

A valuable gift was made to the Chamber by Messrs. BOGERT and KNEELAND, comprising thirty-seven volumes of the *New-York Shipping and Commercial List*, for which thanks were voted the generous donors.

A further addition to the gallery of Presidential portraits was announced by the Secretary as the gift of the eminent artist, Mr. THOMAS HICKS, by whom it was painted, being the likeness of Mr. ELIAS HICKS, nineteenth President of the Chamber, who was elected in May, 1852, his term of service being closed by his premature death, in January, 1853.

Thanks were voted to Mr. THOMAS HICKS, for his generous contribution to the gallery of the Chamber.

At the special meeting, March 21st, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, Second Vice-President, took the Chair, at the request of the First Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, whose absence, in the discharge of his duties in Congress, had rendered him somewhat unfamiliar with the current business of the Chamber.

Mr. OPDYKE submitted resolutions in regard to the unfit condition of the public wharves and piers, and the Chamber directed that the facts should be made known to the Governor and legislature.

Mr. PETER COOPER introduced resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. WILLIAM K. STRONG, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. STRONG had been an active and earnest member of the Chamber, and his loss will be regretted by those who knew his personal worth and public spirit as a citizen.

The death of Mr. HENRY W. T. MALI was also announced, and resolutions adopted in testimony of the excellence of his character as a merchant and citizen of long standing in the community. Mr. MALI was the Consul-General of Belgium, and had been connected with the business of New-York for more than forty years.

At the monthly meeting of April 4th, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, First Vice-President and acting President, took the Chair.

Mr. OPDYKE submitted a resolution, as a substitute for others

which had, at a previous meeting, been offered by Mr. F. A. CONKLING. After discussion at some length, the substitute was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The establishment, maintenance and universal recognition of a universal standard and measure of value have long and justly been deemed essential to the growth and development of industry, and the sure and steadfast prosperity of trade and commerce; and,

Whereas, Our national departure from such standard was only dictated and excused by the exigencies and imperative necessities of a gigantic and most costly struggle for the preservation of our natural integrity; and,

Whereas, Powerful interests are striving to perpetuate the existing depreciation of the currency by opposing the policy of contraction, through which alone the government and the banks can return to specie payments; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber it is the dictate of public interest and national honor, that the Federal Treasury should cautiously, but steadfastly, adhere to the policy of contraction, in so far as it can be done without adversely affecting the business and industrial interests of the country.

Mr. JOHN D. JONES brought to the notice of the Chamber the importance of a Nautical School, in connection with the Board of Education, for the instruction of youth in practical and scientific navigation. Resolutions to that effect were adopted, on the motion of Mr. JONES.

A communication was read from the Citizens' Association on the subject of wharves and piers, and the Chamber was invited therein to name candidates to the Governor for a commission on this important subject. A list of names was accordingly ordered to be submitted to the Governor.

The Secretary of State, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, communicated a letter from the American Minister, in London, on the subject of light houses on the coast of the Caribbean Sea.

At the adjourned special meeting, April 17, Mr. W. E. DODGE, Vice-President, in the Chair, the following members were chosen for commissioners of docks and piers: MESSRS. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, GEORGE W. BLUNT, HORATIO ALLEN and GEORGE W. QUINTARD.

Annual meeting, May 2, 1867, Mr. W. E. DODGE, Vice-President, in the Chair—

After the dispatch of the routine business, the annual election of officers was proceeded with.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE having been nominated for President, and receiving all the votes cast, was declared unanimously elected. On taking his seat, the President addressed the Chamber as follows:

I need not say how deeply sensible I am of the honor conferred on me by the election as President of this Chamber. When I look back to its organization, and remember that in my short lifetime this city has grown from 69,000 at my birth and 175,000 at my marriage, and now boasts its million, and then reflect on the commercial changes that have taken place in the last few years, we may well appreciate the importance of such an organization as this Chamber. It seems but yesterday, when we went to the dock to see the first small steamer that had ventured to cross the Atlantic. Now, we have splendid steamships sailing almost daily, and on Saturday, usually three or four. The rail-roads and steamships and telegraph lines have introduced such changes as will, in a few years, when our Pacific Rail-Road is completed, give us here a central position of vast influence and power. It is much to be regretted that so few of our leading merchants attend the regular meetings of the Chamber; and I venture to suggest, that if the meetings were held at two instead of one o'clock, it would accommodate the merchants better and secure a larger attendance.

Mr. OPDYKE was thereupon elected First Vice-President, and Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN the Second Vice-President.

The Treasurer and Secretary were severally re-elected.

On motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, "the thanks of the Chamber were tendered to Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, late Vice-President, for the faithful performance of his duties during his term of office, and an expression of the general regret that he should have felt it necessary to withdraw from participation in the government of the Chamber."

The Secretary gave notice to the Chamber that before the next annual meeting, the Chamber would have completed its hundred years of existence. He urged that the Centennial anniversary of this most ancient mercantile corporation in the United States should not be permitted to pass without fitting observance; and on motion of Mr. WETMORE, the Executive Committee was requested to take measures to carry out the celebration.

At the monthly meeting, June 6th, the President in the Chair, notice was taken of the failure of the city government to make repairs of the public wharves, docks and piers, and resolutions were offered by Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD and adopted, and on his motion the subject was referred to a select committee.

At the monthly meeting, September 5th, the President in the Chair—

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE, in a few introductory remarks, an-

nounced the death of the Hon. JOHN A. KING, formerly Governor of the State of New-York, and an honorary member of this Chamber, and submitted the following resolutions, which were supported by Mr. F. A. CONKLING and others, and adopted :

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. JOHN ALSOP KING, formerly Governor of New-York, we have to lament the loss of an eminent citizen, distinguished in the public councils of the country, and who, as a member of this Chamber, had conferred lasting honors upon its ranks, by the unsullied character he had maintained in all the relations of a long, active and useful life.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated by the signatures of the officers of the Chamber, be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published.

Several communications on questions of public importance were received, and the usual disposition made.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, Commissioner of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris, was present and addressed the Chamber.

A special meeting was held September 19th, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Second Vice-President, in the Chair—

The President announced the return of Mr. A. A. Low, recently President of the Chamber, from an extended tour round the world, and stated that it was contemplated to offer him a reception by the members at an early day, and that a letter conveying the sentiments of the Chamber, on his return, had been addressed to Mr. Low.

At the monthly meeting, October 3d, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Second Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE called the attention of the Chamber to the duty of taking fitting notice of the death of its prominent and useful members. It was now approaching its hundredth anniversary, and on the walls were placed the portraits of a number of its elder Presidents. Among these there was one which, at the present time, attracted especial notice. More than eighty years had passed since JOHN ALSOP filled the President's chair, and within the month just passed the members had been called on to lament the death of two descendants of that eminent merchant, whose influence had given character to the commerce of the country almost a century ago.

CHARLES KING, a grandson of JOHN ALSOP, recently died at Rome, in Italy, having reached the verge of fourscore years. He had been, in early life, an active merchant, but of later years had devoted his large acquisition in knowledge to the cause of letters, and his influ-

ential exertions to the promotion of education among the community in which he lived.

As the historian of the Chamber, Doctor KING had identified himself with its character and its interests, and his loss will be severely felt and sincerely mourned.

In consideration whereof, the Chamber directs that this minute be entered on its records, as expressing the sense entertained by the members of the valuable services rendered by Doctor KING, and their sympathy in the affliction which has been visited on his family and friends.

And the Chamber further directs, that an authenticated copy of this minute be transmitted to the representative of the late Doctor CHARLES KING.

At the monthly meeting, November 7, the President in the Chair, due notice was taken, and resolutions of respect adopted, in regard to the death of Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, a distinguished member of the Committee of Arbitration.

Further proceedings were taken on the vexed question of the tax on cotton.

Mr. A. A. Low proposed, and the Chamber adopted, a measure for extending the time on bonded goods, from one year to three years, without additional charge of duty.

At the special meeting, held on the 26th of November, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

The meeting was occupied during the entire session on the cotton tax question, and a report submitted was adopted.

At the monthly meeting, December 5th, the President in the Chair—

Further proceedings were had on the cotton tax question. A memorial adverse to imposing a special tax on cotton was submitted by Messrs. Low and MAURY, and the same was adopted.

A memorial was also submitted by Messrs. A. A. Low, J. M. BROWN and R. W. WESTON, and adopted, in support of the measure to allow the withdrawal of goods from bond at any time within three years from date of importation.

At the monthly meeting, January 2, 1868, the President in the Chair—

The Secretary tendered to the Chamber a very excellent portrait of the late CHARLES H. MARSHALL, as a gift from a number of prominent members of the Chamber. The portrait was accepted, with cordial thanks to the donors.

Report of the proceedings at the entertainment given by members

of the Chamber to Mr. A. A. Low, on his return from a voyage round the world, was submitted, and the same referred for publication, with other transactions of the Chamber.

Considerable discussion arose at this time in regard to the dismissal of Captain DE PEYSTER from the post of Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. It did not devolve on the Chamber to take action in the premises.

At the monthly meeting, February 6th, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Second Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. A. A. Low submitted, from the Executive Committee, reports on various subjects referred for its consideration, and the same were accepted and adopted.

Mr. R. LATHERS submitted a resolution on the subject of changing the value of the American dollar to that of a five franc coin. The subject was referred to a select committee.

At the monthly meeting, March 5, Mr. OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted a report on several subjects referred for its consideration, and the Chamber adopted the recommendations of the committee.

An amendment of the By-Laws was submitted by Messrs. STURGES, GRINNELL and BUCK, and the same was adopted.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT brought to the notice of the Chamber the death of Mr. THOMAS DUNHAM, one of the Board of Pilot Commissioners elected by the Chamber.

At the special meeting, March 12th, the President in the Chair—

The attention of the Chamber was called to the question of prohibitory rates of freights on the rail-roads of the State of New-York, and the subject was referred to a select committee.

At the special meeting, March 26th, the President in the Chair—

The special order of business was announced to be the question of prohibitory rail-road rates of freights. A memorial was adopted, and a committee appointed to present the same to the legislature.

Further discussion ensued in regard to the dismissal of Captain DE PEYSTER from the post of Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. A report on this subject was made to the Chamber by Messrs. A. A. Low, GEORGE OPDYKE and M. H. GRINNELL, and adopted.

At the monthly meeting, April 2d, the President in the Chair—

Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made reports on several subjects referred to that committee for consideration, and the same were adopted.

The monthly reports from the Executive Committee will

be found stated at length on the records and files of the Chamber.

The Secretary reported, in behalf of the Executive Committee charged with the arrangements for the Centennial celebration, that it would take place at Irving Hall, on the evening of the 6th of April. Appropriate addresses would be delivered, and a general attendance of the members was invited.

The centennial anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce was commemorated with fitting ceremonies on Monday, April 6th, 1868, at Irving Hall, under the auspices of the President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE; the First Vice-President, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, and the Second Vice-President, Mr. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Reverend Doctor OSGOOD.

Addresses were delivered by the President, the Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. A. LOW, Mr. JONATHAN STURGES and Mr. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

The Secretary, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., read an historical sketch of the Chamber, embracing many interesting accounts of the early days of American commerce, with some of the stirring incidents of the times of the Revolution.

A full report of the proceedings at this celebration will be found among the standard publications of the Chamber at that period.

At the special meeting of April 9th, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair, while, during the proceedings, the President entered the Chamber and assumed the Chair—

Preamble and resolutions were introduced by a select committee, on the question of constructing the Northern Pacific Rail-Road, extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

Debates ensued in support of this proposition, and several eminent gentlemen were introduced, who took part in the proceedings; among them, Messrs. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, of Chicago and New-York, Governor MARSHALL, of Minnesota, Judge RICE, of Maine, and Mr. EDMUND RICE, of Minnesota.

The report and resolutions were adopted by the Chamber, and on motion of Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE, thanks were voted to the distinguished gentlemen who had favored the Chamber with their presence.

At the annual meeting, May 7, 1868, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

Proceedings were introduced in relation to the choice of a site in the Park for the city post office.

Diverse opinions were expressed, but the affirmative motion prevailed.

A communication was received from Mr. A. A. Low, enclosing a printed notice of the first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, bearing date more than a hundred years ago, which had recently been found in this city. This was regarded as a valuable relic of past days in connection with the Chamber.

The Secretary presented to the Chamber, on behalf of Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, an ancient book of insurances, formerly belonging to WILLIAM WALTON, when President of the Chamber. Thanks were voted to Rev. Mr. WALTON for this acceptable present for the archives.

The Secretary tendered, as a gift to the Chamber, on his own behalf, a portrait of Mr. THEOPHYLACT BACHE, fifth President of the Chamber, from 1773 to 1774, which, on motion, was accepted, with thanks.

The Secretary also tendered, as a gift to the Chamber, a portrait of Mr. WILLIAM WALTON, its sixth President, from 1774 to 1775. The Chamber voted its thanks to the generous subscribers of the fund for the purchase of this picture. These portraits form a most desirable addition to the gallery.

The Chamber proceeded to the annual election of officers, and the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary, having declined a re-election, on motion of Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. GEORGE WILSON was unanimously elected to that office.

Mr. A. A. Low submitted the following preamble and resolutions on the retirement of Mr. STEVENS from the office he had so long and so ably filled :

Whereas, The voluntary retirement of our accomplished Secretary, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., from the position which he has filled so ably and faithfully, demands an official acknowledgment of our high appreciation of his valuable services to the Chamber ; therefore,

Resolved, That through his earnest efforts to promote the best interests of the Chamber, his able and impartial record of its proceedings, his masterly and exhaustive reports on ocean steam navigation and other subjects, his valuable historical and biographical work on the early annals of the Chamber and its leading members, and his admirable sketch of its first century's labors presented at its recent Centennial, he has contributed largely to the influence and usefulness of this body, and thereby entitled himself to its grateful thanks, which are hereby tendered.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and authenticated by the officers of the Chamber, be presented to Mr. STEVENS.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. LOW, OPDYKE, WALBRIDGE and others, and unanimously adopted. The following is the response of Mr. STEVENS :

Mr. Chairman, it is impossible for me to say any thing fitting in reply to such words of commendation as you and other members of this body have been kind enough to favor me with. I have tried to do my duty—no man can do more. But, sir, I may say one thing—that during my six years connection with the Chamber, a period the most exciting in the history of our country, when men's feelings were warm, I have never met with any thing but the utmost consideration and kindness from every member of this institution. For this I owe a hearty acknowledgment ; and to those who are here to-day—to those who are absent—to those, also, who have been members, but have now broken their connection with this body, I tender my sincere thanks. To you, gentlemen, my gratitude is due for your kind good will as expressed in the resolution which you have adopted this morning.

The voluntary retirement of Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., from the office of Secretary, consequent upon his entering into commercial business relations, has already been referred to, as well as the expressed regret of the Chamber on the loss of his valuable services.

In noticing the separation of Mr. STEVENS from the duties he had discharged with such signal ability and success, the members will not fail gratefully to recall his zealous and persistent efforts to obtain the portraits of the earlier Presidents of the Chamber. The walls of the gallery are already adorned with a goodly number of noble works of art, and it is to be hoped that the labors of Mr. STEVENS in that branch of duty may be followed with equal success on the part of those who are to come after him.

The official connection of Mr. STEVENS with this institution will continue to be associated in the minds of its members with a valuable publication made by him in the year 1867, entitled "Colonial Records of the Chamber of Commerce—1768 to 1781," with historical and biographical sketches.

This work will always be regarded with favor for its extent of research and accuracy of details, by the students of our public annals, at a period anterior to the formation of the national government.

At the special meeting of May 23d, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. F. A. CONKLING announced the arrival of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the accredited envoy of the Chinese government to the Treaty Powers, and suggested action on the part of the Chamber.

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted :

The Chamber of Commerce having been informed of the arrival in this city of an Embassy from the Chinese Empire to the Treaty Powers, and deeming it due alike to them and to ourselves that they be received and treated with the high respect and hospitality to which the commanding position of that great empire among the nations of the world so eminently entitles them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen members be appointed by the President to wait upon and welcome the Embassy, and invite them to meet the Chamber of Commerce at such time and place as may best suit their convenience.

And the following committee was appointed to carry the same into effect :

MESSRS. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, A. A. LOW, JOHN C. GREEN, R. WARREN WESTON, DAVID OLYPHANT, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAMES BROWN, PETER COOPER, WILLIAM F. CARY, WM. H. ASPINWALL, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., HENRY K. BOGERT and ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The officers of the Chamber were added to the committee, and the presiding officer for the time being was appointed chairman.

At the monthly meeting, June 4th, the President in the Chair—

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE reported on the subject of the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland from the harbor of New-York.

Mr. OPDYKE, as chairman of the special committee appointed to wait on the Chinese Embassy, reported the result of the visit to these interesting strangers, and the proceedings at the interview were entered at length on the minutes.

At the monthly meeting, January 7th, 1869, Mr. OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. Low submitted the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power “to coin money, and regulate the value thereof,” and, in pursuance of this right, the government has established mints and continues to coin money, according to, and in conformity with, the standards of other great commercial nations, necessitating by law its use in the payment of duties on imports, while it is indispensable to our traffic with foreign countries; *And whereas*, Congress, impelled by a stern necessity, has assumed the right, under general or implied powers, to issue Treasury notes, making them a legal tender for debts and pecuniary obligations of one form and another, and

the value of this paper money is not regulated by any fixed relation to the gold standard; and for want of such regulation the business of the country is conducted with difficulty, and with much risk and uncertainty, because of the constantly varying relation of currency or legal tender to gold: therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, to adopt the proposition of the Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in a bill submitted by him to the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of February, 1868, the object of which was substantially as follows, viz.:

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem (and cancel) "greenbacks," or the ordinary legal tender notes now in circulation, at a fixed price for gold from month to month, the market value, as nearly as it can be determined, being assumed, in the first instance, and at a difference of one per cent. per month for every ensuing month till the value of the two is equalized: *i. e.*, if the rate of redemption be in the proportion of one hundred and thirty-five cents in paper for one hundred cents in gold, the first of February, 1869; the rate in March will be as one hundred and thirty-four is to one hundred; and in April, as one hundred and thirty-three is to one hundred, and so on.

Resolved, further, That this Chamber recommend to Congress that, in order to meet any deficit in the public revenues caused by such redemption of legal tender notes, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue bonds of the United States, for a longer or shorter term of years, as may be deemed expedient, to the full extent of such redemption, and as rapidly as it goes on: and

Resolved, further, That in order to secure a prompt and advantageous sale of the bonds to be issued, in place of the Treasury notes to be so redeemed and cancelled, and to supply any need of a circulating medium that may arise in consequence of the withdrawal of several hundred millions of legal tender, that these bonds be made receivable by the Comptroller of the Currency as the basis for the issue of an additional amount of National bank notes; and that the banking law be so modified as to admit of such additional issue.

Resolved, finally, That this Chamber recommend to Congress a modification of the law for the collection of duties on imports, by virtue of which the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized, at his discretion, to receive five or ten per cent. of the import duties in legal tender; provided the foregoing provisions for redeeming and cancelling said notes fail to be operative, or operate too slowly, because of the steady appreciation in value of said notes contemplated by the plan of redemption above urged.

Mr. Low addressed the Chamber in support of the resolutions, and the final question was postponed.

At the special meeting of January 21st, the President in the Chair—

The discussion was resumed on the subject postponed at the last meeting. The following members took part: Messrs. A. A. Low, E. S. JAFFRAY, JONATHAN STURGES, GEORGE OPDYKE and S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. STURGES submitted the following substitute, and the whole subject was again postponed:

Resolved, That the following plan be recommended to Congress as a basis of action for the permanent settlement of our national finances:

1. Declare that when the debt is paid, it shall be paid in coin.
2. Legalize gold contracts.
3. Introduce the strictest economy in every department of the government.
4. Refuse all subsidies and unnecessary appropriations.
5. See that the revenues are economically, energetically and honestly collected.
6. Use all the surplus revenue in reducing the debt.
7. Take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make money plentiful or scarce.
8. Let the people understand that while they need not fear *rapid* contraction, it will be dangerous to rely upon indefinite suspension.
9. Contract the currency moderately the first year; next year determine whether the country will bear a more rapid contraction.
10. Reduce the taxes, so as to leave only surplus revenue sufficient to pay off annually a reasonable amount of the debt.
11. Resume specie payments as soon as a rigid adherence to the above policy makes it safe to do so.

At the adjourned meeting, held January 28th, the President in the Chair—

The discussion was resumed on the subject postponed at the last meeting. The following members took part: Messrs. A. A. Low, GEORGE OPDYKE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, E. S. JAFFRAY, W. T. COLEMAN, M. MAURY, F. A. CONKLING, T. B. MYERS and E. OPDYCKE.

On the final vote, the substitute offered by Mr. STURGES was adopted by a majority.

At this period proceedings were had in regard to the proposition for building a bridge over the East River, to connect the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The various subjects considered, and on which reports were made and not alluded to directly in this brief sketch, will be found at length on the minutes or files of the Chamber.

At the annual meeting, May 6th, 1869, the President in the Chair—

The annual election was held, with the following result:

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE was unanimously re-elected President.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE was unanimously re-elected First Vice-President. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN having declined a re-election, Mr. R. WARREN WESTON was elected Second Vice-President. The other officers were unanimously re-elected.

Monthly meeting, June 3d, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

The following telegram of congratulation by this Chamber to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, on the completion of the Pacific Rail-Road, and the reply received, were reported by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, chairman of the committee charged with this subject at the meeting on the 6th ultimo:

NEW-YORK, *May* 10, 1869.

To the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco :

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York desires to unite at noon to-day with the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco in grateful thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, on the completion of the continental line of railway, spanning the territory of the American Union, and commercially uniting two great oceans of the globe; and in solemn recognition of the manifold benefits and blessings, industrial and commercial, moral and political, national and international, of this great avenue of intercommunication.

The new highway, thus opened to man, will not only develop the resources, extend the commerce, increase the power, exalt the dignity, and perpetuate the unity of our republic, but in its broader relations, as the segment of a world-embracing circle, directly connecting the nations of Europe with those of Asia, will materially facilitate the enlightened and advancing civilization of our age.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May* 11, 1869.

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York :

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco acknowledges the greeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, upon the completion of the great Transcontinental Railway, appreciating its vast importance to the cause of commerce and civilization. The Chamber heartily unites in thanks to Divine Providence for the consummation of the grand enterprise, and reciprocates the congratulations received.

At the meeting, December 2d, the President in the Chair—

Mr. Low submitted a majority report from the select committee on the decline of American commerce, concluding with the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the Congress of the United States, about to assemble, the modification of existing laws, so that

I. Foreign-built steamers may be imported free of duty, and privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are *bona fide* American owned, and not to be employed in our coastwise trade.

II. That iron plates and such other material, for the construction of steamers, as may be deemed advisable, be admitted free of duty.

III. That on all ship stores procurable in bond, drawback be returned, as upon goods shipped for sale to foreign lands ; and,

Finally, That ample subsidies be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards, to the end that a competition with powerful foreign organizations may be successfully inaugurated and sustained.

Mr. AMBROSE SNOW, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, and offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York do recommend that such laws be passed by Congress as will permit American merchants to purchase foreign built vessels and place them under the American flag.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of further laws by Congress, by which a bounty of a specified number of dollars per ton shall be paid to American ship-builders for every vessel built.

Or if it may, in the judgment of Congress, be safely done, that in lieu of the above, a drawback shall be granted to ship-builders of such duties, foreign or domestic, as are now laid upon all material entering into the construction of vessels.

Resolved, That we also recommend such a change in our bonded warehouse system as will enable our ships, trading on foreign voyages, to take their stores out of bond, thereby receiving the benefit of the drawback.

The conflicting resolutions were debated by Messrs. A. A. Low, F. A. CONKLING, A. SNOW and others, and laid over for subsequent action.

At an adjourned meeting, December 16th, after full discussion, in which the following members took part : Messrs. A. A. Low, A. SNOW, GEO. OPDYKE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, R. P. BUCK, C. H. MARSHALL and E. HINCKEN, the majority report was adopted, and referred to a select committee to prepare a memorial in accord-

ance with its recommendations, and transmit the same to Congress. The committee was named as follows: Messrs. A. A. Low, PAUL N. SPOFFORD and JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

At the monthly meeting, January 6, 1870, the President in the Chair, Mr. R. P. BUCK, chairman of a special committee, submitted a report on the subject of harbor encroachments.

Monthly meeting, February 3, the President in the Chair—

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW submitted an able report in support of a bill before Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for the taking of meteorological observations in the interior of the continent.

Monthly meeting, March 3, the President in the Chair—

Mr. W. S. GRIFFITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

“In view of the opportunities and demands for the increased usefulness of this Chamber, the Executive Committee recommend the appointment of a special committee to consider and report at its next regular meeting what amendments to our by-laws and modes of action are expedient.”

Resolutions were adopted in honor of the return of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD from a journey across the continent to Mexico and the West India Islands; and the following committee was appointed to wait upon him and tender him the congratulations of the Chamber: WILLIAM E. DODGE, President, GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, R. WARREN WESTON, Second Vice-President, F. S. LATHROP, Treasurer, GEORGE WILSON, Secretary, A. A. Low, F. A. CONKLING, JOHN D. MCKENZIE, WM. M. VERMILYE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, PROSPER M. WETMORE, GEORGE W. DOW, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, ELLIOT C. COWDIN and CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

Memorials were adopted in reference to the exemption of bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation by the State of New-York, and on the subject of granting aid for the completion of the New-York and Oswego Midland Rail-Road.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life and services of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Ambassador from the Chinese Empire, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the decease of our distinguished countryman, ANSON BURLINGAME, late Ambassador from China to the United States and to the leading powers of Europe, the commerce of the world has lost an enthusiastic friend, international law and orderly

government a wise expounder, liberal and just diplomacy an eminently successful exponent, and modern civilization an eloquent advocate. In the midst of bright and buoyant life, in the flowing tide of vigorous manhood, in the enjoyment of the golden opinions of the great and good of every clime, and while standing on the broadest field of action, and about to reap the full fruition of his high hopes and of his grand mission, he was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death in the very zenith of his fame.

Resolved, That in the name of our country, which he loved so well, and of mankind, whom he served so faithfully, we deplore the untimely fall of Mr. BURLINGAME; and we tender to his friends everywhere, and especially to his sorely stricken family, our sympathies for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Monthly meeting, April 7, the President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, in the Chair—

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, from the special committee on amendments to the by-laws of the Chamber, submitted a report, in which it was stated, "that the usefulness and consequent prosperity of the Chamber, and the interests of all departments of trade, commerce and production in our city, State and nation, would be greatly promoted by the adoption of such laws and methods of action as should bring into the membership of the Chamber, and into active participation in its work, a larger representation of the talent and knowledge of commercial affairs, possessed by the merchants and commercial men of this city and State. That the present was peculiarly the time when, for many reasons, it was of the first importance that this great capacity for usefulness should be called into the service, and developed through this or some similar institution, in elucidating the deeply interesting questions connected with the interest of trade, commerce and production now pressing on the public mind, and likely to demand increasing attention in the future."

The committee submitted a draft of a code of by-laws, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The committee appointed to wait upon Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD reported that they had performed the duty assigned them.

The congratulatory address, delivered by the President, and the reply of Mr. SEWARD, are entered at length on the minutes of the Chamber.

Special meeting, April 9, GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

Mr. M. H. GRINNELL announced the death of JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, formerly President of the Chamber, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber has received, with feelings of profound regret, the announcement of the death of JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, one of the oldest and most eminent of its members; and that in this dispensation of Divine Providence, the Chamber has to lament the loss of one who had formerly presided over its deliberations with the highest personal credit, and to the fullest acceptance of its members.

Resolved, That in the widely extended business career of Mr. OGDEN, he has conferred distinction on the commercial character, and placed before the rising generation of American merchants an example of eminent ability, marked intelligence and unsullied integrity.

Resolved, That in losing from its roll of living members one who had for more than fifty years shed lustre on its annals, the Chamber cannot refrain from entering on its records this expression of sincere sorrow, and that in testimony thereof, the members, as a body, will attend the funeral of their deceased associate and friend at Trinity Church, this day, at one o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. M. H. GRINNELL, M. MAURY, P. M. WETMORE and F. A. CONKLING, in appropriate remarks, and unanimously adopted.

Special meeting, May 2d, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

This meeting was called at the request of several members of the Chamber, to consider the propriety of taking measures to relieve the suffering people of Richmond, Virginia, injured by the recent calamity in that city.

The Vice-President, in feeling terms, announced the extent of the misfortune which had fallen so suddenly on the people of Richmond, and recalled the visit of a deputation from the Chamber to the commercial convention held but a few months since in that city. The most generous hospitality had been extended to members of the convention from other States, and it seemed to be but an act of duty to make some fitting response to the appeal which arises from so heavy an affliction.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. A. A. Low:

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber have read, with the most painful emotion, such details as have been published of the

recent calamity in the city of Richmond—an accident which has desolated the hearths and homes of hundreds of people, and covered the whole community with the garments of mourning, and that this event affords a fitting occasion for this Chamber, and for our fellow-citizens generally, to manifest, by word and by deed, their sympathy for the bereaved and afflicted.

Resolved, That the death of more than sixty men of mature years, and the disabling of two hundred others, by the falling in of the capitol at Richmond, will not only carry sorrow and suffering to the widows and children of the deceased, and to the families of those who are temporarily deprived of their natural protectors, but will necessarily reduce a large number of persons to a condition of want and dependence; and feeling how severely the pressure must fall upon a community that has had so much to endure in years past, this Chamber would express the hope that the call for aid which comes to them will be cheerfully and generally answered.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, and that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the mayor of Richmond.

The resolutions were supported by Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN and Mr. P. M. WETMORE, and adopted.

The whole subject was then referred to a committee appointed by the Chair, with Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE as Chairman, Mr. HENRY CLEWS as Treasurer, and Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL as Secretary.

The committee discharged their duty of benevolence with alacrity and success, and the sum of about fifteen thousand dollars was remitted to Richmond.

While alluding to this commendable act, in ministering to the sufferings of a distant community, it may not be out of place to notice a number of similar instances, which brighten the aspects of the mercantile character and illustrate the annals of the Chamber of Commerce.

The collections made under the auspices of the Chamber in the year 1863, for the benefit of the suffering operatives in Lancashire, England, amounted in the aggregate, for provisions and other necessities, including the value of the gratuitous transportation, to about the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The city of Troy, in the preceding year, had been devastated by a serious conflagration. The appeal made on behalf of that city could not well be resisted by those who remembered that the people of Troy were not silent when a large portion of the city of New-York was in ashes a quarter of a century ago. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars was collected by a committee of the Chamber, and was cheerfully remitted to aid the destitute people of Troy.

In these pages a similar act of considerate benevolence has already been mentioned, in which the sum of about thirty-five thousand dollars was contributed to the aid of the destitute and suffering people of Savannah, in the year 1865.

In the year following, on the fourth of July, 1866, a dire calamity befell the thriving city of Portland, Maine. It had been overrun by the flames, and a large part of the compactly built portion destroyed.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 7th, three days after the conflagration; an active committee was appointed, and remittances of funds immediately commenced.

Other committees and public bodies took part in these measures of mercy. Mr. A. A. Low, President of the Chamber, was the chairman of the committee acting for this body. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, a member of the Chamber, was the chairman of a committee of citizens who met the same day at the Astor House. The banks and insurance companies also organized committees, and a joyful success attended these combined efforts of the citizens of New-York.

Mr. A. A. Low, President of the Chamber, who had consented to act as Treasurer of the funds collected by the several organizations, was enabled to transmit to the municipal authorities of Portland the sum of one hundred and six thousand six hundred dollars.

It is a pleasant record to make, that in the midst of the labors, the anxieties and the vicissitudes of a commercial people, the means and the will are never wanting to answer the demands of duty and of benevolence.

Annual meeting, May 5, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair—

The by-laws reported at the last meeting were considered by sections, and adopted.

The election of officers was postponed until the 19th of the same month.

Under this new code of by-laws, many important changes were made in the mode of action and in the number of the officers. The standing committees were also increased in number, and the arrangement of duties materially changed.

At the adjourned meeting, May 19, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the Chair, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE was unanimously re-elected President; Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and SAMUEL D. BARCOCK were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. FRANCIS S. LATHROP was re-elected

Treasurer, and Mr. GEORGE WILSON was re-elected Secretary. A declination of the office of Second Vice-President had been previously received from Mr. R. WARREN WESTON.

MESSRS. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JOSIAH O. LOW, SAMUEL B. RUGLES, EDWIN D. MORGAN, WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, HENRY R. WORTHINGTON and HENRY K. BOGERT were elected chairmen of the several standing committees.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE alluded to the deaths of members since the last annual meeting, as reported by the Executive Committee, more particularly to that of Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved; That in the death of PAUL SPOFFORD, the Chamber of Commerce has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members; a merchant who had conducted an active business for more than half a century, and a citizen who had maintained through life a character for usefulness, probity and unsullied honor.

In closing this continuation of the brilliant historical sketch of Doctor KING, the writer cannot but be conscious of the imperfect manner in which it has been done. It may not be out of place, however, to say that the main portion of the annual report was already in type before the writing of these pages was commenced; and that, accordingly, but a short time was allowed for the work. It is true, that it might justly be deemed inexcusable to attempt such a performance, without needful time for research and proper examination of the topics to be treated. Still, however, even an imperfect sketch of the proceedings and action of the Chamber, may not be without some value in helping to keep alive the interest of members, in the current transactions of a public body intimately connected with one of the leading industries of the country.

Fourteen years have elapsed since Doctor KING laid aside the pen at the close of the historical task he had undertaken. What vicissitudes have befallen the nation, and what changes have occurred in the condition of commercial men, in that brief period of time!

Three Presidents of the United States have closed their official terms of office; one of them had been assassinated, almost at his post of daily duty. A rebellion of unequalled proportions has run its course of misguided ambition, and been signally rebuked and quelled by the strong arm of national power.

Eleven States, embraced in the sacred circle of the Union, entered into the conspiracy against the life of the nation. The nation sur-

vives, and the offending States, after being compelled to remodel their organic laws of government, have been restored to the places from which they had been justly expelled.

Hundreds of thousands of human lives have been lost, hundreds of millions of money have been expended, in the resolute struggle to defeat the insane effort to conquer the will and subdue the power of a free people, resolved on maintaining a free government.

Commerce, which in former years had ministered so largely to the strength and power and wealth of the nation, has temporarily lost its supremacy, and now in its days of adversity struggles earnestly and hopefully for new energies and restored prosperity.

In the same period, the office of President of the Chamber has been changed only three times, in each instance without losing credit in the office, or diminishing the means for doing good service in a good cause. The influence and power for usefulness which had grown with the long years of the Chamber, have in no sense been weakened by the advance of age; time has given it firmness and steadiness of purpose and action, in support of true principles of loyal duty towards men, communities and nations.

Shall not the rising generation of merchants take heart and hope, under Divine Providence, in the good example of the just men who have gone to their rest, and, by the side of others who remain, seek to elevate their own standard of moral duty, and thus shed lustre on the name of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK?

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
From May, 1869, to May, 1870.

The 101st Annual Meeting, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

THE one hundred and first annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*
GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
R. WARREN WESTON,
A. R. WETMORE,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
JOHN D. MCKENZIE,
GEORGE W. DOW,
GEORGE CHAPMAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
HENRY H. CROCKER,
BENJAMIN BLOSSOM,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
AMBROSE SNOW,
SAMUEL HARDING,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
GEORGE A. JARVIS,
LEDYARD BILL,
SIMON TOBIAS,
JOHN H. ORMSBEE,
JED FRYE,
ZEBULON S. ELY,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
LEMUEL BROWN,
EDWIN PARSONS,

HENRY T. INGALLS.

The minutes of the regular meeting held April 1st, and of the special meeting held April 14th, were read and approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President stated that the first business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and resigned the chair in favor of Mr. A. R. WETMORE.

Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported a list of candidates which the Committee had agreed upon and recommended for election.

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, Messrs. WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and Z. S. ELY were appointed tellers.

Before proceeding with the balloting, Mr. Low read the following letter from Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Second Vice-President of the Chamber :

NEW-YORK, *May 5, 1869.*

A. A. Low, Esq., *Chairman of the Executive Committee, &c. :*

DEAR SIR,—I am reminded that the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce occurs to-morrow, at which, officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

Though sincerely grateful for the undeserved honor of a repeated election to the office of Second Vice-President, I am constrained by imperative private reasons to decline re-election.

If, therefore, my name should be mentioned as a candidate, please suppress it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed,) S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. Low stated that the Committee had, in accordance with Mr. CHITTENDEN's request, omitted his name in the list.

Mr. Low said, at his own request, Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH had been recommended for election as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Chamber then balloted for officers ; and the tellers announced the result, as follows :

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE was unanimously re-elected President.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE was unanimously re-elected First Vice-President.

Mr. R. WARREN WESTON was unanimously elected Second Vice-President.

Mr. FRANCIS S. LATHROP was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

MESSRS. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, ABIEL A. LOW, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, PHILO C. CALHOUN, WILSON G. HUNT, A. R. WETMORE, WM. M. VERMILYE, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ were unanimously re-elected the Executive Committee.

Mr. JOSIAH O. LOW was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. JOSEPH STUART was unanimously re-elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

MESSRS. HENRY K. BOGERT, WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN K. MYERS, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., and HENRY F. SPAULDING were unanimously re-elected the Committee on Mercantile Library.

MESSRS. JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., JOHN ARMSTRONG and JOHN D. MCKENZIE were unanimously re-elected Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for the term expiring May, 1872.

MESSRS. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, JAMES BROWN, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DENNING DUER and GEORGE S. COE were unanimously re-elected the Committee on Gold Statistics.

Mr. GEORGE F. CHESTER was unanimously re-elected a member of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. DODGE having resumed the Chair, returned his thanks for the renewed honor the Chamber had conferred upon him.

Mr. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the resignation of the following members since the last annual meeting, which were accepted, and ordered on file :

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN,
JAMES GALLATIN,
FRANCIS COPCUTT,
COE ADAMS,
JOHN OLENDORF,
A. H. SIMONSON,
JOSEPH S. CASE,
GEORGE WOTHERSPOON,

HANSON K. CORNING,
EDWARD LAMBERT,
MARTIN R. COOK,
WM. H. PHILIPS,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
JOHN EDMISTON,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW, Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed on the 14th ult., to confer with the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in reference to New-York Harbor, submitted the following preliminary report, which was accepted, and the Committee continued :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

The Committee appointed by this Chamber, on the 14th of April, to confer with Professor PEIRCE, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and his associates, Capt. C. P. PATTERSON and Assistant HENRY MITCHELL, can only report progress at the present time. An interview has been had with those gentlemen, wherein Professor PEIRCE thanked this Chamber for the confidence it had placed in him ; and expressed himself as desirous of making a careful examination of the important subject which is covered by the Chamber's resolution of the 4th of March last.

The Professor observed, that our Harbor, with its conveniences, is the *cause* of the assembled population and its accumulated commerce ; and that consequently

great care should be taken to preserve it and prevent its injury. This consideration, he said, would govern his action in the case; and he hoped to arrive at correct conclusions.

An explanatory letter from the Chairman of the Committee was then read, and the Professor afterwards remarked, that the surveys and other examinations of New-York Harbor had heretofore been made without reference to any waste or supposed waste of waters through the East River to Long Island Sound, and therefore they did not bear directly and fully upon the subject of the Chamber's resolution, but that enough may perhaps be found in them to form an approximatingly correct opinion. A more thorough and conclusive examination would require re-surveys and other observations, also an appropriation of money to cover the expenses.

The Professor then requested that your Committee might be continued for further conferences; and a Sub-Committee, on his suggestion, consisting of Mr. HENRY MITCHELL and the Chairman of your Committee, was appointed to aid in some of the details.

The Sub-Committee has examined some of the Charts and other testimony, and a report may be expected from the Superintendent and his associates as soon as they can make it up, conveniently and satisfactorily to themselves, under the evidence in their possession. Whatever the result may be, it can but be highly important and interesting to all who are concerned in the protection and welfare of our harbor.

(Signed,) GEORGE W. DOW, }
 GEO. W. BLUNT, } *Special Committee.*
 R. W. WESTON, }

NEW-YORK, *May 6*, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to transmit, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M., to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, a message inviting them to unite with this Chamber in grateful thanksgiving to Almighty God for the completion of the Pacific Railway.

Messrs. RUGGLES, Low and the President made some interesting remarks in reference to this great national work, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Low, Messrs. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, WILLIAM E. DODGE and GEORGE OPDYKE were appointed the Committee under the resolution.

On motion of Mr. VERMILYE, Mr. Low was added to the Committee.

Mr. OPDYKE offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Congress, at the last session, appropriated two millions of dollars for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States, to be apportioned under the direction of the Secretary of War; and

Whereas, Obstructions exist in the East River to the great detriment of safe navigation; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully asks of the Secretary of War an early and sufficient apportionment of this appropriation to remove these obstructions.

Mr. RUGGLES offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gold Statistics be and are hereby authorized to consider and report upon the subject of a uniform gold coinage.

The Secretary submitted the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year, duly audited by the Auditing Committee, and counter-signed by the President of the Chamber. The Treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of \$59 54-100.

The Secretary submitted the following statement of the membership of the Chamber, May 1, 1869 :

Whole number of members on rolls, May 1, 1868,	836
Elections from that time to May 1, 1869,	14

Total,	850
Less by resignations, as reported by the Executive Committee,	16

And the decease of the following, viz.:

CHARLES F. DAMBMANN,	
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK,	
GUILLAUME MERLE,	
OLIVER WILLIAM BIRD,	
CHARLES EASTON,	
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,	
JAMES HARPER,	
EDWARD CUNARD,	
THOMAS SUFFERN,	9
	<hr/> 25

Leaving on the rolls at present time,	825
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COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A correspondence was read between Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, First Vice-President of the Chamber, and the President of the Commission on the East River Bridge, in reference to the views of the Chamber on the subject, which was approved and ordered on file.

And the Chamber adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, June 3d, 1869.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President*.
 R. WARREN WESTON, *Second Vice-President*.
 FRANCIS S. LATHROP, *Treasurer*.
 GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

A. A. LOW,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
AMBROSE SNOW,
WILLIAM B. SCOTT,
CHARLES B. COLLINS,

JOSEPH SAMPSON,
RICHARD LATHERS,
SAMUEL HARDING,
GEORGE H. BREWER,
SIMON TOBIAS.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. A. Low, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted a communication from Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, calling attention to a law recently passed by the city authorities, directing the Comptroller to lease a part of the unfinished portion of the Battery Extension for a floating bath, in violation of a State law, passed in 1821; and reported that the Committee had, in accordance with the request of Mr. BLUNT, recommended the appointment of a Special Committee of five by the Chamber, with power to take legal measures to prevent the execution of the lease, and to raise money to pay counsel fees and costs.

On motion of Mr. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, the report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and the President named as the Special Committee, Messrs.

GEORGE W. BLUNT,
JOHN D. JONES,

EUGENE DUTILH,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
RUSSELL STURGIS.

Mr. Low also submitted a communication from Mr. DANIEL A. MATTHEWS on the subject of charges for storage and labor on goods sent to warehouse under general orders, and reported that the Executive Committee had recommended its reference to a Special Committee of five for report, of which the Collector of the Port shall be a member.

On motion of Mr. WALBRIDGE, the report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and the President appointed as the Special Committee, Messrs.

A. R. WETMORE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Low, in behalf of the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to transmit by telegraph the congratulations of this Chamber to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the completion of the Pacific Railway, submitted the following report, which was adopted and ordered on file:

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York :

The Special Committee to which it was referred to transmit to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco a telegraph message of congratulation on the completion of the Pacific Railway, respectfully report :

That on the morning of the tenth day of May, 1869, at eleven o'clock, A. M., they transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco a message of the following terms :

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York desires to unite at noon to-day with the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco in grateful thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, on the completion of the continental line of railway, spanning the territory of the American Union, and commercially uniting two great oceans of the globe ; and in solemn recognition of the manifold benefits and blessings, industrial and commercial, moral and political, national and international, of this great avenue of intercommunication.

The new highway thus opened to man will not only develope the resources, extend the commerce, increase the power, exalt the dignity, and perpetuate the unity of our republic, but in its broader relations, as the segment of a world-embracing circle, directly connecting the nations of Europe with those of Asia, will materially facilitate the enlightened and advancing civilization of our age.

By order of the Chamber.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE OPDYKE, A. A. LOW,	}	<i>Special Committee.</i>
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The message so transmitted was received at San Francisco by nine o'clock in the morning of that day, marked by the time in that degree of longitude.

The actual completion of the rail-road, at the immediate point at Promontory Point, took place very nearly at the time when the message was transmitted at the City of New-York.

A telegraphic answer to our message was forthwith transmitted by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in the following terms :

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 11, 1869.*

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York :

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco acknowledges the greeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, upon the completion of the great Transcontinental Railway, appreciating its vast importance to the cause of commerce and civilization. The Chamber heartily unites in thanks to Divine Providence for the consummation of the grand enterprise, and reciprocates the congratulations received.

JAMES OTIS, <i>Pres't</i> , REDMOND GIBBONS, R. B. SWAIN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, *June 3, 1869.*

(Signed,)

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, GEORGE OPDYKE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, A. A. LOW,	}	<i>Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.</i>
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Mr. WALBRIDGE offered the following resolution, and addressed the Chamber at length on the subject, after which it was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York heartily indorses the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, which unanimously passed the House of Representatives of the United States on the 23d of March, 1869, recommending the President of the United States to renew negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, and press them, if possible, to a definite conclusion for an arrangement of reciprocal trade with Canada, and securing to our citizens the freedom of the River St. Lawrence, and the freedom of the inshore fisheries of the coast of British North America.

On motion of Mr. WALBRIDGE, it was

Ordered, That an authenticated copy of the resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Low, the regular meetings of the Chamber for the months of July and August were suspended.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, September 2, 1869.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President*.
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

NATHANIEL SANDS,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
SIMON TOBIAS,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
BENJAMIN CARVER,

AMBROSE SNOW,
GEORGE W. DOW,
JAMES KELLY,
SAMUEL HARDING,
GEORGE W. BEALE.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The term of service of Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE, as a member of the Committee of Arbitration, having expired, he was, by ballot, on motion of Mr. GEORGE W. DOW, unanimously re-elected.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Dow, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Chamber be held on Saturday, September 18th, 1869, at one o'clock, P. M., for the election of a Commissioner of Pilots, in place of ROBERT L. TAYLOR, whose term of service will expire on the following day.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

The following communication was read from the Citizens' Association :

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, }
No. 813 BROADWAY, *Sept. 2, 1869.* }

Hon. WM. E. DODGE,

President Chamber of Commerce, New-York :

DEAR SIR,—The Citizens' Association has recently made an examination of the canals of the State, with a view of ascertaining what steps should be taken to improve their management, reduce the enormous sums spent annually under the pretext of keeping them in repair, &c.

The Association is desirous of submitting its plans and views to a Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, in order that, through well matured and organized efforts, the evils, under which a large portion of the commerce of our city is now suffering, may be removed or greatly mitigated. Will you please appoint a Committee, at an early day, to confer with the Executive Committee of the Association upon this subject ?

Very truly yours,

(Signed,) PETER COOPER,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee of five, in compliance with the request of the Association.

The President named as such Committee, Messrs.

JAMES P. WALLACE,
WILLIAM H. GUION,

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM H. FOGG,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

FROM HON. HAMILTON FISH, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A communication was read from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, dated Washington, June 11, 1869, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the resolution adopted by the Chamber relative to commercial relations with Canada ; which was ordered on file.

FROM THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A communication was read from the National Board of Trade, dated Boston, March 27, 1869, transmitting, for the information of the Chamber, a report of its Executive Council upon questions relative to trade statistics, the qualifications of delegates, &c. ; which was ordered on file.

FROM MR. BLANTON DUNCAN.

A communication was read from Mr. BLANTON DUNCAN, Chairman, dated Louisville, Ky., August 16, 1869, transmitting a copy of resolutions adopted by the late Memphis Commercial Convention, and requesting the appointment of delegates to represent the Chamber at a similar Convention to be held in Louisville, on the

12th of October next. The communication and resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee for report.

MR. JOHANNES ROSING, CONSUL-GENERAL NORTH GERMAN UNION.

A communication was read from Mr. JOHANNES ROSING, Consul-General of the North German Union, dated New-York, June 25, 1869, submitting, for the consideration of the Chamber, a memorial on the German Coinage question, compiled by Dr. SOETBEER. A further communication was read from Mr. ROSING, dated July 14, transmitting copies of a report on the Commerce and Navigation of the Cities of Bremen and Hamburg for the year 1868.

The communications, with the documents, were ordered on file.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A communication was read from the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by JAMES C. JEWETT, Manager, dated August, 1869, requesting the support and influence of the Chamber to carry out the objects of the organization. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee for report.

FROM THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A communication was read from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, dated Shanghai, April 19, 1869, transmitting, for the information of this Chamber, certain correspondence on the subject of the introduction of telegraphs into the Chinese Empire; all of which were ordered on file.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Saturday, September 18th, 1869.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street, pursuant to the resolution adopted on the 2d instant.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*
FRANCIS S. LATHROP, *Treasurer.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

DENNING DUER,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. THOMPSON,

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a Commissioner of Pilots, to serve for two years, in place

of ROBERT L. TAYLOR, whose term of office would expire on the following day.

The President announced that nominations to fill the vacancy were in order, and appointed the Secretary teller.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT nominated Mr. TAYLOR for re-election.

A ballot was had, and the teller reported all the votes cast to be for Mr. TAYLOR, for Commissioner of Pilots.

Whereupon the President declared him to be unanimously re-elected for the term expiring September 19th, 1871.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, October 7th, 1869.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
AMBROSE SNOW,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
JOHN DAVOL,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

FERDINAND LAWRENCE,
LEDYARD BILL,
GEORGE W. DOW,
JAMES KELLY,
SIMON TOBIAS,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,

REUBEN W. ROPES.

The minutes of the regular meeting, held September 2d, and of the special meeting, held September 18th, were read and approved.

The Secretary stated that there was no report to submit from the Executive Committee, in consequence of a quorum not being present at their monthly meeting.

The President announced the expiration of the term of office of the four delegates to the National Board of Trade, and on motion of Mr. LEDYARD BILL, authority was given him to fill the vacancies.

The President appointed as the delegates for the ensuing year, Messrs.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
S. B. CHITTENDEN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM MR. GEORGE F. CHESTER.

A communication was read from Mr. GEORGE F. CHESTER, dated New-York, June 8th, 1869, resigning his position as a member of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses, which was accepted and ordered on file.

On motion of Mr. A. A. LOW, Mr. CHARLES C. DUNCAN was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.

A communication was read from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, dated September 2d, 1869, on the subject of selling cotton by the gross weight in the shipping ports of the United States, which was, on the motion of Mr. Low, referred to the Committee on "allowance of tare in the sale of cotton," appointed by the Chamber on the sixth of February, 1868, consisting of Messrs. MATTHEW MAURY, HENRY M. TABER and SAMUEL B. CALDWELL.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

A communication was read from Hon. SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa, dated Des Moines, September 27th, 1869, inviting the appointment of delegates to represent the Chamber at a convention to be held in Portage City, October 20th, to consider the subject of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

FROM THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A communication was read from the National Board of Trade, dated Boston, October 5, 1869, calling attention to the eighth article of the Constitution of that Board, which requires the placing in the hands of its Secretary, before the 21st October, in a written paper, such subjects as the Chamber may have to present to the Board for consideration at its next annual meeting.

The communication was referred to the Delegation of the Chamber.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, October 20th, 1869.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street, pursuant to the following requisition :

NEW-YORK, *October 16, 1869.*

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President, &c.* :

Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber for Wednesday next, October 20th, 1869, at one o'clock, P. M., to act upon an invitation for the appointment of a delegate to represent the Chamber at the Inauguration of the Suez Canal, on the 17th proximo.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)	GEORGE OPDYKE,	WILSON G. HUNT,
	PETER COOPER,	F. S. LATHROP,
	JOHN D. JONES,	A. A. LOW,
	GEORGE W. DOW.	

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

MATTHEW MAURY,	HAMILTON BRUCE,
FERDINAND LAWRENCE,	OLIVER G. CARTER,
GEORGE W. DOW,	WILLIAM B. SCOTT,
JOHN S. TAPPAN.	

The invitation was read as follows :

PARIS, *September 26, 1869.*

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York :

SIR,—The Suez Canal is to be opened on the 17th November. This undertaking, executed in the midst of so many material difficulties, is of a nature calculated to interest all enlightened minds. Under these auspices, His Highness, the Khedive, would be happy to have you assist at the inauguration of the Canal, and has charged me to invite you on his behalf.

Accept, sir, the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

By order.

(Signed,) J. NABARAOUY.

The President addressed the Chamber briefly on the grand results that would follow the completion of this great enterprise, and regretted his inability to attend its inauguration. He suggested the election of the Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, now in Paris, as a very proper person to represent the Chamber on such an important occasion.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. MATTHEW MAURY, Mr. RUGGLES was unanimously elected the delegate of the Chamber.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE W. DOW, the thanks of the Chamber were tendered His Highness, the Khedive, for the invitation, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the same to him, with a notice of the election of Mr. RUGGLES.

Unanimous consent having been obtained, Mr. MAURY, Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred on the 7th instant the communication from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the sale of cotton by the gross weight in the shipping

ports of the United States, submitted the following report on the subject, which was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to transmit an authenticated copy to the Liverpool Chamber:

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the communication from the Liverpool Chamber, recommending tare and draft on cotton purchased in this country, have had the subject under full consideration, and cannot recommend any action on the question. At first sight it would seem that the consumer, or the party in England ordering purchases of cotton, would get more cotton for his money. But the differences between Liverpool and New-York weights are all so closely allowed for, even to the hundredth part of a penny per lb., that this would not be the effect, and no means except a man's own judgment can in either case deal with the question of loss in weight by evaporation, which is an uncertain and often an important per centage. Thus, if the Liverpool proposition was adopted, the condition of the trade would not be improved, and a new series of questions and disputes would probably arise. It would be practically impossible to bring about the changes suggested by the Liverpool Chamber. The various local associations in all our ports are constantly engaged in devising improved regulations respecting the purchase and sale of cotton, and all such questions may safely be left in their hands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

M. MAURY,

HENRY M. TABER,

} *Special Committee.*

NEW-YORK, *October 9, 1869.*

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, November 4th, 1869.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
F. A. CONKLING,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
GEORGE W. LANE,
CHARLES S. BAYLIS,
AMBROSE SNOW,
A. G. P. DODGE,
DENNING DUER,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
A. R. WETMORE,
WILLIAM B. SCOTT,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,

WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
CALEB BARSTOW,
GEORGE W. DOW,
L. J. N. STARK,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
WALLACE P. GROOM,
GEORGE A. JARVIS,
ELLWOOD WALTER,
JOHN D. JONES,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
GEORGE W. BEALE,
SAMUEL HARDING,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,

JAMES B. JOHNSTON.

A letter was read from the President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, stating that he was detained up town at a meeting of the "Evan-

gical Alliance," which would prevent him reaching the Chamber in time to preside at its meeting.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held October 7th, and of the special meeting, held October 20th, were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the nomination of the following named gentlemen for membership of the Chamber, and stated they had received the unanimous approval of the Committee; and they were, on separate ballot, duly elected:

JACOB L. HALSEY,
CHARLES SMITH,
EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
LUTHER KOUNTZE,

Nominated by

C. Y. WEMPLE.
THOMAS E. PORTER.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.
JAMES L. WORTH.

In reference to the request of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the aid of the Chamber to carry out the objects of the organization of the Company, Mr. VERMILYE reported, that the Committee had deemed it unadvisable for the Chamber to take any action on the subject at present; and, on motion, the report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted.

The term of office of Mr. FRANCIS S. LATHROP, as a member of the Committee of Arbitration, having expired, he was, by ballot, unanimously re-elected.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by the Chamber, at a meeting held on the 2d September last, to confer with a Committee of the Citizens' Association and of the Produce Exchange, on matters relating to the management of the State Canals, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted and ordered on file:

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, on the 2d September, 1869, to confer with a committee of the Citizens' Association and of the Produce Exchange, in relation to the canals,

REPORT:

That a joint meeting of the three committees was held on the 20th day of September, at which charges were made of great corruption in the repairs and management of the canals, and sundry remedies for the evil were suggested, making it evident that for a proper consideration of the subject the parties more immediately engaged in the commerce and navigation of the canals should be represented.

The joint committee therefore determined to hold another meeting, and invite the Boards of Trade, in the cities and towns on the line of the canals, to appoint committees to meet with us.

The second meeting was held on the 19th of October, at which time committees were present from the Citizens' Association, the Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, of the Boards of Trade of Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Albany and West Troy.

At this meeting the Citizens' Association submitted a proposition to furnish counsel and prosecute any and all charges of corruption, fraud or malfeasance in office of those having charge of the management and repairs of the canals, provided proper and sufficient evidence was furnished them.

This proposition was deemed so favorable by all the committee present, that they determined to organize an association to be known as the Commercial Union of the State of New-York, for the purpose of collecting and arranging evidence, and generally to institute such watchfulness and care, that, if possible, the canals may hereafter be kept in good order.

For further particulars your committee refer to the annexed printed report of the meetings referred to, taken from the New-York papers of the following day.

It was a question with your committee whether we were authorized, as representatives of this Chamber, to unite in organizing an association ; but that question was settled by voting, as your representatives, that such an organization was expedient and desirable, leaving it optional for each and every person, in his individual capacity, and not as representatives, to determine for himself whether or not to be connected with such organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JAMES P. WALLACE,
P. N. SPOFFORD,
WILLIAM H. FOGG,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON,

} Committee.

NEW-YORK, *October*, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. A. A. Low submitted the following preamble and resolution, and stated they had received the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee. He moved their adoption by the Chamber :

Whereas, It has been and still is the policy of the Government of the United States to maintain postal communication between all the States and Territories of the Union, alike in those parts that are most densely populated and in those that are sparsely settled, and at a uniform rate of postage in all ; and

Whereas, It is equally the part of wisdom, if not as plainly a duty, to extend similar facilities to those who are embarked in foreign trade as to those who are engaged in domestic commerce, and our internal commerce is benefited by enlarging the facilities of international communication to the advancement of the common good ; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States has issued bonds to the amount of \$60,000,000, or thereabout, and has given of the public lands some 20,000,000 of acres to assist in the building of a single line of railway across the continent, and frequent communication with China and Japan across the Pacific is necessary to the successful development of our great national enterprise ; and

Whereas, The establishment of a semi-monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China will render the country wholly independent of the steamers that run to China and Japan from England and France, *via* the Mediterranean Sea, not only for the transmission of the mails, but for the transportation of merchandise ; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully recommend and earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to instruct the Post Office Department to negotiate with the present contractors for an immediate enlargement of the mail service between San Francisco and Japan and China, with such a modification of existing laws as may seem just and wise by Congress, to the end that this route may be permanently and securely established under American control.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Low and P. M. WETMORE, in favor of their adoption, and by Messrs. AMBROSE SNOW and F. A. CONKLING, recommending postponement of action.

The question being taken, the preamble and resolution were adopted by the following vote:

Yeas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Nays,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
								<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28

On motion of Mr. Low, it was ordered that an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolution be sent to the President and to the Postmaster-General of the United States.

On motion of Mr. SNOW, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three, to take into consideration the question of the Decline of American Commerce, and the remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. .

AMBROSE SNOW, A. A. LOW, PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

On motion of Mr. SNOW, the Secretary was directed to give notice to the members that this subject would be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. Low presented to the Chamber a treatise on Naval Architecture and Ship Building, by Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, of the United States Navy, which was accepted, and, on motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, the thanks of the Chamber were tendered Mr. Low for the donation.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, December 2d, 1869.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
JAMES BROWN,
AMBROSE SNOW,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
GEORGE A. JARVIS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
EMERSON OPDYKE,

RICHARD P. BUCK,
 GEORGE W. DOW,
 EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
 FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
 A. R. WETMORE,
 HAMILTON BRUCE,
 PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
 ISAAC SHERMAN,
 GEORGE H. BREWER,
 JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE,

SIMON TOBIAS,
 ROBERT H. MCCURDY,
 CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
 WILLIAM D. MORGAN,
 SAMUEL HARDING,
 D. WILLIS JAMES,
 WILLIAM B. SCOTT,
 WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
 LUTHER KOUNTZE,
 JOHN H. BOYNTON.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. A. Low, in behalf of the Executive Committee, to which was referred, in March last, a bill then pending before the Senate for the preservation of the Harbors of the United States against encroachments, with instructions to report upon the expediency of its passage, reported the same back to the Chamber, and recommended its reference to a select committee of three, to be appointed by the President.

The report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and the President appointed as the select committee Messrs.

RICHARD P. BUCK, AMBROSE SNOW, JOHN D. JONES.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, in relation to the tides and currents of the New-York Harbor, read an extract from a letter he had received from the Superintendent on the subject, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be tendered to Professor PEIRCE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and to his associates, Captain C. P. PATTERSON and HENRY MITCHELL, for their intelligent and careful attention to its resolution of the fourth day of last March, and for the cautious and able manner in which they have thus far handled a subject of the highest importance to our harbor and its commerce.

Resolved, That this Chamber approves of the suggestion of Professor PEIRCE for an appropriation from the Congress of the United States, in order to make further inquiries and investigations into the condition of the tidal and river waters of New-York harbor, and urgently recommends such appropriation.

Resolved, That the committee, already appointed to confer with Professor PEIRCE and his associates in this matter, be retained by the Chamber, in accordance with his request, for further interviews and communications with them.

On motion of Mr. Dow, an authenticated copy of the resolutions were ordered to be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Low, from the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Chamber to consider the subject of the decline of American Commerce, and the remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress, submitted the following report, signed by a majority of the committee :

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York :

The committee appointed to consider the causes of the "decline of American commerce, and the remedies the Chamber would recommend to Congress," beg to

REPORT :

By the "decline of American commerce" your committee understand the prostration of our shipping interest—the decrease of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the country ; and not that which is merely local. The laws of the United States protect coastwise traffic, and coastwise traffic is subject only to competition from our rail-road lines ; hence it is not injuriously affected by laws that operate as a burden upon external commerce—that is, upon sailing ships and sea-going steamers engaged in European and other foreign trades.

In order to a proper and clear understanding of the subject, it is of primary importance to consider the change in the carrying trade that has been effected by the use of steam as a motive power. In the earlier years of the Republic, and down to a comparatively recent period, merchants transacting business with the East Indies, China and other regions employed vessels of their own, and owned the cargoes they brought to our ports. These vessels, being of small tonnage and ably commanded, were insured at an annual premium of only half of what is now paid.

Between our country and Europe, and more especially between our principal seaports and the principal ports of Great Britain and France, the business was of a different character.

The cotton, tobacco and naval stores of the South were transported in "freighting ships," the owners of which had little or no interest in the cargo, while lines of packets running hence to Liverpool, London and Havre engrossed the passenger traffic between the old and new world, and took the lead of all competitors in the transportation of the most costly merchandise.

The outside cost of the largest packet or freighting ship known to our service prior to 1835, was \$75,000 ; and to the construction of one or the other there were many contributory interests. The carpenter, joiner, sailmaker, chandler, captain and merchant, all had a share ; and the amount of capital required to build a line of packets was easily obtained from these and other sources, the profits of one vessel being quickly turned into the construction of another.

The competition of steam with sailing vessels began to be felt in 1840 ; and, as years went on, it became more and more severe, terminating with disaster to the latter.

In the encounter our packet ships lost the carrying of costly merchandise and their first-class passengers ; many owners lost their money.

To construct ocean steamers, instead, required vastly more capital and very different material. The men who had combined to build the packet ship had no sufficient interest, and could have none, to aid in the construction of a vessel whose cost was made up largely of machinery and outfits foreign to their own means of supply. The merchants who had acted as agents and part owners were, for the most part, educated and reared on the sea ; and from prejudice, not less than from a want of means, were incapable of grasping the new idea, and adapting their plans to the dawning era.

Hence it was, that when the decline of our merchant marine commenced, and the peril to our sailing vessels became imminent, those who controlled the packet lines were disabled, by their losses and by their prejudices alike, from

entering into competition with companies already formed in England, who, with large capital, commanded the highest skill and all the appliances necessary to the construction of first-class steamers, and more than all, enjoyed the countenance and support of an enlightened and friendly government. The difficulties were too great to be met; and, as a matter of history, it may be repeated here, that capitalists could not be induced to risk the money required to establish a line of steamers from New York to Liverpool—the most important route of all—without first obtaining the aid of the United States Government. Nor was any line of steamers ever established from this to an European port without the aid of a subsidy, although every attempt that has ever been made was inaugurated when we had a sound currency and a tariff less burdensome than now. Even the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, enjoying the advantages of a coast line, was thus established, and, but for the discoveries of gold in California, would not have been established at that early day, if at all, without such aid.

Before our sailing ships were expelled from the great trans-Atlantic routes, a new class of vessels had come into being, known at the time as “clippers.” From a period commencing with the year 1845, and extending to 1855, they were extremely profitable, commanding a great preference as carriers, between our Atlantic ports and San Francisco, and between the ports of India and China and our own coast. These were generally ships of largely increased tonnage, and, being heavily sparred, with deep keels, were subject to many casualties—tending greatly to enhance the premium of insurance. From San Francisco they proceeded to the Guano Islands, or to China and India, in quest of return freights; and in all the Asiatic ports, coming in competition with the regular traders, they quickly reduced the rates of homeward freights. More recently the cereals of California have afforded employment for such of these vessels as still remain. Meantime the ports of India and China have been occupied by merchantmen of all nations; and the vessels formerly used by our old East India merchants have been converted into whalers. The business, too, has changed, passing from the few who imported cargoes in their own ships, to the many of every commercial nation, who make up, by their various contributions, the cargo of the modern “Indiaman.”

In this transfer of our commerce to English and German houses, having connections here, is seen one of the effects of the general diffusion of knowledge by means of steam and telegraphic communication.

With these preliminary observations, your committee are prepared to assign as the causes of the decline of our shipping interest, the following, viz.:

I. The establishment of foreign lines of steamers on all the great ocean highways. These, by their superior adaptation to the comforts and needs of the traveling and trading community, expelled sailing vessels from the routes that were once the theatre of our maritime success. A few years ago these lines were limited in their sphere to the ports of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, on our own coast, but they are now extended to Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans.

Other steamers are built and are building in the rivers and harbors of England and France to traverse the Mediterranean and Red Seas, by the way of the Suez Canal, thus cutting off much of the trade that has hitherto passed round the Cape of Good Hope. For sailing vessels the route through the Red Sea is not supposed to be available, unless at too great a charge for toll and towage.

II. The substitution of iron vessels for vessels of wood.

Your committee will not dwell on the superior advantages of iron hulls, as they are fully set forth in letters which have appeared in the *New-York Times*, and in a recent publication by the Atlantic Works, of Boston. When properly constructed, these bear the mark A 1, for a period of twenty years; while wooden vessels, made of the best materials, will bear it for only ten or twelve years, and usually require re-building at the end of that period.

III. The operation of revenue laws on the construction of vessels, whether of wood or of iron, which, being designed for the incidental protection of other interests, are a burden on this special one.

When an internal revenue tax of two and a half cents per pound was put upon cotton, it was seen to be a mistake; and Congress, yielding to the plea that it was a bounty to the foreign producer, removed it.

A tax imposed upon all the materials that enter into the construction of a ship

or steamer is a bounty to the foreign producer, and co-operating with manifold advantages possessed by the foreign builder, becomes prohibitory on our mechanics, disabling them from attempting competition, and deterring the merchant from the investment of his capital in what appears to be a hopeless undertaking.

IV. The depreciation of our currency, that aggravates the other difficulties of the situation, suspending and forbidding investments, the value of which must depend upon the price of gold.

Incidentally, as tending to precipitate the decline in our maritime commerce, combinations and "strikes" of workmen may be mentioned. A constant recurrence of such strikes among caulkers, carpenters and others, has certainly contributed to drive vessels seeking repairs from our own ship-yards to other places; and if the determination to work on short time only, and for high wages, is adhered to, the process of restoration will be difficult and slow.

Your committee feel that they have fulfilled the easier part of their task in pointing out the causes of the decline of American commerce, so far as the shipping interest is concerned. It is more difficult to suggest adequate remedies. Deeply-seated prejudices are to be met, in whatever direction relief is sought. On the one hand, the protectionists contend for a cherished theory—resisting a change of the revenue and warehousing laws; on the other, international "free-traders" oppose partial modifications of a system to which they object as a whole; while a third class is hostile to appropriations of the public money for the advancement of any special public good.

The protectionist fails to see that laws enacted for the benefit of American industry within our borders, are a bar to the construction of ships that are to compete with foreign vessels; and the free-trader, with broad and comprehensive thoughts, forgets that American interests extend to every commercial country, and demand an interchange of postal facilities equally with the remotest parts of our own land. Conflicting views are thus united in opposition to the most reasonable demands; and, on all sides, it has come to be regarded that a concession of subsidies, tending to neutralize the operation of laws which, in reality, act as a bounty to the foreign ship-builder, is, forsooth, nothing but a boon to a "special interest!"

Against such a construction of a claim for relief from burdens and disabilities unjustly imposed, your committee earnestly protest; and they press the recommendation, hitherto urged, that Congress be asked to adopt the policy, in respect to subsidies, that has signalized the wisdom of European statesmen.

Your committee regard the payment of subsidies as more compatible with the American system of incidental protection than with the English theory of free trade; and yet in England free trade and subsidies, drawn from the same parentage, have co-existed in twin companionship since 1840.

In the preceding history of the "rise and fall" of our mercantile marine, it has been shown that our sailing packets on the Atlantic were effectually supplanted by mail steamers, subsidized by the British Government.

The revolution thus commenced has continued to advance, and the domain of steamships is extending every year more and more widely. The field for the employment of sailing ships is correspondingly narrowed. In the western world the Pacific Mail Company contends with the Continental Railway for the traffic that hitherto has passed round Cape Horn; and in the East, the Suez Canal threatens to cut off a large portion of the trade that heretofore has doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

Meanwhile, the paddle-wheel has given way to the propeller, and iron has obtained a preference over wood as a material for the construction of sea-going vessels, being firm, durable and unaffected by heat, while wood is subject to early and rapid decay.

It is obvious enough that henceforth vessels of iron will mainly control traffic on the ocean; and if the United States are to enjoy a field for their commerce as wide as the world, something must speedily be done to arrest the decline that is going on; to reinstate our mariners in possession of the sea, and restore the pre-eminence once claimed and deserved.

It may be asked, How are we to build of iron?

It is not so easy to answer, or the answer is unsatisfactory. We do not make

iron enough for other purposes, and the duty on foreign plates forbids their use. To the purchase and registry of British-built steamers there are objections of a national character ; the law of the land and the sentiment of the people being equally opposed.

When wood was used in the construction of sailing vessels, and these were chiefly employed, we were enabled to work successfully against the cheap labor and cheap money of other and wealthier States ; but when, in the place of sailing vessels, powerful companies, supported by a powerful government, put afloat lines of costly steamers, there was no organization in our country able to cope with them ; and such companies as were formed failed for want of adequate support by Congress, in consequence of extraordinary losses.

The situation is more forbidding to the adventurer now than it was then. No better evidence need be cited in proof of this than we discover in the fact that two propellers, built in Boston at a cost of thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand dollars, (one of which has never been to sea,) have been on the market for about two years, without finding buyers at one-half their original cost.

If, then, single ships could not successfully cope with established lines, nor companies with limited means sustain themselves against powerful and wealthy organizations in the years that preceded the war, how can it be expected now, when the conditions are altogether more adverse ?

Your committee can reach but one conclusion, and it is this : That our Congress must initiate measures at once liberal and just—more liberal and just than any hitherto adopted—or the sea must be abandoned to wiser and better governed nations.

The time is fully come when the American people must determine, through their representatives in Congress, whether, in time of peace, it is best to prepare for war.

Whether, in the event of wars that possibly may come, we shall be prepared with the needed sea going transports and other means to sustain the honor of our flag against a foreign foe, as we so lately maintained it against rebellion at home.

Whether, to this end, our foundries and ship-yards shall be preserved, or permitted to go into disuse and decay.

Whether our mechanics shall be kept at work, supporting themselves and their families, or turn to new pursuits.

Whether we shall continue to raise up officers and seamen who are to become familiar with the navigable waters of the globe, and accustomed to the storms and perils of the ocean ; or supinely wait for the evil day, and, improvising sailors out of landmen, then accept with indifference the issues of past neglect.

Whether millions of acres of our public domain shall continue to be donated to Western rail-roads ; or our mariners on the ocean highway shall enjoy “equal rights” with settlers on the land.

Whether the East shall surrender every thing to the West, asking nothing in return, or, parting with common possessions, look for a share of the benefits bestowed.

Whether the country shall continue to pay in gold to other nationalities for the transportation of three hundred thousand immigrants, largely drawn hither by the contributions of those who have been enriched upon our valleys and plains, where they have found a welcome and a home, almost “without money and without price ;” or whether the vast returns resulting from this commerce, hitherto so inviting, shall be made to advance the fortunes and increase the wealth of our Republic.

Whether, in fine, our people shall cross and recross ocean and sea, and never behold the flag they love ; or whether, throughout the world, this flag shall everywhere float, the symbol of a protecting power at home.

These questions will soon have to be answered, and in one of two ways—either so as to minister to a just national pride, or to perpetuate our national humiliation.

Your committee conclude by recommending the passage of the following resolution, viz. :

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the Congress of the United States, about to assemble, the modification of existing laws, so that

I. Foreign-built steamers may be imported free of duty, and privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are *bona fide* American owned, and not to be employed in our coastwise trade.

II. That iron plates and such other material, for the construction of steamers, as may be deemed advisable, be admitted free of duty.

III. That on all ship stores procurable in bond, drawback be returned, as upon goods shipped for sale to foreign lands; and,

Finally, That ample subsidies be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards, to the end that a competition with powerful foreign organizations may be successfully inaugurated and sustained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

(Signed,) A. A. Low, } *Majority of*
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, } *Committee.*

Mr. Low moved the adoption of the report, and addressed the Chamber in support of the views therein expressed.

Mr. AMBROSE SNOW, of the same committee, and its chairman, submitted the following minority report:

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, being a minority of the committee appointed by your president upon “the decline of American commerce and its remedy,” beg leave to submit as follows:

We shall dwell very briefly upon the causes leading to the decline of our commerce, and will only enumerate them as being substantially as follows:

First, the superiority of iron over wood; iron ships having become so popular in England for carrying valuable cargoes, that in ports where these ships are offered wooden vessels cannot obtain freights in competition with them.

Next, the rapid increase of freight-carrying steamers built in England, vessels that carry large cargoes and sail economically.

The rapid increase of these ships has become a fact very alarming to owners of sailing vessels. We have not fully realized the change, but have been looking forward to the time when our southern cotton crop should attain its former dimensions, when we anticipated a revival of our business. Our expectations in regard to the crop of cotton have been this year realized, but not so our hopes for sailing vessels.

Our coast trade has also gone almost entirely into the hands of steam vessels. Where formerly a large fleet of brigs and barks found employment, scarcely any now are required.

The Atlantic ocean traffic between the United States and European nations has gone almost entirely into the hands of foreign steamships, who have made that highway a vast rail-road track, over which they ply with rail-road speed, and doing the traffic so cheaply, that during much of the year they carry merchandise more cheaply than sailing ships ever could carry it.

Again, during the past twenty years we have had a constantly increasing trade around Cape Horn to San Francisco; but the recent completion of the Pacific Rail-Road seems to admonish us that that trade is soon to dwindle to much smaller proportions, as many large markets hitherto supplied by San Francisco are now being supplied by Chicago and St. Louis. The latest blow given to sailing ships is the opening of the Suez Canal. This route is eminently suitable for steamships, for here they can find coal depots, stop and land passengers and freight, and do all the business that has heretofore found its way around the Cape of Good Hope. A much less tonnage doing the same business.

Lastly, American shipping since the breaking out of the war has had to bear many more burdens than before, such as high-priced labor, government taxes, and the increased cost of all the supplies necessary for a vessel's outfit.

However, it will be useless longer to detain the Chamber with a recital of causes.

It has undoubtedly long been evident to the minds of all that the patient is sick, very sick, and the vital question is the question of a remedy.

Upon this point, as will be seen, your committee fail to agree entirely, and this is accordingly presented to you as the minority report.

The first suggestion in our plan for restoring our commerce to its original proportions is embodied in the doctrine of "free ships."

Knowing the prejudice existing in the minds of some against the admission of the ships of other nations to the protection of our flag, we desire to give in detail the reasons for the faith that is in us upon this point.

We presume it is unquestionably held that this country should continue to be a commercial one, and continue to own ships. It is also unquestionable that Great Britain to-day with her iron vessels holds entirely the trade of many portions of the world. Let us therefore go back and consider the question in the light of the experience of that country during the past twenty years.

We know that when she passed her free navigation law she did it at a time when we had already reached and passed her in our mercantile marine. We controlled all the trade between New-York and Liverpool, and four-fifths of the whole foreign trade from our other ports. Our ships commanded higher rates of freight than those of any other nation. Our sailing ships were the finest that sailed the ocean, and their sails whitened every sea. This was in 1849.

If any one will take the trouble to read for himself the debates in Parliament and among the people in regard to the Free Navigation act then passed, it will be seen that English statesmen of those days believed that commerce to flourish must be free. And has not the experience of twenty years fully proven their sagacity?

When that act was passed we were virtually masters of the carrying trade, which we had taken possession of through superior ability and superior fitness for building, sailing and owning ships. Yet Great Britain had then, as now, her cheap labor and cheap material, besides an immense colonial traffic, which she also threw open at that time. Yet how little these advantages seemed to have availed previous to the passage of this act.

After 1849, for a time, our commerce flourished beyond precedent, aided by the Crimean war, by guano from Peru and Icaho, by the Californian and Australian trade, and by the ever increasing cotton crop.

After 1854 the shipping interest continued to be less and less remunerative; when the war broke out the decline was of course much more marked, until by transfers to other flags, piracy and other causes, we reached our present state.

All this time the ocean steamers of England have been increasing, and during this time iron for ship-building purposes has been growing into favor. Iron ships, with iron masts, iron yards and iron rigging, are the order of the day, and the conviction is forced upon us that iron is to take the place of wood, and steamers of sailing vessels.

Seeing the benefit derived by Great Britain from her free navigation laws, the question naturally arises, might not the United States derive similar advantage from free trade in ships? It seems to us very clear that such would be the case. Our flag would, under such a law, be the most popular on the globe; we should be placed on an equal footing as to first cost; we should have the markets of the world in which to select tools to work with, and if our builders could not give us (with such aid as it is also proposed by your committee to furnish them) ships at as low a price as any can be built abroad, we could procure them elsewhere.

We would then enter the field with every advantage formerly possessed by us, and no one can reasonably doubt that the American flag would soon be at least as frequently seen in the ports of the world as that of England.

The ship-building interest has always thus far opposed the doctrine of free ships, claiming that it would by such policy be ruined. Now we find that grass seems literally to be growing in most ship yards of our land; and from the testimony of a gentleman eminent in the business of manufacturing steam engines, and

every thing iron connected with ships, we learn that that branch of the business is also rapidly going to ruin. It seems, therefore, that some policy of a different nature from that which has been pursued is necessary. Your committee therefore propose that a drawback of the amount of the duty paid upon all material entering into the construction of vessels built shall be allowed to the builder by the government, or, as better preventive of fraud, that this amount be allowed in the form of a bounty upon every ton of shipping built under certain necessary regulations.

This plan places the American ship-builder upon a par with his competitor in any country ; and it is our belief that while achieving and maintaining a supremacy upon the seas of the world for the flag of the United States, that flag need be borne by foreign-built vessels but for a very few years.

It is further proposed to petition Congress for a change in the bonded warehouse system, to allow vessels' stores to be taken from bond, thus saving the vessel the duty.

As one of your committee, I had hoped that the question of subsidies might be left to take care of itself: feeling that no good to the general interest would come from that source, but as it appears to be regarded by one of the committee as of great importance, and by the other as of paramount importance, it became necessary to consider its bearing upon the question of the revival of American commerce. As one, I take the ground that, whatever Congress does in the way of bounties, subsidies or drawbacks, must be done in the interest of every citizen interested in navigation ; the encouragement must be made to operate with the same equality as the fisheries bounty.

Allusion is frequently made to the great encouragement given to our rail-road lines by subsidies, as in the case of the Pacific rail-roads. I think that the people and the government have abundant reason already to be justly alarmed at the great and dangerous influence of the enormous monopolies already existing, without desiring to add to their numbers.

A few more such influences, and we shall then be subsidizing with a vengeance.

Is no consideration to be given to the large investment which we now have in ship property ? Are we to sacrifice the interest of all small ship-owners to a few monster monopolies ? Are all young men, full of enterprise and ambition, to be told that if they now wish any participation in American commercial interests, they must seek it by besieging the halls of Congress, supplicating every member for a subsidy, and diving to the depths of meanness and bribery to accomplish their objects ?

When the future of our commerce depends on such measures, how delighted shall we be with our progress !

Mr. President, I deem this subject of vast importance, and, if I dare to trespass on your time, would gladly go into details which, in my judgment, should, if properly presented, convince us all of the urgent necessity for the utmost freedom in this branch of American enterprise.

If Great Britain's subsidies have in any way aided in developing the uses of steam, or improved her marine architecture, have her subjects gained one point of which we may not reap the advantage, without the same costly process repeated ? Our plan surely secures this.

In conclusion, I earnestly hope, sir, that if the Chamber of Commerce of New-York commit itself to any policy on this subject, it shall be in favor of those great principles which are life-giving in their effects ; which are upon the side of equal justice to all. If bounties or subsidies are to be prayed for, let us pray that they be made to fall equally upon all who wish to engage in ship owning.

If this branch of trade needs encouragement, let the fostering care reach the humble, enterprising poor man. You will then march in the right direction, and will then cause the great stream to swell from a thousand sources.

I now beg leave, Mr. President, to offer the following resolutions as embodying the principles which I have endeavored to lay down :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York do recommend that such laws be passed by Congress, as will permit American merchants to purchase foreign built vessels and place them under the American flag.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of further laws by Congress, by

which a bounty of a specified number of dollars per ton shall be paid to American ship-builders for every vessel built.

Or if it may in the judgment of Congress be safely done, that in lieu of the above, a drawback shall be granted to ship-builders of such duties, foreign or domestic, as are now laid upon all material entering into the construction of vessels.

Resolved, That we also recommend such a change in our bonded warehouse system as will enable our ships, trading on foreign voyages, to take their stores out of bond, thereby receiving the benefit of the drawback.

(Signed,) AMBROSE SNOW, *Chairman*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

A debate followed on the motion to adopt the majority report, and was participated in by Messrs. Low, CONKLING, P. M. WETMORE and SNOW.

On motion of Mr. Dow, the Chamber adjourned to Thursday, the 16th instant, for further consideration of the subject.

Adjourned Meeting, Thursday, December 16th, 1869.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President*.
 GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President*.
 FRANCIS S. LATHROP, *Treasurer*.
 GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

A. A. LOW,
 S. B. CHITTENDEN,
 F. A. CONKLING,
 PROSPER M. WETMORE,
 PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
 JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
 AMBROSE SNOW,
 EMERSON OPDYKE,
 GEORGE A. JARVIS,
 REUBEN W. ROPES,
 EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
 WALLACE P. GROOM,
 JOHN H. LYELL,

RICHARD P. BUCK,
 FRANCIS M. FRENCH,
 JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD,
 WILLIAM D. MORGAN,
 WILLIAM B. SCOTT,
 ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
 SAMUEL HARDING,
 BENJAMIN CARVER,
 N. W. S. CATLIN,
 EDWARD HINCKEN,
 D. WILLIS JAMES,
 WILLIAM C. THOMPSON,
 SIMON TOBIAS.

The President stated he had received a communication from the "New-York Association for the Restoration of the American Shipping Interests," asking the co-operation of the Chamber, by memorial to Congress, or by such other action as may be deemed best to

restore the shipping interest to its former prosperous condition. The communication was read and ordered on file.

The President announced that the question before the Chamber was the adoption of the majority report of the special committee on the decline of American commerce.

Mr. A. A. Low, in behalf of a majority of the committee, again addressed the Chamber, urging the adoption of their report.

MR. AMBROSE SNOW, chairman of the committee, presented a written argument in favor of adopting the minority report, and moved the substitution of the resolutions offered by him.

A general discussion of the subject was then had by Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, PROSPER M. WETMORE, RICHARD P. BUCK, CHARLES H. MARSHALL and EDWARD HINCKEN.

The President put the question on the substitution of the resolutions, offered by Mr. SNOW, for the resolution presented by the majority of the committee, and it was lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution offered by the majority of the committee.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAM B. SCOTT, it was

Ordered, That the Chamber vote separately on the several sections of the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT then moved to strike out the last clause of the first section, reading as follows: "Provided they are *bona fide* American owned, and not to be employed in our coastwise trade;" which was lost.

The first, second and third sections of the resolution were then adopted.

A division was called for on the adoption of the last section; and it was adopted by a vote of 18 in the affirmative, against 8 in the negative.

The report and resolution were then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Low, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three, with power to draft a memorial in accordance with the report, and present the same to Congress. (For majority and minority reports, see pages 19 and 23.)

The President appointed as such committee Messrs.

A. A. LOW, PAUL N. SPOFFORD, JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM HON. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

A communication was read from Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, dated Paris, 6th November, 1869, declining the appointment of representative of the Chamber, at the opening ceremonies of the Suez Canal, in consequence of official duties.

FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A communication was read from the Postmaster-General of the United States, dated Washington, October 9th, 1869, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the preamble and resolution adopted by the Chamber, in reference to a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, which was ordered on file.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, January 6, 1870.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
A. R. WETMORE,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
GEORGE A. JARVIS,
RICHARD P. BUCK,
F. A. CONKLING,
CHARLES E. HILL,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
JOHN H. PRENTICE,

AMBROSE SNOW,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
FERDINAND LAWRENCE,
GEORGE H. BREWER,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. F. HIGGINS,
WALLACE P. GROOM,
EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL HARDING,
JOSEPH STUART.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held December 2d, and of the adjourned meeting, held December 16, were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following candidates for membership, and they were, on separate ballot, duly elected members of the Chamber:

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
THOMAS J. DALY,

Nominated by
AMBROSE SNOW,
GEORGE W. LANE.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. RICHARD P. BUCK, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the passage of the bill pending before Congress for the preservation of the Harbors of the United States, submitted the following report, and moved its adoption by the Chamber:

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee, appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of the passage of a bill, (No. 563,) now before the United States Senate, "For the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments," having given the matter such attention as our limited time will allow, beg leave to state: The subject contemplated by the passage of this bill is one of such vast importance to the commerce of this city directly, and to that of the whole country incidentally, we regret the want of time prevents our setting before this Chamber such arguments in favor of its passage, together with facts relating to the whole subject, as would have convinced every candid mind not only of the expediency but the necessity of measures being taken immediately for the prevention of further encroachments on our beautiful harbor. When we reflect that "proposed improvements," so called, of a certain corporation in a neighboring State contemplate nothing less than the filling in of an area on the western side of our harbor, about four miles in length by a half mile in width, or about two square miles of surface, we may well become alarmed by the contraction of our anchorage thus occasioned.

But this is not the worst feature in the case. Scientific men affirm, and no doubt truthfully, that so large a body of made land thrown midway across the Hudson River would prevent the natural "influx and efflux" of the tide water, which now acts as a constant dredge, and which, if impeded in its flow, or diminished in volume, would tend to lessen the depth of water in the channel and at the mouth of the river, when it is well known there is at present no water to spare under the keels of our larger class ships, when laden. With these and many other facts in view, your committee, after having carefully examined the bill referred to, approve the same, and deem it of the highest importance that this Chamber recommend its immediate passage by Congress, as amended, and now read in your hearing.

(Signed,)

R. P. BUCK,
J. D. JONES,
AMBROSE SNOW, } *Special Committee.*

NEW-YORK, *January 5th*, 1870.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW moved as an amendment that the report be referred back to the committee.

Remarks were made in favor of its adoption by Messrs. R. P. BUCK, F. A. CONKLING, A. A. LOW and AMBROSE SNOW; and by Messrs. A. F. HIGGINS and the President, (he having resigned the chair to the First Vice-President, Mr. OPDYKE,) urging its reference back to the committee.

The President having resumed the chair, put the question on referring the report back to the committee, and it was lost.

The question was then taken on its adoption, and it was adopted by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. BUCK, it was ordered that an authenticated copy of the report be sent to both Houses of Congress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM HON. HALBERT E. PAINE, M. C.

A communication was read from Hon. HALBERT E. PAINE, M. C., dated Washington, January 3, 1870, asking the views of the Chamber of Commerce upon the merits of the bill before the House of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking Meteorological Observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent; and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and Atlantic seaboard of the approach and force of storms.

The communication was, on motion of Mr. Dow, referred to a special committee of three for report; and the President named as such committee, Messrs. GEORGE W. DOW, JOHN D. JONES and MATTHEW MAURY.

FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE OF NEWARK, N. J.

A communication was read from the Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., dated December 20th, 1869, in reference to the establishment of lines of Telegraph in all the States and Territories, to be employed by the Government in combination with the Post Office Department. The communication was laid on the table.

ADDRESS BY MR. DAVID CHADWICK, M. P.

The regular business being closed, the President stated he had, at the request of several of the members, invited Mr. DAVID CHADWICK, of the British Parliament, to address the Chamber on the subject of silk manufacture, and on the operations of the Silk Supply Association of London.

Mr. CHADWICK, on being introduced by the President, spoke of the culture of silk in different countries, and the object for which the Silk Supply Association of London had been formed. He said that of all the countries he had visited, none, in his opinion, was better adapted for the cultivation of silk than the United States, especially the State of California.

He also spoke of the difficulties experienced by British capitalists in making investments in American railway securities by the conflicting decisions of the courts of New-York. In conclusion, Mr. CHADWICK presented to the Chamber several copies of a pamphlet on silk supply issued by the Association.

On motion of Mr. Low, the thanks of the Chamber were tendered to Mr. CHADWICK for his interesting address, and he was requested to furnish copies of such reports as may be hereafter published by the Association.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, February 3d, 1870.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
A. R. WETMORE,
GEORGE W. DOW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
MATTHEW MAURY,
JOHN D. MCKENZIE,
AMBROSE SNOW,

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
WALLACE P. GROOM,
SAMUEL HARDING,
JED FRYE,
BENJAMIN CARVER,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
REUBEN W. ROPES,
FERDINAND LAWRENCE.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Chamber were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the nomination of BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, for membership of the Chamber, by WILLIAM L. KING; and he was, by ballot, unanimously elected.

Mr. GRIFFITH reported the expiration of the term of office of GEORGE W. LANE, as a member of the Committee of Arbitration, and nominated Mr. LANE for re-election; and he was, by ballot, unanimously re-elected.

Mr. GRIFFITH submitted the following resignation from A. GRACIE KING, as Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, which was accepted and ordered on file:

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NEW-YORK, *January 15th, 1870.*

SIR,—Having been elected a Trustee of this Institution by the Board at large, and having accepted the position, it is proper that I should vacate the Trusteeship held under the election by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in May, 1867. I, therefore, desire that this, my resignation of that office, may be presented to the Chamber at its next meeting.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed,) A. GRACIE KING.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. GRIFFITH nominated Mr. HENRY K. BOGERT to fill the vacancy, and Mr. BOGERT was, by ballot, unanimously elected.

Mr. GRIFFITH reported that the Executive Committee have received an application from the Bank of New-York, asking the consent of the stockholders to re-organize the Bank under the laws of the State of New-York, and they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, as a stockholder in the Bank of New-York, hereby gives its consent to the re-organization of said Bank under the laws of the State of New-York, and the Secretary is authorized to sign the roll of consenting stockholders in behalf of the Chamber.

The resolution was, on motion of Mr. OPDYKE, unanimously adopted.

Mr. GRIFFITH stated that Captain JOHN CODMAN, a well known shipmaster, had recently delivered an address before the Boston Board of Trade on the subject of "Free Trade in Ships for Foreign Commerce," and it was the desire of prominent ship-owners of this city that he should repeat the address before the Chamber of Commerce; and, on motion of Mr. GRIFFITH, the Secretary was directed to extend an invitation to Captain CODMAN to deliver the same address before the Chamber at its next monthly meeting.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman of the Delegation to the National Board of Trade, submitted a report of the subjects acted upon by the National Board at its recent meeting in Richmond, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed, and its consideration deferred to the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW, Chairman of the Special Committee to which was referred the communication of Hon. HALBERT E. PAINE, of the House of Representatives, asking an expression of opinion by the Chamber of Commerce as to the merits and practicability of the bill before Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and Atlantic seaboard of the approaching force of storms, submitted the following report :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

The Committee appointed to consider and report upon the proposed law [H. R. 602] on the subject of Meteorological Observations in reference to storms, respectfully reports :

That there are several institutions in our country which give to the science of Meteorology a prominent place in their transactions, and, as is well known, our countrymen, FRANKLIN, REDFIELD, ESPY, HENRY, MAURY and others of great ability, have endeavored to discover the true theory and natural causes and tracks of storms. This science, however, is yet comparatively but little understood, and we can hardly expect to gain a knowledge of it so perfect that every violent wind which "bloweth where it listeth" can be foretold, and provided against in time to prevent all destructive effects. Admitting the universe to be governed by fixed laws, we may say the same of storms; and we rejoice that under the

guidance of storm observers in this and other lands, enough is already known for us to believe that the proposed law of Congress, if properly carried into effect, can be made to be very largely conducive to the good of our country.

Instances are on record where, in England and on the continent of Europe, warning notices of approaching storms have been the means of saving life and property. Why cannot the same be done here? Our territory seems to offer peculiar advantages for the study of this science by its widely extended positions for observations, and it is reasonable to suppose that when a storm has acquired force, and has moved a part of the way over the country, and its early track and speed has become known, it may often be easy to predict the direction in which its course will be continued, and at about what time its destructive forces will arrive at the different places along its route. It is in cases of this kind, as we understand it, that the proposed law will chiefly manifest its beneficial effects, by giving a timely warning notice to the shipping, agricultural and other industries of our land. We are aware that much careful work is to be done, and that many difficulties are to be encountered; that accuracy, prompt and continuous attention, with telegraphic velocity, are required; that the density and rarity, with the moisture and dryness of the atmosphere, the higher and the lower levels, the heat and the cold, with the counter currents and other influences, are to be carefully noted and considered. Different phases are also assumed by the winds. Sometimes the storms are widespread and of long duration, at other times they are confined within narrow limits; then, again, they appear to flow onward nearly upon a straight line, while at other times they revolve like the diurnal motions of the earth, and like the earth, still sweeps onward in a larger circle. Sometimes they skim along close by the surface of the land, then are lifted up high above it, and again descend in their course to complete their ravages below. Occasionally their gyrations are so rapid as to form a central vacuum, causing water-spouts and tornadoes. Not unfrequently a serene calmness will be suddenly changed to a violent squall, which as quickly passes away; at other times, commencing with a pleasant breeze, which scarcely raises the wavelets on the surface of the sea, or but gently bows the head of the farmers' grain, it soon increases in force, the waters become troubled, and the branching trees bend to and fro convulsively; then often follows the lightning flash and loudly roar the thunders of the skies, while man and beast fly for shelter; and at times a fall of rain, hail and snow commingles with the fury of the gale, which brings death and destruction in its course.

The tracks of heavy storms have often been traced across the country, and the time occupied in traversing the course is found to vary from one to three days, giving ample opportunity for forewarning notices.

By careful and thoughtful investigation, with continued perseverance in meteorological observations, the difficulties growing out of all the various movements of the winds may doubtless be greatly overcome, and the apparently chaotic elements be better understood, thus enabling the votaries of meteorological studies to bring them all into harmony and easy comprehension.

We can never be able to control the winds, or fully avoid the injuries of their short spasmodic disturbances, or always foretell when and where they will originate; but we may learn to understand the course and speed of the great storms sufficiently well to become often forewarned of their approaches, and to protect ourselves largely from the heavy losses which they now so frequently impose upon us. Immunity thus obtained from the destroying power of a single storm may often fully pay for the whole cost attending the execution of this law for many years. In the bureau of the Surgeon-General at Washington, which is subordinate to the Secretary of War, as we are informed, meteorological observations are recorded, as received from many sections of the country. The collected information is arranged and published periodically; but these observations appear to be made rather in reference to the sanitary and other conditions of the atmosphere, than with any special reference to storms, as desired by the proposed law. The same agencies, however, we think can readily be used in conformity with this law; and an experience of a comparatively short period of time, with its accumulated facts, we may fairly presume, will enable the central department to send out such warning notices as will command confidence and appropriate action.

The telegraphic companies, we suppose, may reasonably be expected to give liberal aid to this humane law, which will be as productive of good to their own stockholders as to the community at large.

We appreciate and applaud the scientific researches which have heretofore been made in meteorology, but these researches have mostly been of an individual and voluntary nature. We are not aware that there is any obligatory law now in force on this subject requiring unity of action among many observers, such as is desired by this law, which assigns certain duties to be performed at the military posts, and other stations throughout the country, and it is believed that the observers thus entrusted with the work will take a lively interest in the necessary inquiries and telegraphic communications, so as to enable the War Department to act at all times with reliable information.

In conclusion, we give our hearty assent to the passage in Congress of the proposed law, but would respectfully suggest that it should first be so amended that its influences may be felt all over our country, and along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, by every industry and every class of our fellow citizens, as far as convenient and practicable, and not to be confined merely "to the Northern lakes and Atlantic seaboard," as at present worded.

With the expression of these sentiments, we herewith submit a resolution for the adoption of this Chamber.

(Signed,)

GEORGE W. DOW, } *Special*
M. MAURY, } *Committee.*
JOHN D. JONES,

NEW-YORK, *February 3, 1870.*

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York cordially approves of the proposed law [H. R. 602] for Meteorological Observations, as submitted by Hon. H. E. PAINE, and requests its adoption by Congress, with the amendment suggested in the report accompanying this resolution.

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. OPDYKE they were ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to both Houses of Congress.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. AMBROSE SNOW called the attention of the Chamber to the action of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Rail-Road Company in destroying the cedar forest on Sandy Hook, and stated that such action was without authority of law. He presented the following preamble and resolutions for adoption:

Whereas, Information has been received by this Chamber that a certain rail-road corporation are now engaged in destroying the cedar forest on Sandy Hook, without authority of law; and

Whereas, The destruction of that forest would probably be an irreparable injury to commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully and earnestly requests the National authorities to interfere, and prevent any further aggression upon this part of the public domain.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of the above preamble and resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress.

The preamble and resolutions not being sufficiently explicit, the subject was, on motion of Mr. GRIFFITH, referred to a special committee, consisting of the First Vice President, Mr. OPDYKE, RUSSELL STURGIS and GEORGE W. BLUNT, with power to act in the matter.

Mr. JOHN D. McKENZIE addressed the Chamber on the subject of exempting bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation by the State of New-York, and moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to the legislature.

Mr. GRIFFITH moved as an amendment, that it be referred to a special committee of three, which was adopted, and the President appointed as such committee Messrs. JOHN D. McKENZIE, GEORGE OPDYKE and JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

Mr. WALLACE P. GROOM presented the following preamble and resolutions, and on his motion, seconded by Mr. OPDYKE, they were laid over for action at the next regular meeting of the Chamber :

Whereas, It is expressly declared in section *one* of the Legal Tender Act, that the notes issued by authority thereof "shall be receivable in *payment* of all loans made to the United States, and of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and interest, and of ALL CLAIMS AND DEMANDS *against the United States, except for interest on bonds, notes, and certificates of debt or deposit, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest, as aforesaid.*" And

Whereas, In section *twenty-three* of the National Bank Act, it is specifically stated that National Bank Notes, duly issued, "shall be received at par in all parts of the United States, in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; *and also for ALL salaries and OTHER DEBTS AND DEMANDS owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.*" And,

Whereas, A bill intended to improve the credit of the United States Government was passed by the House of Representatives March 12, and the Senate March 15, 1869, viz. : "That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; but NONE of said interest bearing obligations, not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, *unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time, bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of United States notes in coin.*" And,

Whereas, These laws, to which reference has been made, remain upon the statute books; and, whereas, the Government has been, for a period of more than seven years past, and still remains, unable to pay coin for its demand obligations; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to issue to the holders of the non-interest-bearing demand obligations interest-bearing bonds in exchange therefor, (whenever they shall request the same;) and be it further

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully requests Congress to coöperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in enforcing the Legal Tender and National Bank

Acts, both in spirit and letter ; and also to coöperate with him in perfecting a plan whereby an opportunity shall be offered to the holders of legal tender notes to fund them (at their option) in sums of one thousand dollars, and its multiple, into bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, said bonds (including interest) to be made payable on demand in said legal tender notes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM MR. GEORGE SAUER.

A communication was read from Mr. GEORGE SAUER, dated Paris, December 30, 1869, on the subject of storm signals, which was ordered on file.

FROM HON. ROSCOE CONKLING, OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A communication was read from Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, of the United States Senate, dated Washington, January 19, 1870, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the report of the Chamber on the bill before Congress for the preservation of the Harbors of the United States, and stating he had presented the same to the Senate. The communication was ordered on file.

FROM HON. H. C. CALKINS, OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

A communication was read from Hon. H. C. CALKINS, of the House of Representatives, dated Washington, January 18, 1870, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the above mentioned report, and promising his personal attention to the subject. The communication was ordered on file.

FROM MR. D. B. HOFFMAN, DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

A communication was read from Mr. D. B. HOFFMAN, Deputy Collector of the Port of San Diego, Cal., dated January 6, 1870, in reference to the stoppage of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at that port, and referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, March 3d, 1870.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
F. A. CONKLING,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
JOHN D. MCKENZIE,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
JOHN RILEY,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
MATTHEW MAURY,

RUSSELL STURGIS,
GEORGE W. DOW,
F. S. LITTLEJOHN,
WALLACE P. GROOM,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEORGE A. JARVIS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL HARDING,
SIMON TOBIAS,
GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
GUSTAVUS SHIFF,
REUBEN W. ROPES,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
WILLIAM H. MORRIS,
CHARLES D. MATTHEWS.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Chamber were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the following nominations for membership of the Chamber, and they were on separate ballot unanimously elected :

Nominated by

A. S. JEWELL,
WATSON SANFORD,
E. H. TOMPKINS,

NATHANIEL SANDS.
WALLACE P. GROOM.
NATHANIEL SANDS.

Mr. GRIFFITH, in behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted the following memorial to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the Alabama claims :

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent, that during the insurrection and attempted rebellion of the Southern States, they were very great losers from spoliations committed by armed cruisers at sea, claiming to sail under the name and flag of the late so-called "Confederate States of America." But such armed cruisers, your petitioners believe, and therefore affirm, were, some of them, and the chief, if not all of them, built and fitted out from the ports of Great Britain, with British capital, manned by British seamen, allowed the hospitality of British ports when seeking shelter, refreshments or repairs, at and during the time when the spoliations above mentioned were committed during the years 1861-'2-'3-'4, and these vessels, or some of them, your petitioners believe and affirm, were never in any port or place within the so-called "Confederate States of America," and therefore never changed their nationality after leaving the ports of Great Britain, but were at all times, and to all intents and purposes, *British vessels*, and were entitled to sail only under the British flag, and, as your petitioners are informed and believe, they did sail under the British flag at sea, which they used as a decoy, hoisting the so-called Confederate flag only when within reach of their guns to an American merchantman ; and your petitioners submit that all captures and destruction of property made by such vessels, their officers or men, or by other vessels fitted out from them, at sea or in port, were British captures, and justly chargeable as British spoliations on American commerce.

Your petitioners recognise with satisfaction that the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain are so far in accord, in respect to the claims of American citizens, growing out of these spoliations, that while the Government of the United States claim from Great Britain unconditional satisfaction for all the so-called Confederate spoliations at sea, the Government of Great Britain has so far acknowledged the validity of these claims against her, or a large proportion of them, as to consent to treat for their adjustment. Your petitioners therefore desire to present to your honorable body such views as appear to them to be the moral and legal aspects of these claims, and the rights of the citizens to be therein considered ; and,

First. These claims assume their national character only by reason of the obligation of the Government to protect the rights and property of its citizens against foreign aggression, or any aggression, for or against which the laws do not afford an efficient remedy. This is not a mere political or voluntary service to be rendered at the discretion of the Government, for the honor of the nation, or to command respect abroad, but in a Government like ours, it is a solemn duty, owed by the Government to every individual ; an implied contract, with a condition precedent, in which the citizen yields his allegiance, to obey the laws, to pay taxes and to render civil and military service, and in return for these the Government agrees to protect him in person and property, and to sustain his rights with the whole force of the Government when the laws do not afford the degree of protection necessary to secure reasonable justice. In the present case the claims being against a foreign government, we are debarred the right of a civil suit, and hence the Government is bound to adopt our suit, and claim *for us* and in *our behalf*, and if necessary, to *enforce* the claim, even to the extremity of reprisal and war.

Secondly. These claims for spoliation, whatever they may be, are to all intents and purposes the property of the first sufferers, or their legal representatives, and they have the legal right to do what they please with them. They may without any legal impediment remit them altogether pecuniarily ; they may apply to the British Government for relief, and cancel and surrender the claims for a consideration, or they may, by virtue of their rights as citizens, demand the intervention of the United States Government for their relief, and to give them an efficient remedy for the recovery of their lost property. But under no circumstances whatever has the United States Government any right of sovereignty over these claims, or any property in them, until they have acquired it from the original sufferers, or their legal representatives. Under no circumstances, therefore, can the Government legally barter away these claims in offset of counter claims, without first acquiring the right to do so by some special authority, agreement, understanding, or consideration paid to the holders.

These principles were all distinctly set forth and clearly vindicated in a speech of Mr. WEBSTER on the floor of the Senate, on the 12th of January, 1835, on the subject of the French spoliations previous to the year 1800.

And your petitioners beg leave to represent, that they have from two to four years since filed with the Department of State of the United States proofs of their losses by spoliations as aforesaid, with petitions for the intervention of the Government for their relief ; and as your petitioners are informed, the United States Government, through the Department of State and its ministers, has laid the subject of these claims before the Government of Great Britain in the form of diplomatic negotiations for their settlement, and such application has been met by the presentation of counter claims, but of what character and to what extent your petitioners are not precisely informed. But your petitioners respectfully represent, that whatever questions of difference may exist between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain of a public character, these claims for spoliation being matters of private interest, cannot be put in the scale of public policy to the injury of your petitioners, without liability to the claimants on the part of the Government. And your petitioners also represent, that they have seen or been informed of no action of Congress in the matter

as was meet, or any recommendation of the President to Congress to take any definite action, (though solicited thereto,) either to determine the extent of these claims, or to define the liability of the Government in regard to them, or to afford relief to the sufferers as belongs to the duty and privilege of the representatives of the people. But otherwise, in the discussions which have taken place in Congress, on the subject of the so-called "Alabama Claims," your petitioners have witnessed with no little alarm, that the claims have thus far been treated as if subject only to the sovereign disposal of the Government, and they remember that in former cases, wherein the Government have assumed the sovereignty over such claims, the rights of individuals have been sacrificed to what was supposed to be public policy without compensation. Such was the fact, as your petitioners believe, with the French spoliation claims both before and after the year 1800.

Your petitioners therefore beg leave to suggest, that the present is a time when it is necessary to settle definitely the principles of the Government in regard to spoliations committed by nations with whom we are at peace. The precedents formed in the past history of the country, and particularly those relating to French spoliations, are not such as are befitting a Government of law, and therefore not worthy to be followed; these precedents were in fact *usurpations of authority contrary to law*, because they at the same time deprived the citizens both of their rights and their remedy without compensation.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that such means may be immediately devised by Congress for their relief as are consistent with the duties of the Government and the rights of citizens in the premises. And your petitioners respectfully suggest, as a preliminary step towards the consummation of that object, that Congress authorize a mercantile commission to be appointed by the President, to examine and determine the amount of actual loss sustained by citizens of the United States, from capture or destruction by the so-called Confederate cruisers, with authority to issue to each claimant certificates of the amount of their loss, such certificates to be transferable by endorsement or otherwise, and to certify by what vessel or craft the capture or destruction was made; these certificates to form the basis of distribution to the holders, of such sums as, in case of settlement with Great Britain, the Government may accept in compromise for spoliations committed by each cruiser respectively, whether the same be paid in money or considered in offset against other claims at estimated values, and to afford such other and further relief in the premises as to the wisdom of Congress may seem meet. And your petitioners will ever pray.

The memorial was, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, referred to a special committee of three for report.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. FRANCIS S. LATHROP, A. A. LOW and JOHN D. JONES.

Mr. GRIFFITH submitted the following memorial to the Legislature of the State, asking aid to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, to finish the construction of their road; and stated that the Executive Committee had approved of the application, and recommended its adoption by the Chamber:

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents, that the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway, now in course of construction, is a work of great value to the State, both in its agricultural and commercial interests. It passes through a fertile district in the heart of the State hitherto destitute of rail-road facilities, which must greatly enlarge its agricultural products, and in an equal degree enrich the State. When completed, it will also

furnish to the City of New-York new and shorter lines of communication to the North and to the West. From lack of adequate means of transportation through our State, commerce is being already diverted by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada on the North, and by the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads on the South ; and in view of the danger that the overflowing products of the great West may seek an outlet to the markets of the world by the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers, your memorialists earnestly recommend that no means be neglected whereby the commercial supremacy of the Empire State may be maintained.

In view of these and other great advantages that the State must derive from this important work of public improvement, your memorialists respectfully ask the favorable consideration of your honorable bodies, of the application made by that Company for State aid in the completion of their great undertaking. From their own resources they have already finished nearly half their road, and made large expenditures on the balance. They ask only sufficient aid from the State to enable them to build the heavy tunnels and masonry through the mountains of Delaware and Sullivan. These secluded counties have never shared in the bounty of the State. Of the many millions it has appropriated for purposes of internal improvement, no portion of it has been expended within their boundaries. They have therefore a strong and just claim for the aid now asked for, since it is but a re-payment in part of the onerous and long continued taxes they have been called upon to pay, to aid in building canals and rail-roads in other parts of the State.

In a word, your memorialists respectfully submit, that the great cost and state-like proportions of the Midland Railway, the important interests to be promoted by its construction, with the ever growing benefits incident thereto, and the just claims of the district for which State aid is asked, unite in commending the application of the Company to the justice and generosity of the State.

Messrs. OPDYKE and Low supported the memorial.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING moved that the Chamber postpone action on the same until the next regular meeting, which was lost.

The memorial was then adopted, and ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature.

Mr. GRIFFITH submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

“In view of the opportunities and demands for the increased usefulness of this Chamber, the Executive Committee recommend the appointment of a special committee to consider and report at its next regular meeting what amendments to our by-laws and modes of action are expedient.”

On motion of Mr. GRIFFITH the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five ; and he named as such committee Messrs. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, S. B. CHITTENDEN, AMBROSE SNOW, GEORGE OPDYKE and FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. OPDYKE, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Chamber, to which was referred the preamble and resolutions in reference to the destruction of the Cedar Forest on Sandy Hook by the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railway Company, with power to act in the matter, submitted the

To the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York :

That upon investigating the subject, the Committee find the facts as represented to them to be these: The rail-road Company referred to do not propose destroying any more trees at Sandy Hook. What few they found it necessary to destroy in opening the way for their track, were removed before the presentation of these resolutions to the Chamber; they were small trees on the inner side of the Hook, leaving a growth of timber about three quarters of a mile wide between the rail-road and the sea; and that the road was located and the trees removed under the sanction of the military officers of the United States Government.

They accordingly recommend that no further action on the resolutions be taken.

(Signed,) GEORGE OPDYKE, } *Special*
 RUSSELL STURGIS, } *Committee.*

Mr. JOHN D. McKENZIE, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the same meeting to consider and report upon the subject of exempting bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation by the State of New-York, submitted the following memorial, which was, on the motion of Mr. OPDYKE, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature :

The Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of taxation of Bonds and Mortgages in this State, respectfully present the following petition to be forwarded to the Senate and Assembly, now in session at Albany.

(Signed,) JOHN D. MCKENZIE, } *Special*
GEORGE OPDYKE, } *Committee.*
J. S. T. STRANAHAN, }

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully petition your honorable bodies to enact a law uniform in its application throughout the State, exempting from taxation all bonds and mortgages and liens on real estate, when the real estate has been taxed at its full assessed value, for the following reasons :

First. The property having been once assessed and taxed, cannot be justly taxed a second time.

Second. The present mode of taxing real estate in the first instance for its assessed value, and afterwards the debt created by the mortgagor as a lien on the same for the money borrowed and used by him in the purchase and improvement of the real estate already paying its fair proportion of the expenses of State or Municipal Government, is unfair and unjust, because one kind of property is thus compelled to pay a greater tax than another kind of equal value.

Third. It is unfair to the development of the real and material interests of this State, because it holds out strong inducements to capitalists to invest their surplus means, either in United States bonds, which are entirely exempted from tax by Federal laws, or in rail-road bonds, State bonds, or in mortgages on property in other States, which are exempted by their local laws from taxation.

Fourth. It cripples enterprise ; prevents the mechanic from obtaining full and profitable employment, in consequence of the difficulty experienced by persons of limited means in borrowing from capitalists, who refuse to lend on mortgage, because they are at once taxed on the amount, whenever, for their own security, they have it placed on record in the office of the County Clerks ; and besides this, the present law discriminates against persons resident of this State ; if they loan money on bond and mortgage they are taxed upon the amount, while a resident of a neighboring State can lend money on the same property and entirely escape taxation in this State.

And last, this taxation is really borne by the debtor and working class of the community. It is a notorious fact, that it is difficult, almost entirely impossible to obtain money on mortgage at seven per cent. per annum, when mortgages of undoubted character can be largely purchased at a discount of three or five per cent. per annum ; the capitalist thus compelling the debtor to pay the tax. Thus, while the best security known, that of a lien on real estate, should command money at the lowest rate, it really has to pay the highest, in consequence of the operation of unjust laws.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. AMBROSE SNOW submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, This Chamber have heard with pleasure that the people of Canada are making efforts to secure at an early day such enlargement and improvement of the Welland Canal as will give a uniform depth of twelve feet, with locks three hundred and fifty feet in length, thus providing for the passage of vessels of a large class, and greatly facilitating the transportation of grain from the West, and the traffic between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and thus benefiting the commerce of our State and City ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber express their gratification at the prospect of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and will do all they can to secure for it the encouragement of our citizens.

Resolved, That the State of New-York should strive to put our canals in a position to meet the growing demands of the West for rapid transportation.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber it is unwise for the General Government to undertake the business of transmitting the correspondence of the public, either wholly or in part, by electric telegraph.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to both Houses of Congress and to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce be held on Saturday, March 12th, at one o'clock P. M., for the election of a Commissioner of Pilots, in place of AMBROSE SNOW, whose term of office will then expire.

Mr. A. A. Low submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Honorable WILLIAM H. SEWARD, formerly Governor of the State of New-York, afterwards United States Senator for many years, and more recently Secretary of State of the United States—all of which offices he filled with distinguished ability—has recently concluded an extensive tour of observation in the Territory of Alaska, in Oregon, and California, on his way home visiting the Republic of Mexico and the Island of Cuba, everywhere receiving the homage so justly his due as an eminent American statesman:

Resolved, That bearing in mind the important service Mr. SEWARD has rendered to the State, and his earnest devotion to the cause of his country during his long official career, brought to a close at a most eventful epoch in our national history, it becomes this Chamber, through a committee to be appointed for the purpose, to wait on Mr. SEWARD, tender the hearty congratulations of this body on his safe arrival, and cordially to unite in the general welcome that greets his return to home, kindred and numberless friends.

Resolved, That the officers of this Chamber, and ten other members to be selected by the President, be the Committee for such purpose.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. F. A. CONKLING, and unanimously adopted.

The President appointed the following named gentlemen, with the officers of the Chamber, to comprise the Committee: Messrs.

A. A. Low,	PROSPER M. WETMORE,
F. A. CONKLING,	GEORGE W. DOW,
JOHN D. MCKENZIE,	SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, the resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, at its recent meeting in Richmond, were referred to a special Committee of three, to report what action is necessary for the Chamber to take in regard to them. The President appointed as such Committee, Messrs.

GEORGE OPDYKE,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
AMBROSE SNOW.	

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, the resolutions offered by Mr. WALLACE P. GROOM at the last meeting, on the subject of funding the legal tender notes into bonds, was postponed to the next regular meeting.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN called attention to the death of Hon.

ANSON BURLINGAME, Ambassador from the Chinese Empire, and addressed the Chamber as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : A painful duty has been assigned to me by the Executive Committee of the Chamber. A calamity has befallen the interests of commerce and civilization the world over, in the untimely death of our distinguished fellow-countryman, ANSON BURLINGAME, late Ambassador from China. Certainly it is but fitting that this Chamber should record its sorrow in becoming terms.

My relations to Mr. BURLINGAME date back to my boyhood, and were of the most intimate character. Pardon me, Sir, if I say to you that I loved him like a brother. Twenty-one years ago we occupied the same state-room on a voyage to Europe, and we have since then twice crossed the Atlantic together, enjoying the most intimate fellowship.

On going to join my family in Paris, last autumn, the first friendly salutation I received was a telegram from Berlin of "welcome" from him ; and just before leaving France, two weeks ago to-day, warm salutations were exchanged. You may well imagine that on arriving at this port two days ago, I could scarcely believe that my long, true, and much-loved friend was dead.

It is not needful that I speak of Mr. BURLINGAME's brilliant public record in this country, his great services in the cause of liberty and national unity, nor of the courage he exhibited on a memorable occasion in Congress, which enlisted the encomiums of generous spirits, and inspired the heart of the North and West as with the blast of a trumpet sounding to battle.

Appointed by Mr. LINCOLN our Minister to the proud Court of Vienna, he was on his way thither, when, at Paris, he received tidings that because of Austria's exceptions to his eloquent advocacy of Sardinian independence, it had been deemed expedient to transfer him as our minister to China.

His dream of spending a few years in contemplating the march of great events, and the condition of the people among the monarchies and at the capitals of Europe, was suddenly dissolved ; and with regretful footsteps he left the fascinating metropolis of France, and passed on to the discharge of unexpected duties among a strange and mysterious population on the other side of the globe.

This, to him, untoward event, and which, for the time, seemed to somewhat quench his lofty ambition, and close his prospects of future usefulness to his country, became the starting point in a diplomatic career which, for novelty of design, breadth of comprehension, and practical services to the cause of commerce, peace and civilization, is without a parallel in our times.

When Mr. BURLINGAME had got fairly domiciliated in China, his quick eye, vigorous brain and liberal heart went immediately to work in solving the puzzling problem of the industry, the trade, the literature, the philosophy, the history, the manners, the Government—in a word, the institutions of whatever kind of the wonderful people to whom he was accredited, and about whom the rest of the world knew but little, and seemingly cared as little as it knew.

It is one of the highest proofs of the keen sagacity and capacious heart of our friend, that he was able to understand and willing to appreciate both the people and the government of China, thus doing for them and for the world what no other foreigner had ever succeeded in accomplishing ; and he early resolved that in due time he would make the true character of this ancient Empire known to the nations of the West.

The manner in which he performed this task affords the true test of his genius. Most Ministers, after the expiration of their term of office, not unfrequently dole out what little they had learned among the Chinese in mere chit-chat at the fireside. Others, of a higher grade or of more studious habits, may have written works about the country. Not thus did Mr. BURLINGAME. While discharging with marked ability his duties as an American Envoy, and with a mind overflowing with information in regard to this strange people, he resolved that his true mission was to lay off his official robes, and in the interest of peace, commerce, international law, and modern civilization, to introduce China in her own proper person to the nations of the West, and thus secure her a firm footing among the great powers of the world.

The original conception was as grand and beneficent as its subsequent execu-

tion was wise and successful. The wonder to Europe and America was, how our countryman was able to so win the confidence of that always mysterious and proverbially exclusive, suspicious and insulated Government, as to induce it to confide any such mission to any body, even to a score of its own most trusted and patriotic mandarins—and especially by what charms or magic he had succeeded in causing it to exalt him, a zealous American and genuine Yankee, to the degree of a mandarin of the first class, and bestow upon the representative of a Republic, which the masses of the Chinese knew not even by name, the power to negotiate treaties in the name of the Brother of the Sun and Moon with the “outside barbarians” of the uttermost parts of the earth.

The winning to himself of this high trust was the most wonderful of Mr. BURLINGAME’S achievements. To negotiate a treaty in behalf of China with this country and European States was comparatively a commonplace affair. But for an American to be clothed with the power to do this—therein lay the marvel. Our countryman wrought the diplomatic miracle, and, in due time, clothed with ample powers, introduced the Empire of CONFUCIUS to the Republic of Washington.

How admirably he fulfilled his mission in the United States ; how warmly he was greeted by all classes and parties ; how his heart was touched by their reception of himself, his associates, and, more than all, his cause ; how buoyant and elastic he trod the familiar soil of America ; how large were his views and high his aims ; how much new and valuable information concerning China he spread before our people ; how grandly he vindicated the character of her institutions, while eloquently eulogizing those of his native land, we all remember.

Nor was he less successful after he crossed the Atlantic, and came in contact with the more formal, more exacting, more cautious and less liberal governments of Europe. He negotiated with their foremost diplomatists and rulers—with CLARENDON, with NAPOLEON, with BISMARCK—and though their cool, calculating and impassive natures must have oftentimes severely tried his patience, he finally won them all over to the adoption of his views, and the favoring of the objects of his mission.

The skill which he exhibited in the well-trodden fields of Western diplomacy, the personal magnetism he shed around him, the enthusiasm for his cause which he inspired in those with whom he came often in contact, whether official or unofficial personages, and the tact with which he adapted himself to all classes and conditions of men, were not only extraordinary, but they disclosed the secret by which he had won the confidence of the Government which had sent him round the globe as its representative.

The simple truth is, that those of us who had only seen ANSON BURLINGAME as a Western rover, a gay law student at Cambridge, an eloquent declaimer on the platform, a rather careless and somewhat superficial debater in Congress, a buoyant man of the world, who studied human nature rather than books, a keen shot with a rifle—who would not shrink even from a duel if need be in defence of honor, liberty, and his friend—I say those of his countrymen who had only contemplated ANSON BURLINGAME in those lights, were not aware how large a man he intrinsically was, how keenly he saw, and how closely he analyzed, how much hard work there was in him when he was put to his metal, and how skillfully he could win to his confidence the patient, peace-loving, rather effeminate, and, tried by our standard, really ignorant millions of China, or mould to his purposes the haughty, impassive, thoroughly-trained diplomatists of Europe.

I need not speak in this presence of the character, the objects and vast importance of Mr. BURLINGAME’S mission. They are familiar to us all as household words. Europe and America know them by heart. He unlocked the gates of the Chinese wall, and brought teeming millions up out of the bondage of the ages. He showed them to the outside world, and he showed the outside world to them ; and each has profited, and will long continue to profit, by the exhibition. And this he did in behalf of commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences, education and religion, international law and orderly government.

He benefited every country he visited ; but he is the special benefactor of that simple, pacific, honest, industrious nation which contains one-third of the population of the globe, and which will enshrine his name high among its departed sages and nobles.

We know that Mr. BURLINGAME counted largely upon the influence of a successful negotiation at St. Petersburg. He was assured, in advance of his visit to the Court of the Czar, that the Emperor was ready to receive him with the utmost cordiality, and to enter into a treaty with his Chinese neighbors upon the most favorable terms.

But, alas! our friend, fresh from his diplomatic triumphs in western and central Europe, had scarcely set foot in the Russian capital, when, by one sudden blow, and with scarcely a moment's warning, his vigorous frame succumbed to its inclement climate, and he sank untimely into a tomb crowned with lofty purposes, noble deeds, and rare achievements.

I have spoken of Mr. BURLINGAME only as a public character. It is not proper that I should here refer to him as a private individual. But I may be pardoned, in closing, if I allude in the briefest terms to his noble presence, his earnest eloquence, his unbounded generosity, his wise moderation, his evenness of temper, his comprehensive judgment, his unswerving integrity, his fervid patriotism, his joyous companionship, his contagious enthusiasm, his personal magnetism, and his warm affection for his friends.

Take him for all in all, he was a man of whom his native land may well be proud; whose name and fame the distant people, and the great Empire which he served so faithfully, will hold in undying remembrance.

In conclusion, Mr. COWDIN submitted to the Chamber the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the decease of our distinguished countryman, ANSON BURLINGAME, late Ambassador from China to the United States and to the leading Powers of Europe, the commerce of the world has lost an enthusiastic friend, international law and orderly government a wise expounder, liberal and just diplomacy an eminently successful exponent, and modern civilization an eloquent advocate. In the midst of bright and buoyant life, in the flowing tide of vigorous manhood, in the enjoyment of the golden opinions of the great and good of every clime, and while standing on the broadest field of action, and about to reap the full fruition of his high hopes and of his grand mission, he was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death in the very zenith of his fame.

Resolved, That in the name of our country, which he loved so well, and of mankind, whom he served so faithfully, we deplore the untimely fall of Mr. BURLINGAME; and we tender to his friends everywhere, and especially to his sorely stricken family, our sympathies for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM MR. HENRY K. BOGERT.

A communication was read from Mr. HENRY K. BOGERT, dated New-York, February 7th, 1870, declining the office of Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, which was ordered on file, and the filling of the vacancy deferred to the annual meeting in May.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

A communication was read from the Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island, dated Providence, February 11th, 1870, transmitting a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the General

Assembly, in reference to the construction of a Harbor of Refuge on Block Island. Also, a communication from the President of the Providence Board of Trade, dated February 19th, 1870, on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. GRIFFITH, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the Chamber concur in the action of the authorities of the State of Rhode Island, in reference to the construction of a Harbor of Refuge on Block Island.

The business of the day being concluded, the President introduced Captain JOHN CODMAN, who was invited at the last meeting to repeat his address to the Chamber, on the subject of "Free trade in ships for foreign commerce."

Capt. CODMAN then reviewed the plans proposed for the restoration of the American shipping interests, and argued that the merchants would be benefited by the importation of ships; after which, on motion of Mr. SNOW, the thanks of the Chamber were tendered to him for the address.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Saturday, March 12th, 1870.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street, pursuant to the resolution adopted on the 3d instant.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President*.

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

A. A. LOW,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
WILLIAM C. THOMPSON,
EDWARD HINCKEN,
A. GRACIE KING,

REUBEN W. ROPES,
JAMES R. BOYD,
ROBERT LOWDEN,
SAMUEL HARDING,
GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
DANIEL D. SMITH,

FERDINAND LAWRENCE.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a Commissioner of Pilots, to serve for two years, in place of AMBROSE SNOW, whose term of office had expired, and that the Chamber would proceed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS nominated AMBROSE SNOW for re-election.

The Chamber then balloted for a Commissioner of Pilots, and the teller reported the result to be 14 votes cast, all of which were for Mr. SNOW, whereupon the President declared him to be unanimously re-elected for the term expiring March 12, 1872.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*
 GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*
 GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,	MATTHEW MAURY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	GEORGE A. JARVIS,
A. R. WETMORE,	JOHN H. PRENTICE,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,	ISAAC PHILLIPS,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,	PROSPER M. WETMORE,
WALLACE P. GROOM,	WILLIAM B. SCOTT,
JED FRYE,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
HENRY M. TABER,	WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
SAMUEL HARDING.	

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held March 3d, and of the special meeting, held March 12, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman of the Special Committee, to which was referred the resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade at its convention, held in Richmond, Va., in December last, with instructions to consider and report what further action, if any, it would be proper for the Chamber to take thereon, submitted the following report:

That the Committee are of opinion that the action already taken by the Chamber on these resolutions, in having received and printed them for the use of its members, is all the action it has been customary for the constituent members of the National Board of Trade to take on the proceedings of that Board. The Committee consider it the province of the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce represented in the National Board of Trade to suggest measures for the consideration of that Board, rather than to endorse or condemn its official action. At the same time they consider it the undoubted right of any member of this body to call up for consideration any resolution that has been acted upon by the National Board of Trade, and to ask the judgment of the Chamber upon it.

The Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

GEORGE OPDYKE, *Chairman.*

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

On motion of Mr. VERMILYE, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and ordered on file.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Chairman of the Special Committee on amendments to the by-laws of the Chamber, submitted the following report:

To the Chamber of Commerce :

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at the last meeting to report such alterations or amendments to the By-laws as they may deem expedient, with a view to the increased usefulness of the Chamber, would respectfully report :

That they have given the subject careful consideration ; that they are convinced that the usefulness and consequent prosperity of this institution, and the interests of all departments of trade, commerce and production in our city, State and Nation may be greatly promoted by the adoption of such laws and methods of action as shall bring into the membership of the Chamber, and into active participation in its work, a larger representation of the talent and knowledge of commercial affairs, possessed by the merchants and commercial men of this city and State.

In our judgment the present is peculiarly the time when, for many reasons, it is of the first importance that this great capacity for usefulness shall be called into the service, and developed through this or some similar institution, in elucidating the deeply interesting questions connected with the interest of trade, commerce and production now pressing on the public mind, and likely to demand increasing attention in the future.

With these views your committee submit the draft of a code of By-laws, and recommend that they lay upon the table for the action of the Chamber at its next regular meeting, and that your Committee be authorized and directed to have the same printed, with a brief explanation, and furnish a copy to each member of the Chamber.

(Signed,) WALTER S. GRIFFITH, } *Majority*
 GEORGE OPDYKE, } *of Special*
 S. B. CHITTENDEN, } *Committee.*

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

The report was accepted, and authority given the Committee to print the proposed amendments for distribution to the members of the Chamber; and on motion of Mr. GRIFFITH, their consideration was made the special order after reading of the minutes at the annual meeting.

Mr. A. A. Low, in behalf of the Special Committee, to which was referred the memorial to Congress on the subject of the Alabama claims, stated that the absence of a member of the Committee prevented their submitting a report until the next regular meeting.

The Secretary, in behalf of the Committee appointed at the last regular meeting, to wait upon the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, submitted the following report, which was adopted and ordered on file :

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last regular meeting, to wait upon the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and tender him the congratulations of the Chamber on his safe return from an extensive tour of the continent, beg to report, that in the performance of the duty assigned them, the Committee waited upon Mr. SEWARD at the Astor House, on the 8th ultimo, and through its Chairman, delivered the following address :

Mr. DODGE said that they had called as the representatives of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to congratulate one who had honored the country by so long a period of service in high and responsible position, on his safe return with re-invigorated health, to the land of his birth and of his affections. They could assure him that their pleasure was great at finding him even better, physically, now than when he left here for relaxation and travel abroad, and they felt assured, that though not connected with them by ties of business or by mutual commercial

interests, his visit among other nationalities could not fail to aid in re-establishing the commerce of the country, which had been languishing since the war. He knew how the commercial interests had suffered by reason of the struggle through which they had passed, and how merchants had been willing even to bring privation on themselves in order that the existence of the nation might be assured.

American commerce had indeed suffered materially by the late war. It had almost been driven from the high and proud position it once occupied on the ocean, and was now exhibiting but a remnant of its former self. The commercial classes feel that commerce deserves relief from the Government. They are looking forward to a reduction of the taxes that have borne upon it so heavily ; and they are anxiously awaiting the time when we shall again have vessels sailing under our own flag, and not suffer longer the mortification of being obliged to look up to the emblem of another nationality whenever we cross the ocean. They felt that they had his (Mr. SEWARD'S) sympathies with them in all honest efforts to restore the commerce of the nation ; and they had gained much by the fact that his influence and presence abroad could but inure to the general advantage of the nation, and to the interests of American commerce in particular. He had the honor to present to him a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber, expressive of the high esteem which, in common with their countrymen, the members of that organization held his person and his public services.

In response to the address of the Committee, Mr. SEWARD spoke as follows :

GENTLEMEN :

These kind congratulations of the Chamber of Commerce have for me a peculiar value. Your records, I think, are not deficient in evidences of the respect and confidence I have long cherished for your enlightened councils, not more in seasons of domestic tranquillity, than during the vicissitudes of internal confusion and war. It is especially gratifying, therefore, to be re-assured on this occasion of your enduring consideration and esteem.

Gentlemen, what the political as well as the commercial interests of the United States now require, is an exercise on the part of our people of the proper charities, sympathies and affections for the outlying States and Nations in our own hemisphere, and on the islands and shores of the Pacific, whose fortunes are so deeply affected by the political and commercial institutions and movements of our own country. In common with yourselves, I regret the decline of American navigation ; while neither the time nor the occasion serves for speaking of the means to facilitate its restoration, it gives me pleasure to say that I am sure that it is recoverable, and at no distant day. The extension of our inland rail-roads four thousand miles in a single year, cannot fail to develop inland commerce, the most reliable basis for all foreign trade and navigation. Rail-roads and canals completed throughout our own country are the best guaranty of the construction of that greatest and most needful of all possible continental enterprises—a canal across the narrow Isthmus that divides the two oceans.

On conclusion of Mr. SEWARD'S address, the Chairman presented to him an engrossed copy of the resolutions of the Chamber, and after some personal conversation with the members, the Committee withdrew.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM E. DODGE,

Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, *April 6, 1870.*

The resolutions offered by Mr. WALLACE P. GROOM, at the February meeting of the Chamber, were then called up, and the last

resolution was, on the motion of Mr. OPDYKE, amended to read as follows :

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully requests Congress to co-operate with the Secretary of the Treasury in carrying out the spirit of the Legal-tender and National Bank Acts, by co-operating with him in perfecting a plan whereby an opportunity shall be offered to the holders of legal-tender notes to fund them (at their option) in sums of one thousand dollars and its multiple, into bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, said bonds (including interest) to be made payable on demand in said legal-tender notes, provided that the total issue of legal-tender notes shall at no time exceed the amount now in circulation.

On motion of Mr. Low, the preamble and resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee for report.

On motion of Mr. Low, Messrs. GEORGE A. JARVIS and GEORGE W. DOW were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year now expiring.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM MR. L. J. STIASTNY.

The following communication was read from Mr. L. J. STIASTNY :

NEW-YORK, *April 6th*, 1870.

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York* :

SIR : I beg to hand you enclosed a certified copy of a petition, signed by leading houses in the various branches of the importing trade of this city, and addressed to Congress.

It refers to the outrageous manner in which seizures of the books, papers and property of respectable merchants are constantly made on the complaint of irresponsible persons, pretending to have knowledge of defraudations of the customs ; and recommends some measures which the petitioners believe will help to protect innocent houses, while they will not lessen the efficiency of the department for prosecuting those who offend against the law.

The interests at stake are so important, and the abuses practiced under the law as it now stands so damaging to the most honorable and upright merchant, that they call for immediate and energetic action.

The petitioners therefore respectfully request, that the Chamber of Commerce recommend this petition to the favorable notice of Congress, and exert its influence towards the reform of the abuses to which they draw attention.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

L. J. STIASTNY.

Objections being made to some portion of the petition, it was referred, with the communication of Mr. STIASTNY, to the Executive Committee for report.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

A certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, March 14, 1870, on the subject of the establishment of a Harbor of Refuge on the south side of Long Island, was read from Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State, and referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

FROM MR. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS.

A communication was read from Mr. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, dated Lewiston, State of New-York, March 22, 1870, in reference to the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, which was ordered on file.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE BOARD OF TRADE.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Providence Board of Trade, dated March 10, 1870, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the Board on the subject of establishing a Harbor of Refuge on Block Island. No action being called for by the Chamber, they were ordered on file.

FROM THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, dated February 20, 1870, transmitting for the information of this Chamber a copy of a memorial addressed to Earl CLARENDON, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin. The communication, with the memorial, were ordered on file.

FROM HON. ROSCOE CONKLING, OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A communication was read from Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, of the United States Senate, dated Washington, March 8, 1870, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions adopted by the Chamber at its last regular meeting, and stating he had presented them to the Senate as requested. The communication was ordered on file.

FROM MR. J. M. THATCHER.

A communication was read from Mr. J. M. THATCHER, dated Nashville, March 9, 1870, transmitting a copy of a memorial on the subject of Congressional interference with the Governmental affairs of the State of Tennessee, adopted at a meeting of mercantile firms held in that city, and addressed to this Chamber. The communication, with the memorial, were laid on the table.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the rooms, No. 63 William-street, pursuant to the following requisition :

NEW-YORK, *April 8, 1870.*

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President, &c. :*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber for Saturday,

April 9, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., to take such action as may seem to it meet and proper, on the occasion of the death of JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, a former President of the Institution.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

A. A. LOW,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,

SIMEON BALDWIN,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
FRANCIS S. LATHROP,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
CALEB BARSTOW.

PRESENT.

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

A. A. LOW,
JAMES BROWN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
F. A. CONKLING,
SIMEON BALDWIN,

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
MATTHEW MAURY,
CHARLES KNEELAND,
HENRY K. BOGERT.

The President stated that the Chamber had been convened to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one of its oldest members, and a former President, JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That this Chamber has received with feelings of profound regret the announcement of the death of JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, one of the oldest and most eminent of its members ; and that in this dispensation of Divine Providence, the Chamber has to lament the loss of one who had formerly presided over its deliberations with the highest personal credit, and to the fullest acceptance of its members.

Resolved, That in the widely extended business career of Mr. OGDEN, he has conferred distinction on the commercial character, and placed before the rising generation of American merchants an example of eminent ability, marked intelligence and unsullied integrity.

Resolved, That in losing from its roll of living members one who had for more than fifty years shed lustre on its annals, the Chamber cannot refrain from entering on its records this expression of sincere sorrow, and that in testimony thereof the members, as a body, will attend the funeral of their deceased associate and friend at Trinity Church this day, at one o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published.

Addresses were made by Messrs. GRINNELL, WETMORE, MAURY, CONKLING and the President, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 1870.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms, No. 63 William-street, pursuant to the following requisition :

NEW-YORK, *April* 18, 1870.

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York :

SIR : We respectfully request that you will call a meeting of the Chamber to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at one o'clock, to take action in reference to receiving the remains of the late ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister from China. .

(Signed,) MOSES H. GRINNELL, ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
 JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS,
 ELWOOD WALTER.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*
GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

S. B. CHITTENDEN,	MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	WALLACE P. GROOM,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
	CHARLES TAYLOR.

The President stated the object of the meeting was to make appropriate arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late ANSON BURLINGAME, which were expected to arrive at this port during the day, by the steamer "Silesia," from Hamburg.

On motion of Mr. M. H. GRINNELL, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to escort the remains from the steamer "Silesia" to the steamer "Providence," of the Fall River line, *en route* to their final destination :

WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
JOHN A. DIX,	JAMES M. CONSTABLE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
A. A. LOW,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	STEWART BROWN,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,	WILSON G. HUNT,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,	CYRUS W. FIELD,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	SAMUEL G. WARD,
MOSES TAYLOR,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
PETER COOPER,	JONATHAN STURGES,
TOWNSEND HARRIS,	JOHN J. CISCO,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
JOHN C. GREEN,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
GEORGE W. LANE,
WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,
F. H. DELANO,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
GARDINER G. HOWLAND.

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
LEVI P. MORTON,
WILLIAM F. CARY,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
ALLAN McLANE,
WM. A. WHEELLOCK,
GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM ORTON,
WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
DENNING DUER,
WM. M. VERMILYE.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, MOSES H. GRINNELL and GEORGE OPDYKE, was appointed to take charge of the details and notify the Escort Committee when the transfer of the remains would be made.

The Chamber then adjourned.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
WITH DATES OF ELECTION, AND THEIR PLACE OF BUSINESS ON THE
1ST OF MAY, 1870.

A.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1866, February	1, Abernethy, Charles,.....	448 Broadway.
1865, August	3, Achelis, Thomas,.....	118 Duane-street.
1851, June	3, Adams, John T.,.....	130 Pearl-street.
1866, November	1, Adams, William, Jr.,.....	92 Front-street.
1865, May	4, Agnew, Andrew G.,.....	341 Broadway.
1856, May	1, Agnew, John T.,.....	284 Front street.
1859, December	1, Allen, Hugh,.....	15 Old Slip.
1860, February	2, Almy, Albert H.,.....	74 Broadway.
1867, December	5, Almy, John H.,.....	32 Wall-street.
1837, January	4, Alsop, Joseph W.,.....	42 South-street.
1860, April	5, Amy, Henry,.....	21 Nassau-street.
1865, July	6, Andrews, Loring,.....	61 Cliff-street.
1867, October	3, Andrews, William L.,.....	61 Cliff-street.
1867, December	5, Anthony, Charles L.,.....	66 Leonard-street.
1858, May	6, Anthony, Jacob,.....	62 Liberty-street.
1865, July	6, Apgar, Levi,.....	187 Greenwich-street.
1857, October	1, Appleton, Daniel S.,.....	90 Grand-street.
1867, September	5, Armour, Alexander W.,.....	149 Pearl-street.
1867, October	3, Armour, Paul J.,.....	149 Pearl-street.
1860, August	2, Armstrong, John,.....	19 Ferry-street.
1861, September	5, Arnold, Benjamin G.,.....	125 Front-street.
1856, November	6, Aspinwall, Lloyd,.....	54 South-street.
1832, May	1, Aspinwall, William H.,.....	54 South-street.
1859, August	4, Atkins, Joshua,.....	38 South-street.
1859, June	2, Auchincloss, John,.....	108 Duane-street.
1822, May	7, Aymar, Benjamin,.....	(Res.) 80 Fifth Avenue.

B.

1860, March	1, Babcock, Francis M.,.....	45 Park Place.
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<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1852, June	1, Babcock, Samuel D.,.....	37 William-street.
1866, June	7, Bacon, Daniel G.,.....	125 Pearl-street.
1865, November	2, Baker, Francis,.....	69 Worth-street.
1866, December	6, Baker, Henry J.,.....	215 Pearl-street.
1862, September	4, Baker, John,.....	168 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Baldwin, Christopher C.,.....	24 White-street.
1865, July	6, Baldwin, Nathan A.,.....	548 Broadway.
1832, February	7, Baldwin, Simeon,.....	(<i>Res.</i>) 122 East 25th-street.
1859, June	2, Balen, Peter,.....	138 Pearl-street.
1867, February	7, Banks, David, Jr.,.....	144 Nassau-street.
1865, October	5, Banks, Henry W.,.....	81 Front-street.
1865, April	27, Barnes, Alfred S.,.....	113 William-street.
1860, May	3, Barnes, Demas,.....	53 Broadway.
1865, December	14, Barney, Danforth N.,.....	82 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Barr, Thomas T.,.....	109 Front-street.
1825, September	6, Barstow, Caleb,.....	25 William-street.
1859, April	7, Bartow, John A.,.....	54 Pine-street.
1860, May	3, Bates, Martin,.....	33 Mercer-street.
1864, March	17, Baxter, Archibald,.....	2 Hanover Square.
1860, November	1, Baylis, Abraham B.,.....	19 William-street.
1862, May	1, Baylis, Charles S.,.....	80 South-street.
1865, October	5, Beale, George W.,.....	169 Fulton-street.
1865, October	5, Beard, Sylvester M.,.....	128 Front-street.
1865, July	6, Beatty, John C.,.....	140 Water-street.
1860, February	2, Bee, George, W.,.....	25 William-street.
1852, May	4, Beebe, Charles E.,.....	104 Wall street.
1863, July	2, Beebe, William J.,.....	104 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Beeckman, Gilbert L.,.....	82 Worth-street.
1865, July	6, Beekman, Benjamin F.,.....	446 Broadway.
1856, June	5, Bell, Richard,.....	59 Wall-street.
1862, December	4, Bell, William,.....	24 Broadway.
1861, March	7, Belloni, Robert,.....	43 Pine-street.
1865, October	5, Bend, George H.,.....	30 New-street.
1860, December	6, Benedict, Charles H.,.....	86 Broad-street.
1868, May	7, Benedict, James H.,.....	33 New-street.
1863, July	2, Bentley, Norman S.,.....	75 Front-street.
1862, August	7, Berdell, Robert H.,.....	318 Broadway.
1864, March	17, Bibby, Edward A.,.....	54 Wall-street.
1846, March	3, Bierwirth, Leopold,.....	69 Pine-street.
1868, February	6, Bixby, Butler H.,.....	56 Greenwich-street.
1865, July	6, Bixby, Francis M.,.....	409 Greenwich-street.
1862, June	5, Blake, Stanton,.....	52 Wall-street.
1863, September	3, Bliss, George,.....	30 Broad-street.
1863, March	5, Blodgett, William T.,.....	252 Pearl-street.
1853, February	1, Blossom, Benjamin,.....	180 Pearl-street.
1842, April	5, Blunt, George W.,.....	75 South-street.
1834, February	4, Bogert, Henry K.,.....	49 William-street.
1858, June	3, Borden, William,.....	71 West-street.
1859, August	4, Botassi, Demetrius N.,.....	47 Exchange Place.
1865, April	27, Boyd, James R.,.....	5 William-street.
1865, October	5, Boyd, John, Jr.,.....	56 Pine-street.
1868, March	5, Boynton, John H.,.....	32 Broadway.
1866, February	1, Bradford, George P.,.....	623 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Bradford, Samuel D.,.....	59 Leonard-street.
1866, December	6, Braker, Conrad, Jr.,.....	215 Pearl-street.
1870, January	6, Brett, Gustavus A.,.....	43 South-street.
1868, June	4, Brewer, George H.,.....	86 South-street.
1843, October	3, Brower, John H.,.....	45 South-street.
1865, July	6, Brown, Edwin J.,.....	62 Broadway.
1840, June	2, Brown, Francis,.....	72 Pine-street.
1827, September	4, Brown, James,.....	59 Wall-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1859, May	5, Brown, James M.,.....	59 Wall-street.
1866, September	6, Brown, Lemuel,.....	9 South William-street.
1834, December	2, Brown, Stewart,.....	59 Wall street.
1867, September	5, Brownell, John L.,.....	28 Broad-street.
1865, August	3, Bruce, Hamilton,.....	113 Broadway.
1856, June	5, Bryce, James,.....	29 Chambers-street.
1856, June	5, Bryce, William,.....	29 Chambers-street.
1866, September	6, Bryce, Thomas Tileston,....	29 Chambers street.
1865, July	6, Bryson, Peter M.,.....	45 Wall-street.
1864, March	17, Buck, Richard P.,.....	29 South-street.
1865, July	6, Budd, William A.,.....	82 White-street.
1865, October	5, Buffam, Joshua,.....	105 Water-street.
1864, January	7, Bull, Henry K.,.....	177 Water-street.
1864, July	7, Bullard, John,.....	14 Ferry-street.
1857, June	4, Bunker, William E.,.....	80 Wall-street.
1862, November	6, Burdett, Charles P.,.....	174 Water-street.
1865, October	5, Burdick, Samuel C.,.....	93 Wall street.
1852, May	4, Burkhalter, Charles,.....	188 Chambers street.
1862, March	6, Burlage, Rudolph C.,.....	45 Exchange Place.
1863, April	2, Burns, Walter H.,.....	30 Broad-street.
1859, April	7, Burns, William C.,.....	30 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Bussing, Robert S.,.....	32 Cliff-street,
1861, June	6, Butler, Charles,.....	12 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Butler, Richard,.....	107 Chambers-street.

C.

1855, July	5, Caldwell, Samuel B.,.....	....
1865, July	6, Calhoun, Philo C.,.....	14 Nassau-street.
1859, May	5, Camp, Calvin B.,.....	142 Pearl-street.
1865, July	6, Camp, William A.,.....	48 Wall street.
1856, November	6, Campbell, Alexander,	56 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Cardozo, Abram,.....	169 Front-street.
1859, October	6, Carey, Stephen W.,.....	60 Beaver-street.
1866, June	7, Cargill, Henry A.,	(<i>Res.</i>) Rye, Westchester Co.
1855, April	5, Carlile, Nathaniel D.,.....	4 Cedar-street.
1865, July	6, Carlile, Horace D.,	4 Cedar-street.
1852, June	1, Carow, Charles,.....	76 South-street.
1865, July	6, Carpenter, George O.,.....	129 Maiden Lane.
1865, July	6, Carter, Oliver G.,.....	61 William-street.
1865, October	5, Carter, Oliver S.,.....	140 Pearl-street.
1864, February	4, Carver, Benjamin,.....	30 South-street.
1865, October	5, Cary, Lucius E.,.....	90 Pine-street.
1820, March	7, Cary, William F.,.....	90 Pine-street.
1859, March	3, Cary, William F., Jr.,.....	90 Pine-street.
1865, July	6, Case, Robert L.,.....	31 Pine-street.
1859, January	6, Case, Watson E.,.....	44 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Castree, John,.....	287 Greenwich-street.
1866, March	1, Catlin, N. W. Stuyvesant,....	45 Wall-street.
1862, May	1, Caylus, Ernst,.....	57 Beaver-street.
1865, October	5, Chandler, Nathan,.....	8 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Chapman, George,.....	172 Church-street.
1860, November	1, Chauncey, Frederick,.....	42 South-street.
1857, February	5, Chauncey, William,.....	10 Old Slip.
1866, September	6, Child, D. Alonzo,.....	26 Pine-street.
1865, March	2, Chittenden, Lucius E.,.....	658 Broadway.
1856, June	5, Chittenden, Simeon B.,.....	328 Broadway.
1865, February	2, Christy, Thomas,.....	25 Murray-street.
1860, March	1, Churchill, Timothy G.,.....	4 Pine-street.
1858, August	5, Cisco, John J.,.....	59 Wall-street.
1865, April	27, Clafin, Horace B.,.....	140 Church-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1855, October	4, Clapp, Wellington,.....	30 Broad-street.
1863, July	2, Clark, Henry E.,.....	460 Broome-street.
1853, March	1, Clearman, George M.,.....	110 Wall-street.
1861, March	7, Clerke, William B.,.....	25 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Clews, Henry,.....	32 Wall-street.
1864, April	7, Cochrane, John,.....	39 Nassau-street.
1866, September	6, Cocks, John D.,.....	178 Broadway.
1858, October	7, Coddington, Thomas B.,.....	27 Cliff-street.
1859, June	2, Coe, George S.,.....	128 Broadway.
1859, January	6, Coffin, Alfred M.,.....	54 Front-street.
1855, July	5, Coffin, Edmund,.....	77 Cedar-street.
1865, July	6, Coggill, Frederick W.,.....	46 Broadway.
1858, April	1, Coleman, Emerson,.....	150 Pearl-street.
1858, April	1, Coleman, William T.,.....	117 Front-street.
1861, July	3, Colgate, Samuel,.....	55 John-street.
1866, June	7, Collins, Charles B.,.....	(Res.) 53 East 20th-street.
1865, July	6, Collins, George C.,.....	96 Front-street.
1865, July	6, Comstock, Cornelius,.....	106 Wall-street.
1857, September	3, Conkling, Frederick A.,.....	170 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Constable, James M.,.....	309 Canal-street.
1864, June	2, Cook, John C.,.....	188 Water-street.
1867, September	5, Cooke, Pitt,.....	18 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Coombs, William J.,.....	283 Pearl-street.
1868, May	7, Cooper, Edward,.....	17 Burling Slip.
1865, July	6, Cooper, Joseph M.,.....	11 Maiden Lane.
1862, June	5, Cooper, Marvelle W.,.....	346 Broadway.
1859, September	1, Cooper, Peter,.....	17 Burling Slip.
1860, December	6, Corlies, Edmund W.,.....	87 Front-street.
1860, January	5, Corning, Ephraim L.,.....	84 South-street.
1859, May	5, Corse, Israel,.....	89 Gold-street.
1856, October	2, Cousinery, Firman,.....	27 South William-street.
1859, February	3, Cowdin, Elliot C.,.....	96 Grand-street.
1866, June	7, Cox, James F.,.....	52 William-street.
1860, October	4, Crocker, George A.,.....	32 Cliff-street.
1860, August	2, Crocker, Henry H.,.....	88 Beaver-street.
1861, January	3, Crocker, William Allen,.....	32 Cliff-street.
1860, October	4, Crocker, William B.,.....	32 Cliff-street.
1866, September	6, Cumming, Speers,.....	91 Gold-street.
1867, December	5, Cummings, Charles P.,.....	8 Wall-street.

D.

1866, September	6, D'Aguiar, Louis F. H.,.....	13 Broadway.
1860, August	2, Dale, John G.,.....	15 Broadway.
1861, June	6, Dale, Thomas N.,.....	52 Howard-street.
1865, August	3, Daly, John T.,.....	49 New-street.
1870, January	6, Daly, Thomas J.,.....	83 Beaver-street.
1866, May	3, Darling, William A.,.....	163 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Davis, Christy,.....	58 Broadway.
1859, March	3, Davison, Edward F.,.....	128 Pearl-street.
1866, January	4, Davol, John,.....	100 John-street.
1865, November	2, Dearborn, David B.,.....	53 South-street.
1866, March	1, Delmar, Alexander,.....	561 Broadway.
1856, November	6, Dennis, Charles,.....	51 Wall-street.
1819, May	4, De Rham, Henry C.,.....	69 William-street.
1859, June	2, Devisser, Simon,.....	26 Exchange Place.
1860, April	5, Dike, Henry A.,.....	46 Barclay-street.
1851, June	3, Dillon, Robert,.....	30 Burling Slip.
1861, July	3, Dimon, Charles,.....	181 Pearl-street.
1865, October	5, Dix, John D.,.....	48 Cedar-street.
1868, November	5, Dodge, Anson G. P.,.....	61 Wall-street

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1855, March	1, Dodge, William E.,	19 Cliff-street.
1860, August	2, Dodge, William E., Jr.,	19 Cliff-street.
1858, November	4, Dollner, Harold,	181 Front-street.
1862, August	7, Dorr, Horatio,	178 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Doty, Roland S.,	69 Warren-street.
1866, April	5, Douglas, Alfred,	161 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Douglas, George B.,	76 Broad-street.
1866, April	5, Douglas, Richard,	56 Maiden Lane.
1859, February	3, Dovale, Abram J.,	26 South-street.
1866, April	5, Dow, George W.,	55 Pine-street.
1865, March	2, Draper, John H.,	112 Pearl-street.
1866, March	1, Dreyfous, Joseph A.,	121 Front-street.
1841, February	2, Duer, Denning,	54 William-street.
1864, March	17, Dufais, Ferdinand F.,	53 Beaver-street.
1855, April	5, Duncan, William B.,	11 Nassau-street.
1856, November	6, Dutilh, Eugene,	43 Wall-street.
1866, January	4, Dymond, John,	109 Water-street.

E.

1861, July	3, Eadie, John,	48 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Earle, Alexander M.,	95 Front-street.
1849, May	1, Earle, John H.,	136 Pearl-street.
1866, June	7, Edye, Henry W. O.,	27 South William-street.
1864, March	17, Elder, George W.,	75 Dey-street.
1865, October	5, Elliott, John,	56 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Ellis, George,	15 Nassau-street.
1855, June	7, Elwell, James,	57 South-street.
1860, March	1, Ely, Zebulon S.,	101 Wall-street.
1855, July	5, Emmet, William J.,	69 Wall-street.
1858, November	4, Escoriaza, Jose V. G. de,	113 Water-street.
1861, August	1, Ewen, John,	111 Broadway.

F.

1859, June	2, Fabbri, Egisto P.,	42 South-street.
1867, September	5, Fahnestock, Harris C.,	18 Wall-street.
1865, May	4, Faile, Edward,	132 Water-street.
1865, February	2, Falconer, John,	362 Broome-street.
1865, January	5, Farrington, Harvey,	53 Broadway.
1834, May	13, Fearing, Daniel B.,	111 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Fellows, Charles H.,	74 Beekman-street.
1863, July	2, Fellows, George A.,	67 New-street.
1828, November	4, Ferguson, John,	35 Pine-street.
1850, March	5, Field, Benjamin H.,	127 Water-street.
1866, February	1, Field, Cortlandt D. P.,	127 Water-street.
1817, July	1, Field, Hickson W.,	(<i>Res.</i>) in Europe.
1868, May	7, Fiske, Josiah M.,	18 South-street.
1869, January	7, Fitts, Friend P.,	24 Murray-street.
1858, March	4, Fogg, William H.,	32 Burling-slip.
1866, January	4, Ford, John R.,	(<i>Res.</i>) 507 Fifth Avenue.
1866, March	1, Forman, Alexander,	104 Front-street.
1854, March	2, Fosdick, William R.,	7 Wall-street.
1832, October	2, Foulke, Louis P.,	25 Beaver-street.
1862, July	3, Franklin, Morris,	346 Broadway.
1855, September	6, French, Francis M.,	29 Broadway.
1858, June	3, Frost, Isaac T.,	234 Front-street.
1851, August	5, Frost, William T.,	68 South-street.
1854, February	2, Frothingham, Abraham R., ..	50 Wall-street.
1857, August	6, Frothingham, James H.,	50 Wall-street.
1867, November	7, Frye, Jed,	43 Water-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1864, May	5, Funch, Christian F.,.....	27 South William-street.
1865, July	6, Furman, John M.,	346 Broadway.

G.

1861, March	7, Gager, Isaac B.,	67 South-street.
1842, November	1, Gaillard, Joseph, Jr.,.....	346 Broadway.
1858, November	4, Gandy, Sheppard,	60 Wall-street.
1866, June	7, Garrison, William R.,	5 Bowling Green.
1863, February	5, Gavit, John E.,	142 Broadway.
1859, July	7, Gerson, Julius,	361 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Gillets, Joseph,.....	107 Front-street.
1865, October	5, Gillies, Wright,	233 Washington-street.
1865, November	2, Gilman, William C.,.....	46 Pine-street.
1865, October	5, Glover, Robert O.,.....	1 Dey-street.
1865, July	6, Gonzalez, Plutarco,.....	50 Exchange Place.
1866, March	1, Goodridge, Francis,	67 Exchange Place.
1859, July	7, Gould, Charles,	95 Liberty-street.
1865, July	6, Graham, James Lorimer,	108 Broadway.
1864, January	7, Graham, Malcolm,	19 Maiden Lane.
1860, August	2, Graham, Robert M. C.,	108 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Graves, Arthur B.,.....	63 Wall-street.
1859, May	5, Green, John C.,.....	71 South-street.
1866, June	7, Greene, Joseph W.,.....	170 Broadway.
1864, March	17, Grenelle, William H.,.....	32 Platt-street.
1852, June	1, Griffith, Walter S.,.....	254 Broadway.
1859, March	3, Grinnell, George B.,	36 Broad-street.
1829, February	3, Grinnell, Henry,.....	45 William-street.
1829, February	3, Grinnell, Moses H.,	Custom House.
1859, March	3, Grinnell, William F.,	15 Broad-street.
1863, July	2, Griswold, George,	71 South-street.
1866, January	4, Groom, Wallace P.,.....	350 Pearl-street.
1852, May	4, Gross, John L.,	89 Water-street.
1866, June	7, Groves, George M.,	312 Broadway.
1857, May	7, Guion, William H.,.....	63 Wall-street.
1860, September	6, Gunther, C. Godfrey,.....	502 Broadway.

H.

1855, February	1, Habicht, Claudius Edward,..	(Res.) London.
1858, June	3, Haight, David H.,	462 Broome-street.
1858, December	2, Haight, Edward,	15 Nassau-street.
1865, July	6, Haines, William A.,	378 Broadway.
1869, November	4, Halsey, Jacob L.,.....	156 Broadway.
1858, February	4, Halsted, James M.,	120 Broadway.
1866, June	7, Halsted, William M.,.....	378 Broadway.
1861, November	7, Hand, James,.....	119 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Hardenbergh, John A.,.....	258 Broadway.
1867, October	3, Harding, Samuel,.....	61 William-street.
1862, July	3, Harriman, Oliver,.....	65 Worth-street.
1859, July	7, Hartley, Joseph W.,	112 Wall-street.
1867, February	7, Hartley, Marcellus.....	19 Maiden Lane.
1867, February	7, Hastings, Warren,.....	28 Reade-street.
1865, July	6, Hatch, Alfrederick S.,	5 Nassau-street.
1865, October	5, Hatch, Walter T.,	34 Wall-street.
1841, August	3, Havemeyer, William F.,.....	98 Wall-street.
1862, July	3, Haven, George Griswold,....	17 Wall-street.
1862, May	1, Hawley, Daniel Edward,	140 Pearl-street.
1866, September	6, Hawley, Elisha Judson,	140 Pearl-street.
1865, October	5, Hawley, Henry E.,.....	140 Pearl-street.
1865, July	6, Hayden, Nathaniel,.....	184 Broadway.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1865, October	5, Hegeman, William,.....	203 Broadway.
1860, April	5, Heinemann, Emil,	64 Pine-street.
1867, September	5, Heiser, Henry A., Jr.,.....	38 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Henderson, John C.,.....	464 Broome-street.
1859, August	4, Hening, Robert M.,	7 State-street.
1859, March	3, Hennings, George W.,	51 Exchange Place.
1858, May	6, Hentz, Henry,.....	5 Hanover-street.
1868, June	4, Herrick, Byron D.,.....	335 Broadway.
1861, April	4, Hewitt, Abram S.,.....	17 Burling Slip.
1859, November	3, Higgins, Andrew Foster.....	89 Wall-street.
1858, November	4, Higgins, Elias S.,	84 White-street.
1861, February	7, Hill, Charles E.,	178 Pearl-street.
1853, February	1, Hincken, Edward,.....	5 William-street.
1855, July	5, Hoadley, David,.....	88 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Hoag, Daniel T.,.....	95 Wall-street.
1866, January	4, Hodges, Marcus F.,.....	130 Broadway.
1866, January	4, Hoffman, Charles B.,.....	70 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Hoffman, William O.,.....	111 Pearl-street.
1853, March	1, Hoge, William,.....	40 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Holbrooke, John G.,.....	258 Broadway.
1867, September	5, Holland, Alexander,.....	65 Broadway.
1858, June	3, Homans, Isaac Smith,	23 Murray-street.
1856, June	5, Hooker, William T.,	251 Broadway.
1857, September	3, Hope, George T.,	102 Broadway.
1860, January	5, How, James,.....	26 Burling Slip.
1867, October	3, Howard, Samuel T.,.....	63 William-street.
1862, November	6, Howe, Frank E.,.....	88 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Howell, Benjamin H.,.....	93 Wall-street.
1857, July	2, Howland, Gardiner G.,.....	54 South-street.
1857, June	4, Howland, Meredith,	54 South-street.
1856, January	3, Howland, Williams,	106 Wall-street.
1867, June	6, Hoy, James,.....	98 Liberty-street.
1863, February	5, Hoyt, Oliver,	72 Gold-street.
1838, July	3, Hubbard, Nathaniel T.,	27 Front-street.
1859, November	3, Hubbell, Henry W.,.....	68 Wall-street.
1855, May	3, Humphreys, Solon,.....	54 Exchange Place.
1865, July	6, Hunt, M. Furman,	40 Leonard street.
1856, July	3, Hunt, Wilson G.,.....	376 Broadway.
1865, March	2, Hunter, Clinton,	29 Broadway.
1865, August	3, Hunter, William B.,	13 Old Slip.
1819, May	4, Hurd, John R.,	(Res.) 813 Greenwich-street.
1857, February	5, Hurlbut, Henry A.,.....	470 Broome-street.
1859, August	4, Hurlbut, Richard W.,.....	91 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Husted, Seymour L.,	(Res.) Brooklyn.

I.

1863, December	3, Ingalls, Henry T.,.....	98 Maiden Lane.
1834, June	3, Irvin, Richard,.....	54 Exchange Place.
1866, December	6, Iselin, Adrian,.....	58 Pine-street.
1865, July	6, Ives, Frederick E.,.....	98 Front street.

J.

1866, May	3, Jacobus, Lyman A.,.....	139 Duane-street.
1862, July	3, Jaffray, Edward S.,.....	350 Broadway.
1862, January	2, James, Daniel Willis,.....	19 Cliff-street.
1861, March	7, Jarvis, Algernon S.,.....	South, cor. Clinton-street.
1863, December	3, Jarvis, George A.,.....	158 Broadway.
1863, February	5, Jesup, Morris K.,.....	12 Pine-street.
1870, March	3, Jewell, Abram S.,.....	27 Water-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1860, September	6, Johnson, Henry W.,.....	89 Wall-street.
1859, February	3, Johnston, James B.,.....	90 Broadway.
1863, July	2, Johnston, John Taylor,.....	119 Liberty-street.
1867, February	7, Jones, Edward A.,.....	212 Broadway.
1860, April	5, Jones, Frederick W.,.....	38 Broadway.
1852, June	1, Jones, John D.,.....	51 Wall-street.

K.

1865, October	5, Kelly, Eugene,.....	21 Nassau-street.
1865, January	5, Kelly, James,.....	(Res.) 21 Irving Place.
1850, March	5, Kendall, Isaac C.,.....	54 William-street.
1866, December	6, Kendall, Joseph S.,.....	64 White-street.
1858, October	7, Kennedy, Robert Lenox,.....	29 Nassau street.
1856, February	7, Ketchum, Morris,.....	(Res.) 280 Madison Avenue.
1845, June	3, King, Archibald Gracie,.....	54 William-street.
1863, July	2, King, Oliver K.,.....	33 Broadway.
1858, December	2, King, Peter V.,.....	41 South-street.
1861, April	4, King, William L.,.....	101 John-street.
1851, August	5, Kingsland, Ambrose C.,.....	55 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Kingsland, Ambrose C., Jr.,..	55 Broad-street.
1851, August	5, Kingsland, Daniel C.,.....	55 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Kingsland, George L.,.....	55 Broad-street.
1856, September	4, Kirby, Thomas Spencer,.....	433 Fourth Avenue.
1858, November	4, Kirkland, William R.,.....	125 Pearl-street.
1865, July	6, Kitchen, William K.,.....	214 Broadway.
1832, March	6, Knapp, Shepherd,.....	33 Wall-street.
1842, April	5, Kneeland, Charles,.....	49 William-street.
1865, October	5, Knevals, Caleb B.,.....	93 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Koop, G. Henry,.....	67 Beaver-street.
1869, November	4, Kountze, Luther,.....	52 Wall-street.
1865, February	2, Kuhne, Frederick,.....	51 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Kunhardt, Henry R.,.....	61 Broad-street.

L.

1866, January	4, Lally, James,.....	109 Water-street.
1855, March	1, Lambert, Edward A.,.....	216 Broadway.
1855, October	4, Lambert, William G.,.....	113 Worth street.
1849, May	1, Lamson, Charles,.....	38 Burling Slip.
1864, May	5, Landon, Charles G.,.....	144 Duane-street.
1852, May	4, Lane, George W.,.....	93 Front-street.
1867, January	3, Lang, Samuel R.,.....	362 Broadway.
1861, January	3, Langley, William C.,.....	78 Worth-street.
1865, October	5, Lanier, Charles,.....	27 Pine-street.
1855, October	4, Lathers, Richard,.....	39 William-street.
1853, January	4, Lathrop, Francis S.,.....	63 William-street.
1862, August	7, Lathrop, Richard D.,.....	464 Broadway.
1867, June	6, Lawrence, Charles E.,.....	19 New-street.
1863, April	2, Lawrence, Ferdinand,.....	(Res.) 19 West 27th-street.
1866, October	4, Lawrence, George P.,.....	11 South William-street.
1866, December	6, Lawrence, Justus,.....	26 Nassau-street.
1851, December	2, Leary, Arthur,.....	73 William-street.
1856, January	3, Leaycraft, Jeremiah,.....	60 Wall-street.
1863, September	3, Lee, William H.,.....	30 Howard-street.
1853, July	5, Lefferts, Marshall,.....	145 Broadway.
1830, February	2, Lenox, James,.....	(Res.) 53 Fifth Avenue.
1859, May	5, Lewis, Arnold A.,.....	74 Beaver-street.
1865, February	2, Linnemann, John,.....	311 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Littlefield, Erastus,.....	72 Broadway.
1857, April	2, Littlejohn, Frederick S.,.....	25 Nassau street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business</i>
1865, July	6, Livingston, Herman T.,.....	88 Liberty-street.
1865, May	4, Livingston, John A.,.....	91 Wall-street.
1862, July	3, Lockwood, Alfred,.....	66 Exchange Place.
1859, July	7, Lockwood, Le Grand,.....	94 Broadway.
1867, June	6, Longchamp, Ferdinand,.....	78 Cedar-street.
1861, December	5, Loosey, Charles F.,.....	2 Hanover Square.
1859, December	1, Lorillard, Pierre,.....	16 Chambers-street.
1865, October	5, Lottimer, William,.....	75 Leonard-street.
1864, March	17, Lovell, Leander N.,.....	70 West-street.
1846, December	1, Low, Abiel A.,.....	31 Burling Slip.
1862, July	3, Low, James,.....	65 Worth-street.
1864, January	7, Low, Josiah O.,.....	31 Burling Slip.
1866, June	7, Lowden, Robert,.....	99 West-street.
1865, November	2, Ludington, Charles H.,.....	....
1865, October	5, Luling, Charles,.....	70 Broad-street.
1856, June	5, Lyell, John H.,.....	61 William-street.
1856, September	4, Lyman, Edward H. R.,.....	31 Burling Slip.
1865, July	6, Lyman, Erastus,.....	161 Broadway.

Mc.

1853, June	7, McCready, Nathaniel L.,....	187 Greenwich-street.
1861, August	1, McCurdy, Robert H.,.....	(Res.) 10 East 14th-street
1865, July	6, McKeever, J. Lawrence,....	9 Nassau-street.
1860, April	5, McKenzie, John D.,.....	102 Front-street.
1865, July	6, McLane, Allan,.....	59 Wall-street.
1859, February	3, McLean, James M.,.....	156 Broadway.
1861, March	7, McLean, Samuel,.....	131 Duane-street.

M.

1859, August	4, Macdonald, Francis,.....	7 Bowling Green.
1864, October	6, Macgregor, D.,.....	....
1860, April	5, Mackenzie, George,.....	58 Broadway.
1852, June	1, Macy, Charles A.,.....	30 Wall-street.
1863, April	2, Maghee, Thomas H.,.....	45 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Mailler, William H.,.....	108 Wall-street.
1859, July	7, Mali, Charles,.....	45 Worth-street.
1867, January	3, Marquand, Henry G.,.....	43 Wall-street.
1820, March	7, Marsh, Samuel,.....	98 Duane-street.
1860, November	1, Marshall, Charles H.,.....	38 Burling Slip.
1857, May	7, Marshall, Henry P.,.....	78 Wall-street.
1862, October	2, Martin, Charles J.,.....	135 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Martin, John S.,.....	165 Chambers-street.
1865, October	5, Marvin, Charles R.,.....	49 Exchange Place.
1864, May	5, Marx, Ludwig,.....	18 Wall-street.
1860, February	2, Masters, Augustus E.,.....	129 Broad-street.
1860, June	7, Matthews, Charles D.,.....	33 Broadway.
1838, April	3, Maury, Matthew,.....	5 Hanover-street.
1866, December	6, Meissner, Frederick,.....	48 Beaver-street.
1866, May	3, Merchant, Marvin J.,.....	7 Warren-street.
1866, January	4, Meyer, Christopher,.....	43 Pine-street.
1856, April	3, Meyer, Henry,.....	30 Cliff-street.
1844, December	3, Meyer, Lewis H.,.....	21 Nassau-street.
1860, April	5, Miller, Edmund H.,.....	20 Broad-street.
1854, April	6, Milliken, David,.....	18 Wall-street.
1859, November	3, Milnor, Charles E.,.....	30 Broad street.
1851, September	2, Mitchill, Samuel L.,.....	30 Broadway.
1866, December	6, Molineaux, Edward L.,.....	106 Fulton-street.
1860, April	5, Moller, William,.....	99 Wall-street.
1867, December	5, Montague, Dibrell P.,.....	47 South-street.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

65

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1865, October	5, Montgomery, James, Jr.,....	107 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Montgomery, John R.,.....	107 Wall-street.
1860, April	5, Moody, Horace J.,.....	56 Wall-street.
1868, April	2, Moody, Moses K.,.....	258 Broadway.
1868, April	2, Moore, George,.....	(Res.) 320 West 34th-street.
1860, October	4, Moore, Henderson,.....	51 Greene-street.
1849, May	1, Morgan, Edwin D.,.....	54 Exchange Place.
1853, January	4, Morgan, George D.,.....	54 Exchange Place.
1862, December	4, Morgan, J. Pierrepont,.....	53 Exchange Place.
1865, July	6, Morgan, Nathan D.,.....	17 Warren-street.
1865, February	2, Morgan, William D.,.....	70 South-street.
1865, February	2, Moring, Henry E.,.....	113 Water-street.
1865, October	5, Morris, Benjamin C.,.....	20 Exchange Place.
1866, June	7, Morris, Lewis,.....	48 Cedar-street.
1865, October	5, Morris, William H.,.....	97 Water-street.
1866, December	6, Morse, Sidney E., Jr.,.....	37 Park Row.
1856, September	4, Morton, Levi P.,.....	30 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Motley, James M.,.....	16 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Mott, John,.....	12 Walker-street.
1855, April	5, Murdock, Uriel A.,.....	7 Nassau-street.
1859, February	3, Murray, David Colden,.....	62 South-street.
1845, May	6, Murray, John B.,.....	17 Nassau-street.
1855, May	3, Myers, John K.,.....	176 Broadway.
1865, November	2, Myers, Theodore Bailey, ...	218 Broadway.

N.

1858, October	7, Navarro, José F.,.....	29 William-street.
1855, June	7, Neilson, John,.....	117 Pearl-street.
1869, February	4, Nichols, George L.,.....	27 Cliff-street.
1833, July	2, Norrie, Adam,.....	90 Broadway.
1860, July	5, Noyes, Oliver H. P.,.....	101 Front-street.

O.

1859, January	6, Oakes, Josiah,.....	45 Liberty-street.
1858, January	7, Odell, Samuel U. F.,.....	24 Beaver-street.
1858, September	2, Ogden, Alfred,.....	43 Wall-street.
1868, May	7, Ogden, William B.,.....	52 Wall-street.
1855, March	1, Olyphant, David,.....	48 South-street.
1865, July	6, Oothout, William,.....	3 Cliff-street.
1868, April	2, Opdycke, Emerson,.....	46 White-street.
1858, June	3, Opdyke, George,.....	25 Nassau-street.
1865, May	4, Opdyke, Henry B.,.....	25 Nassau-street.
1865, October	5, Ormsbee, John H.,.....	80 Wall-street.
1863, March	5, Orton, William,.....	145 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Orvis, Joseph U.,.....	319 Broadway.
1864, May	5, Osborn, William H.,.....	31 Nassau-street.

P.

1865, July	6, Packer, Elisha A.,.....	111 Broadway.
1865, May	4, Page, George S.,.....	139 Maiden Lane.
1866, March	1, Parmele, Howard L.,.....	32 Pine-street.
1859, March	3, Parsons, Edwin,.....	18 Exchange Place.
1825, May	3, Pearson, Isaac Green.....	149 Broadway.
1859, November	3, Perkins, Dennis,.....	65 Broad-street.
1858, March	4, Perry, Samuel,.....	3 Front-street.
1865, July	6, Phelps, Isaac N.,.....	45 Wall-street.
1849, December	4, Phelps, Royal,.....	47 Exchange Place.
1858, August	5, Phillips, Isaac,.....	158 Broadway.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1865, October	5, Phillips, William H.,.....	67 Wall-street.
1860, March	1, Phoenix, Phillips,.....	128 Broadway.
1859, June	2, Place, James K.,.....	134 Front-street.
1858, February	4, Poppenhusen, Conrad,.....	44 Cliff-street.
1865, July	6, Porter, Nathan T.,.....	443 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Porter, Thomas E.,.....	69 Broad-street.
1866, April	5, Prentice, John H.,.....	(<i>Res.</i>) 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.
1864, June	2, Prichard, Gilman W.,.....	91 Wall-street.
1833, October	1, Prime, Rufus,.....	26 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Prince, William E.,.....	(<i>Res.</i>) 39 West 35th-street.
1858, December	2, Probst, Frederick,.....	55 Broad-street.
1865, October	5, Pupke, John F.,.....	269 Washington-street.

Q.

1865, July	6, Quereau, Abram,.....	108 Wall street.
1865, February,	2, Quintard, Edward A.,.....	9 Pine-street.
1865, July	6, Quintard, George W.,.....	26 Broadway.

R.

1839, March	5, Raberg, Charles H.,.....	42 Cedar-street.
1865, July	6, Raberg, Charles H., Jr.,.....	15 South William-street.
1865, July	6, Randolph, Peter F.,.....	684 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Ray, Winthrop G.,.....	27 Old Slip.
1865, August	3, Raymond, George B.,.....	Pier No. 1, North River.
1864, February	4, Raynor, James A.,.....	31 Pine-street.
1867, January	3, Recknagel, Charles L.,.....	46 Cedar-street.
1837, February	8, Redmond, William,.....	120 Duane-street.
1835, November	3, Reed, Isaac H.,.....	5 State-street.
1861, June	6, Reeve, Henry G.,.....	77 Water-street.
1856, July	3, Richards, Augustus C.,.....	42 South-street.
1859, October	6, Riley, John,.....	65 Wall-street.
1864, March	17, Robbins, George A.,.....	39 Wall-street.
1867, September	5, Robbins, Hiram,.....	....
1837, February	8, Robert, Christopher R.,.....	99 Water-street.
1857, July	2, Roberts, Lewis,.....	17 South-street.
1865, July	6, Roberts, Marshall O.,.....	(<i>Res.</i>) 107 Fifth Avenue.
1866, June	7, Robinson, Douglas,.....	52 William-street.
1856, July	3, Robinson, Jeremiah P.,.....	14 Coenties Slip.
1861, July	3, Roosevelt, James A.,.....	94 Maiden Lane.
1861, July	3, Roosevelt, Theodore,.....	94 Maiden Lane.
1858, May	6, Root, Russell C.,.....	62 Liberty-street.
1859, November	3, Ropes, Reuben W.,.....	73 Pearl-street.
1866, September	6, Rowe, Thomas,.....	181 Front-street.
1859, April	7, Ruggles, Samuel B.,.....	6 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Rusch, Adolph,.....	139 Duane-street.
1827, July	3, Russell, Charles H.,.....	(<i>Res.</i>) 417 Fifth Avenue.

S.

1834, May	13, Sampson, Joseph,.....	(<i>Res.</i>) 2 Bond-street.
1867, September	5, Samuels, Samuel,.....	62 South-street.
1863, September	3, Sands, Nathaniel,.....	813 Broadway.
1870, March	3, Sanford, Watson,.....	239 Water-street.
1859, September	1, Satterlee, George B.,.....	70 Broadway.
1859, April	7, Satterlee, George C.,.....	172 Broadway.
1861, June	6, Satterlee, Livingston,.....	171 Broadway.
1865, October	5, Sauzade, John S.,.....	27 Pine-street.
1863, July	2, Savory, George,.....	158 Pearl-street.
1866, December	6, Schell, Richard,.....	50 Wall-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1870, February	3, Schlesinger, Barthold,.....	101 John-street.
1866, January	4, Schultz, Jackson S.,.....	96 Cliff-street.
1860, March	1, Schwab, Gustav,.....	68 Broad-street.
1865, July	6, Scott, William B.,.....	44 Pine-street.
1865, November	2, Seligman, William,.....	59 Exchange Place.
1859, September	1, Sheldon, Henry,.....	81 Front-street.
1865, February	2, Sheldon, William R.,.....	(Res.) Brooklyn.
1857, August	6, Shepard, Elliott F.,.....	90 Broadway.
1852, May	4, Sherman, Benjamin B.,.....	96 Wall-street.
1857, April	2, Sherman, Isaac,.....	(Res.) 18 West 20th-street.
1857, August	6, Shiff, Gustavus,.....	22 Old Slip.
1859, August	4, Silliman, Charles A.,.....	40 Front-street.
1862, January	2, Slade, John,.....	66 Worth-street.
1852, June	1, Sloan, Samuel,.....	26 Exchange Place.
1865, July	6, Slocomb, Thomas,.....	55 Pine-street.
1860, December	6, Slote, Henry L.,.....	93 Fulton-street.
1864, February	4, Small, Benjamin F.,.....	109 Pearl-street.
1856, July	3, Smallwood, Joseph L.,.....	10 Beaver-street.
1860, April	5, Smith, Benjamin D.,.....	90 Pine-street.
1866, January	4, Smith, B. Frank,.....	64 South-street.
1869, November	4, Smith, Charles,.....	44 West Broadway.
1865, February	2, Smith, Charles S.,.....	113 Worth-street.
1858, May	6, Smith, Daniel Drake,.....	59 William-street.
1865, February	2, Smith, James D.,.....	14 Broad-street.
1867, June	6, Smith, James R.,.....	77 William-street.
1866, December	6, Smith, James R., Jr.,.....	15 State-street.
1859, July	7, Smith, John Lee,.....	276 Pearl-street.
1862, October	2, Smyth, William B.,.....	54 Pine-street.
1855, May	3, Smythe, Henry A.,.....	111 Broadway.
1858, April	1, Snow, Ambrose,.....	66 South-street.
1861, July	3, Solomon, Barnet L.,.....	657 Broadway.
1867, June	6, Southwick, Henry K.,.....	105 Water-street.
1858, March	4, Southworth, James E.,.....	142 Broadway.
1861, March	7, Spaulding, Henry F.,.....	40 Leonard-street.
1869, January	7, Spence, James C.,.....	47 South-street.
1866, June	7, Spofford, Joseph L.,.....	29 Broadway.
1854, April	6, Spofford, Paul N.,.....	29 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Sprague, Joseph A.,.....	57 White-street.
1859, October	6, Stark, Lucius J. N.,.....	33 Coenties' Slip.
1843, October	3, Stebbins, Henry G.,.....	50 Exchange Place.
1851, June	3, Stephenson, George S.,.....	49 South-street.
1862, November	6, Stevens, Byam K.,.....	70 Broadway.
1820, March	7, Stevens, John A.,.....	39 Wall-street.
1856, October	2, Stevens, John Austin, Jr.,....	4 Rue Gluck, Paris.
1859, June	2, Stewart, Alexander T.,.....	Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
1865, February	2, Stewart, John A.,.....	49 Wall-street.
1866, November	1, Stiasny, Leonard J.,.....	86 Worth-street.
1865, July	6, Stiles, William H.,.....	87 Worth-street.
1865, July	6, Stokes, Anson G. P.,.....	19 Cliff-street.
1859, January	6, Stokes, Henry,.....	156 Broadway.
1864, February	4, Storm, Walter,.....	161 Pearl-street.
1852, May	4, Story, Rufus,.....	7 Front-street.
1859, March	3, Stout, Andrew V.,.....	271 Broadway.
1858, August	5, Stranahan, James S. T.,.....	(Res.) 226 Union-st., Br'klyn.
1865, October	5, Strang, Peter O.,.....	37 Broadway.
1868, September	3, Strange, Albert B.,.....	41 Walker-street.
1866, June	7, Strange, Edwin B.,.....	41 Walker-street.
1859, August	4, Stuart, Alexander,.....	169 Chambers-street.
1865, July	6, Stuart, Joseph,.....	33 Nassau-street.
1859, June	2, Stuart, Robert L.,.....	169 Chambers-street.
1861, September	5, Sturges, Frederick,.....	125 Front-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1834, July	1, Sturges, Jonathan,.....	125 Front-street.
1851, March	4, Sturgis, Russell,.....	77 South-street.
1851, May	6, Sutton, Cornelius K.,.....	55 Broad-street.
1853, April	5, Sutton, Effingham B.,.....	117 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Swenson, Swante M.,.....	80 Beaver-street.
1864, May	5, Swift, Humphrey H.,.....	158 Pearl-street.
1865, July	6, Swift, James T.,.....	40 Leonard-street.

T.

1862, April	3, Taber, Henry M.,.....	141 Pearl-street.
1867, February	7, Tailer, Edward N., Jr.,	101 Franklin-street.
1852, January	6, Talcott, Frederick L.,.....	56 Broadway.
1858, August	5, Tappan, J. Nelson,.....	36 Broad-street.
1853, January	4, Tappan, John S.,.....	63 William-street.
1866, June	7, Tapscott, William W.,.....	86 South-street.
1865, October	5, Taylor, Charles,.....	(Res.) Englewood, N. J.
1868, February	6, Telfair, Jacob R.,.....	56 Wall-street.
1865, October	5, Tellkamp, Herman D.,.....	65 Broadway.
1855, May	3, Terry, John T.,.....	54 Exchange Place.
1865, July	6, Thebaud, Edward V.,.....	64 Broad-street.
1844, February	6, Thomae, George F.,.....	78 Wall-street.
1846, May	5, Thompson, Jonathan,.....	47 South-street.
1866, April	5, Thompson, William C.,.....	185 Broadway.
1866, February	1, Thompson, William W.,....	99 Wall-street.
1851, August	5, Thorne, Jonathan,.....	18 Ferry-street.
1858, October	7, Tiemann, Daniel F.,.....	16 Park Place.
1858, June	3, Tiemann, Julius W.,.....	16 Park Place.
1866, December	6, Tiffany, Charles L.,.....	550 Broadway.
1865, February	2, Timpson, Cornelius F.,.....	7 Nassau-street.
1865, July	6, Tisdale, William S.,.....	180 Pearl-street.
1862, July	3, Titus, Henry N.,.....	50 Exchange Place.
1869, April	1, Tobias, Simon,.....	51 Broadway.
1870, March	3, Tompkins, Eliab H.,.....	45 Pearl-street.
1865, August	3, Torrance, Henry,.....	69 Wall-street.
1862, March	6, Tousey, Sinclair,.....	117 Nassau-street.
1853, December	6, Trask, Charles H.,.....	70 Wall-street.
1827, November	6, Trimble, George T.,.....	21 Platt-street.
1862, May	1, Truslow, James L.,.....	219 Pearl-street.
1854, February	2, Tucker, Richard Sands,	70 South-street.
1864, June	2, Twombly, Horatio N,.....	9 Park Place.

V.

1865, October	5, Vail, Edward S.,.....	58 Wall-street.
1865, July	6, Vail, Walter,.....	346 Broadway.
1860, July	5, Van Blarcom, Abram L.,....	....
1866, February	1, Van Buren, Thomas B.,.....	52 Wall-street.
1861, October	3, Van Duzer, Selah,.....	136 Chambers-street.
1865, August	3, Van Dyck, Henry H.,.....	(Res.) 330 Bridge-street, B'kn
1864, May	5, Van Nostrand, David,.....	23 Murray-street.
1862, June	5, Vermilye, Washington R.,..	16 Nassau-street.
1862, May	1, Vermilye, William M.,.....	16 Nassau-street.
1858, November	4, Von Sachs, William,.....	125 Pearl-street.

W.

1865, October	5, Wagner, Charles K.,.....	77 Murray-street.
1860, July	5, Wagstaff, David,.....	98 Cortlandt-street.
1866, April	5, Wakeman, Abram,.....	20 Nassau-street.
1840, June	2, Wakeman, Burr,.....	76 Nassau-street.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Business.</i>
1864, March	17, Walbridge, Hiram,.....	12 Bridge-street.
1865, May	4, Wales, Salem H.,.....	37 Park Row.
1862, March	6, Walker, Francis T.,.....	10 Wall street.
1853, January	4, Wall, Charles,.....	113 Wall-street.
1857, May	7, Wallace, James P.,.....	52 Broadway.
1866, November	1, Walsh, Thomas,.....	90 Pine-street.
1852, May	4, Walter, Ellwood,.....	35 Wall-street.
1862, January	2, Ward, George Cabot,.....	52 Wall-street.
1867, March	7, Ward, Samuel Gray,.....	52 Wall-street.
1851, August	5, Webb, William H.,.....	54 Exchange Place.
1862, July	3, Wemple, Christopher Y.,....	156 Broadway.
1866, January	4, Wendell, Jacob,.....	59 Worth-street.
1861, December	5, Weston, Henry,.....	172 Broadway.
1854, February	2, Weston, R. Warren,.....	64 South-street.
1858, September	2, Westray, Fletcher,.....	1 William-street.
1865, July	6, Wetmore, Apollos R.,.....	365 Greenwich-street.
1838, May	1, Wetmore, Prosper M.,.....	30 Pine-street.
1861, June	6, Wetmore, Samuel,.....	59 Pine street.
1852, May	4, Wheeler, Ezra,.....	89 Front-street.
1854, May	4, Wheeler, William A.,.....	33 Maiden Lane.
1865, July	6, Wheelock, William A.,.....	320 Broadway.
1859, May	5, White, Alexander M.,.....	63 Broadway.
1865, October	5, White, James S.,.....	76 Broad-street.
1857, August	6, White, John J.,.....	6 Fletcher-street.
1865, February	2, White, John Morris,.....	85 Front-street.
1859, January	6, Whitewright, William, Jr.,..	88 Wall-street.
1868, May	7, Whitin, Henry,.....	132 Pearl-street.
1865, October	5, Wiechers, William A.,.....	106 Wall-street.
1866, December	6, Wiley, Franklin,.....	215 Pearl-street.
1861, September	5, Willets, Joseph,.....	44 Barclay-street.
1852, May	4, Williams, John S.,.....	63 Wall street.
1865, March	2, Williamson, James A.,.....	32 Broadway.
1865, July	6, Wilson, George,.....	63 William-street.
1852, May	4, Wilson, James B.,.....	9 New-street.
1840, June	2, Wilson, William S.,.....	72 Pine-street.
1859, January	6, Winston, Frederick S.,.....	145 Broadway.
1859, April	7, Witthaus, Rudolph A.,.....	54 Howard-street.
1861, December	5, Wolfe, Joel,.....	(Res.) 305 Fifth Avenue.
1859, August	4, Wolfe, John David,.....	(Res.) 13 Madison Avenue.
1866, December	6, Wood, Oliver E.,.....	25 Nassau-street.
1861, January	3, Woodward, Robert T.,.....	316 Broadway.
1861, March	7, Woodward, Thomas,.....	44 Water-street.
1864, January	7, Worth, James L.,.....	216 Broadway.
1857, January	8, Worthington, Henry R.,.....	61 Beekman-street.
1869, November	4, Wright, Edward M.,.....	2 Hanover Square.
1864, January	7, Wylie, John E.,.....	114 Water-street.
1867, October	3, Wyman, Luther B.,	38 Burling Slip.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1860, March	1, Brunet, Jules,.....	Bordeaux, France.
1861, April	19, Dix, John A.,.....	(Res.) 3 West 21st-street.
1862, March	12, Ericsson, John,.....	36 Beach-street.
1858, August	21, Everett, William E.,.....	64 Broadway.
1858, August	21, Field, Cyrus W.,.....	145 Broadway.
1861, April	19, Fish, Hamilton,.....	(Res.) 251 East 17th-street.
1862, November	6, Harris, Townsend,.....	1 West 21st-street.
1861, September	5, Lieber, Francis,.....	(Res.) 48 East 34th-street.
1861, September	5, Stringham, Silas H.,.....	(Res.) 106 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Whole number of members May 1st, 1870,..... 752

OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ELECTED FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY, 1871.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, *President.*

GEORGE OPDYKE, *First Vice-President.* SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, *Fourth Vice-Pres't.*
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *Second Vice-Pres't.* FRANCIS S. LATHROP, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, *Third Vice-Pres't.* GEORGE WILSON, *Assistant Treasurer.*
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN C. GREEN, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
STEWART BROWN, EDWIN D. MORGAN,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, WILSON G. HUNT,
ROYAL PHELPS, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
R. WARREN WESTON, ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

Committee of Arbitration.

JOSIAH O. LOW, CHAIRMAN.
JOSEPH STUART, till May, 1871. FRANCIS S. LATHROP, till Nov., 1870.
GEORGE W. LANE, till February, 1871. JAMES P. WALLACE, till August, 1870.

Committee Number 3.

[Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Financial Interests of the Country, Currency, Coinage, Insurance, Postal and Telegraph affairs.]

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, CHAIRMAN.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, JOHN D. JONES,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JAMES M. BROWN, GEORGE T. HOPE,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, J. PIERREPONT MORGAN,
CYRUS W. FIELD, EDMUND COFFIN,
WILLIAM ORTON, WALLACE P. GROOM.

Committee Number 4.

[Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Foreign Commerce, Commercial and Revenue Laws, Immigration and Fisheries.]

EDWIN D. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN.
JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
D. WILLIS JAMES, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
RICHARD P. BUCK, NATHANIEL L. McCREADY,
EDWARD H. R. LYMAN, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
NATHANIEL D. CARLILE, JOHN S. TAPPAN.

Committee Number 5.

[Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Shipping, Pilotage, Wharves and Docks, Rivers, Coasts, Harbors, Light-Houses, and the Training, Interests, Rights and Duties of Seamen.]

WILSON G. HUNT, CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
WILLIAM H. GUION, AMBROSE SNOW,
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
E. P. FABBRI, GEORGE W. LANE,
LUTHER B. WYMAN, JOHN H. BOYNTON,
GEORGE W. BLUNT, GEORGE W. DOW.

Committee Number 6.

[Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Rail-Roads, Canals and Internal Improvements.]

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, CHAIRMAN.	
SAMUEL SLOAN,	JAMES P. WALLACE,
WILLIAM B. OGDEN,	LEVI P. MORTON,
CHARLES BUTLER,	MORRIS K. JESUP,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,	LUCIUS J. N. STARK,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,	HUGH ALLEN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Committee Number 7.

[Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Home Trade and Commerce, Labor, Home Productions and Mining.]

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, CHAIRMAN.	
WILLIAM S. TISDALE,	HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
ZEBULON S. ELY,	JOHN D. MCKENZIE,
MOSES K. MOODY,	FREDERICK STURGES,
ANSON G. P. STOKES,	CHARLES E. HILL,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	ARCHIBALD BAXTER,
GEORGE BLISS,	EUGENE KELLY.

Committee Number 8.

[Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Domestic Manufactures, American Machinery and Inventions, as connected with Commerce.]

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, CHAIRMAN.	
JAMES HOW,	SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR.,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,	JOHN DAVOL,
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,	SALEM H. WALES,
THOMAS ROWE,	GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
WILLIAM H. FOGG,	ROBERT S. BUSSING,
JOHN H. PRENTICE,	ELIAS S. HIGGINS.

Committee on Mercantile Library.

HENRY K. BOGERT, CHAIRMAN.	
WILSON G. HUNT,	WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR.,
JOHN K. MYERS,	HENRY F. SPAULDING.

Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.

<i>Elected 1870 :</i>	<i>Elected 1869 :</i>	<i>Elected 1868 :</i>
<i>Term will expire in 1873.</i>	<i>Term will expire in 1872.</i>	<i>Term will expire in 1871.</i>
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,	MATTHEW MAURY,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	JOHN ARMSTRONG,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEORGE C. COLLINS.	JOHN D. MCKENZIE.	CHARLES A. MACY.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots,

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce.

<i>Elected May 23, 1870 :</i>	<i>Elected March 12, 1870 :</i>	<i>Elected Sept. 19, 1869 :</i>
<i>Term will expire May 23, 1872.</i>	<i>Term will expire March 12, 1872.</i>	<i>Term will expire Sept. 19, 1871.</i>
GEORGE W. BLUNT.	AMBROSE SNOW.	ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

Trustees of the Nautical School for the Harbor of New-York.

Elected May, 1866, for five years, till May, 1871.

ELLWOOD WALTER,	GEORGE W. BLUNT,	GEORGE D. MORGAN.
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Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels
In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

IN BEHALF OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHARLES C. DUNCAN.

Delegates to the National Board of Trade, elected October 7, 1869.

GEORGE OPDYKE,	JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,	SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, 1768.

PRESIDENTS.

<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>
1768, John Cruger,	1770	1819, William Bayard,	1827
1770, Hugh Wallace,	1771	1827, Robert Lenox,	1840
1771, Elias Desbrosses,	1772	1840, Isaac Carow,	1842
1772, Henry White,	1773	1842, James De Peyster Ogden,	1845
1773, Theophylact Bache,	1774	1845, James G. King,	1847
1774, William Walton,	1775	1847, †Moses H. Grinnell,	1848
1775, Isaac Low,	1784	1848, James G. King,	1849
1784, John Alsop,	1785	1849, †Moses H. Grinnell,	1852
1785, John Broome,	1794	1852, Elias Hicks, (died,)	1853
1794, Comfort Sands,	1798	1853, Pelatiah Perit,	1863
1798, John Murray,	1806	1863, †Abiel A. Low, (resigned,)	1867
1806, Cornelius Ray,	1819	1867, †William E. Dodge,	

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>
1768, Hugh Wallace,	1770	1827, Isaac Carow,	1840
1770, Elias Desbrosses,	1771	1839, James Boorman,	1841
1770, Henry White,	1773	1840, James De Peyster Ogden,	1842
1771, Theophylact Bache,	1774	1841, James G. King,	1845
1772, William Walton,	1774	1842, †Henry K. Bogert,	1846
1773, Isaac Low,	1775	1845, †Stewart Brown,	1847
1774, John Alsop,	1779	1846, David S. Kennedy,	1847
1775, William McAdam,	1780	1847, †Moses H. Grinnell,	1847
1779, Thomas Buchanan,	1783	1847, †William H. Macy,	1849
1779, Hugh Wallace,	1781	1848, †Moses H. Grinnell,	1849
1781, Jacob Walton,	1783	1849, James De Peyster Ogden,	1851
1783, William Walton,	1784	1849, †Prosper M. Wetmore,	1850
1783, Gerard Walton,	1785	1850, †Charles H. Russell,	1852
1784, Isaac Sears,	1785	1851, Elias Hicks,	1852
1785, William Constable,	1788	1852, †Caleb Barstow,	1855
1785, Pascal N. Smith,	1788	1852, †Samuel L. Mitchill,	1854
1788, Theophylact Bache,	1792	1854, George Curtiss,	1856
1788, John Murray,	1798	1855, †Royal Phelps,	1862
1792, Gerard Walton,	1793	1856, †Abiel A. Low,	1863
1793, Comfort Sands,	1794	1863, †William E. Dodge,	1867
1794, John Blagge,	1797	1863, †Jonathan Sturges,	1867
1797, John B. Coles,	1817	1867, †George Opdyke,	
1798, George Barnewall,	1800	1867, †Simeon B. Chittenden,	1869
1800, Archibald Gracie,	1825	1869, †R. Warren Weston,	1870
1817, William Bayard,	1819	1870, †Walter S. Griffith,	
1819, Robert Lenox,	1827	1870, †William M. Vermilye, (3d,)	
1825, William W. Woolsey,	1839	1870, †Samuel D. Babcock, (4th,)	

† Living in 1870.

TREASURERS.

<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>
1768, Elias Desbrosses,	1770	1784, John Broome,	1785
1770, Theophylact Bache,	1771	1785, Joshua Sands,	1789
1771, William Walton,	1772	1789, Cornelius Ray,	1806
1772, Isaac Low,	1773	1806, Henry J. Wyckoff,	1840
1773, John Alsop,	1774	1840, John J. Palmer,	1858
1774, William McAdam,	1775	1858, †Augustus E. Silliman,	1860
1775, Charles McEvers,	1780	1860, †Edward C. Bogert,	1865
1780, Robert Ross Waddell,	1784	1865, †Francis S. Lathrop,	

SECRETARIES.

<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>
1768, Anthony Van Dam,	1784	1834, Jacob Harvey,	1838
1784, John Blagge,	1785	1838, E. A. Boonen Graves,	1841
1785, Adam Gilchrist, Jr.,	1786	1841, †John D. Van Buren,	1843
1786, William Shotwell,	1787	1843, John L. H. McCracken,	1843
1787, William Laight,	1796	1843, †Prosper M. Wetmore,	1849
1796, William W. Woolsey,	1801	1849, †Matthew Maury,	1853
1801, Jonathan H. Lawrence,	1803	1853, †Edward C. Bogert,	1859
1803, John Ferrers,		1859, †Isaac Smith Homans,	1862
1817, John Pintard,	1827	1862, †John Austin Stevens, Jr.,	1868
1827, †John A. Stevens,	1832	1868, †George Wilson,	
1832, †John R. Hurd,	1834		

† Living in 1870.

CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
WITH SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth—To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

Recites that
the Chamber
had petitioned
Lient. Governor
Colden,

the 28th Febru-
ary,

WHEREAS, a great number of merchants in our city of New-York, in America, have, by voluntary agreement, associated themselves for the laudable purposes of promoting the trade and commerce of our said province; and whereas, JOHN CRUGER, Esq., the present President of the said Society, by his humble petition presented in behalf of the said Society, to our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq., our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America, and read in our Council for our said Province, on the twenty-eighth day of February, last past, hath represented to our said Lieutenant-Governor, that the said Society (sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates, as well as the general opulence of our said colony) have associated together for some time past, in order to carry into execution among themselves, and by their example to promote in others, such measures as were beneficial to those salutary purposes; and that the said Society having, with great pleasure and satisfaction, experienced the good effects which the few regulations already adopted had produced, were very desirous of rendering them more extensively useful and permanent,

and more adequate to the purposes of so benevolent an institution; and therefore the petitioner, in behalf of the said Society, most humbly prayed our said Lieutenant-Governor to incorporate them a body politic, and to invest them with such powers and authorities as might be thought most conducive to answer and promote the commercial and, consequently, the landed interests of our said growing colony; which petition being read as aforesaid, was then and there referred to a Committee of our said Council, and afterwards, on the same day, our said Council, in pursuance of the report of the said Committee, did humbly advise and consent, that our said Lieutenant-Governor, by our letters patent, should constitute and appoint the petitioner, and the present members of the said Society, a body corporate and politic, by the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA," agreeable to the prayer of the said petition: Therefore, we being willing to further the laudable designs of our said loving subjects, and to give stability to an institution from whence great advantages may arise, as well to our kingdom of Great Britain as to our said province,

to incorporate them,

by the name of the "Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York."

KNOW YE, That of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have willed, ordained, given, granted, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, give, grant, constitute, and appoint, that the present members of the said Society, associated for the purpose aforesaid, that is to say, JOHN CRUGER, ELIAS DESBROSSES, JAMES JAUNCEY, JACOB WALTON, ROBERT MURRAY, HUGH WALLACE, GEORGE FOLLIOT, WM. WALTON, JOHN ALSOP, HENRY WHITE, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, SAMUEL VERPLANCK, THEOPHYLACT BACHE, THOMAS WHITE, MILES SHERBROOK, WALTER FRANKLIN, ROBERT ROSS WADDELL, ACHESON THOMPSON, LAWRENCE KORTWRIGHT, THOMAS RANDALL, WILLIAM M'ADAM, ISAAC LOW, ANTHONY VAN DAM, ROBERT WATTS, JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, GERARD WALTON, ISAAC SEARS, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, CHARLES M'EVERS, JOHN MOORE, LEWIS PINTARD, LEVINUS CLARKSON, NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, RICHARD YATES, THOMAS MARSTON, PETER HASSENCLIVER, ALEXANDER WALLACE, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, THOMAS BUCHANNAN, WM. NEILSON, SAMPSON SIMPSON, PETER KETTLETAS, GERARD W. BEEKMAN, JACOB WATSON, RICHARD SHARPE, PETER REMSEN, HENRY REMSEN, junior, WILLIAM SETON, EDW. LAIGHT, JOHN READE, ROBERT ALEXANDER, THOMAS W. MOORE, ABRAHAM LYNSON, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, HAMILTON YOUNG, THOMAS WALTON, JOHN THURMAN, JOHN WEATHERHEAD, GARRIT RAPELYE, GERARD DUYCKINCK, WILLIAM STEPPLE, WILLIAM IMLAY

AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE, HENRY C. BOGERT, GEORGE W. LUDLOW, JOSEPH BULL, LEONARD LISPENARD, THOMAS MILLER, JAS. BEEKMAN, SAMUEL KEMBLE, ALEXANDER M'DONALD, and SAMUEL BAYARD, jun., all of our city of New-York, in our said province of New-York, merchants, and their successors, to be elected by virtue of this our present Charter, shall for ever hereafter be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, by the name and style, "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA," and them and their successors by the same name, we do by these presents really and fully make, erect, create, constitute and declare one body politic and corporate in deed, fact, and name forever; and will, give, grant, and ordain, that they and their successors, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New-York, in America, by the same name, shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall and may by the same name, be persons capable in the law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and elsewhere, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, as fully and amply as any other of our liege subjects of our said province of New-York may or can sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, defend or be defended, by any lawful ways or means whatsoever; and that they and their successors by the same name, shall be for ever hereafter persons capable and able in the law to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any messuages, tenements, houses, and real estates whatsoever, and all other hereditaments of whatsoever nature, kind and quality they may be, in fee simple, for term of life or lives, or in any other manner howsoever, and also any goods, chattels, or personal estate whatsoever, as well for enabling them the better to carry into execution, encourage and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce, as to provide for, aid, and assist, at their discretion, such members of our said corporation as may hereafter be reduced to poverty, and their widows and children: *Provided always*, the clear yearly value of the said real estate doth not at any time exceed the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, lawful money of our kingdom of Great Britain. And that our said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, by the same name, shall and may have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the same real estate and hereditaments whatsoever, for life or lives, or years, or for ever; and all goods, chattels, and personal estates

To have perpetual succession.

To sue and be sued in all manner of actions.

May be capable in law to purchase and enjoy real estate.

To promote and extend commerce, and assist distressed members.

Provided their clear yearly income does not exceed £3,000 sterl. per ann.

Power to lease or dispose of real estate, &c.

whatsoever, at their will and pleasure, according as they shall judge to be most beneficial and advantageous to the good ends and purposes aforementioned. And that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors for ever hereafter, to have a common seal, to serve for the causes and business of them and their successors, and the same seal to change, alter, break and make new from time to time at their pleasure. And also that they and their successors by the same name, shall and may have full power and authority to erect and build out of their common funds, or by any other ways or means, for the use of the corporation hereby erected, any house, houses, or other buildings, as they shall think necessary and convenient. And for the better carrying into execution the purposes aforesaid, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby give and grant to the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that there shall be for ever hereafter belonging to the said Corporation, one President, one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary; and for the more immediate carrying into execution our royal will and pleasure herein, we do hereby assign, constitute and appoint the above named JOHN CRUGER, Esq., to be the present President; the above named HUGH WALLACE to be the present Vice-President; the above named ELIAS DESBROSSES to be the present Treasurer, and the above named ANTHONY VAN DAM to be the present Secretary of our said Corporation hereby erected, who shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices until the first Tuesday in May now next ensuing; and for keeping up the succession in the said offices, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, establish, direct and require, and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing, [and for the keeping up the succession in the said office, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, establish, direct and require, and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing,] and yearly, and every year for ever thereafter, on the first Tuesday in May in every year, they and their successors shall meet at some convenient place in our said City of New-York, to be fixed and ascertained by some of the By-laws and regulations of our said Corporation, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, shall by ballot,

And have a common seal, which may be altered.

May build any house or houses.

Forever to have one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurers and one Secretary.

Appointment of J. Cruger, Esq., President; Hugh Wallace, Vice-President; Elias Desbrosses, Treasurer; Anthony Van Dam, Secretary.

On the first Tuesday in May in every year, to meet and choose officers.

or in such other manner and form as shall be regulated by the By-laws or regulations of our said Corporation, elect or choose one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary, to serve in the said offices for the ensuing year, who shall immediately enter upon their respective offices, and hold, exercise and enjoy the same respectively from the time of such election, for and during the space of one year, and until other fit persons shall be elected and chosen in their respective places, according to the laws and regulations aforesaid. And in case any of the said persons by these presents nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, or who shall hereafter be elected and chosen thereto respectively, shall die, or on any account be removed from such offices respectively before the time of their respective appointed services shall be expired, or refuse or neglect to act in and execute the office for which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, or is or are herein nominated or appointed, that then, and in any and every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the members of our said body corporate hereby erected, to meet at such time and times, and at such place and places within our said City of New-York, and upon such notices and summons as shall for that purpose be established and directed by the By-Laws or regulations of our said body corporate, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, elect and choose other or others to the said offices respectively, in the place of him or them so dying, removing, neglecting, or refusing to act in manner and form, and after the same method to be observed in the annual elections of the like officers respectively, by virtue of these our letters patent, and the said By-Laws or regulations of our said Corporation, hereby giving and granting, that such person or persons as shall be so elected and chosen by the majority of such of the said members as shall meet in manner aforesaid, shall have, hold, exercise and enjoy such the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, from the time of such election until the first Tuesday in May then next ensuing, and until other or others be legally chosen in his or their place and stead, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the person or persons in whose place he or they shall be chosen might or could have done by virtue of these presents. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, direct and require, that every President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary to be elected by virtue of these presents, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to be to them administered by the President, or in his absence by one of the

And elect one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurers, and one Secretary, for one year.

And until other fit persons be chosen.

In case any of the present or future officers shall die or be removed,

others may be elected,

upon notice given

by a majority of votes,

who shall exercise the offices until the first of May following.

Vice-Presidents of the preceding year, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same,) for the faithful and due execution of their respective offices during their continuance in the same respectively. And we do further, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that besides the annual meeting of our said corporation herein before directed and appointed to be held on the first Tuesday in May in every year, it shall and may be lawful for them, their heirs and successors, for ever hereafter, for promoting and carrying into execution the laudable intents and designs aforesaid, and for the transacting the business and concerns of our said Corporation, to meet together on the first Tuesday in every month, for ever, at such place or places in our said City of New-York as shall for that purpose be established, fixed, ascertained and appointed by the by-laws and regulations of our said Corporation; and that the members of our said Corporation being so met, or so many of them in number at the least as shall by the by-laws or ordinances of our said Corporation be for that purpose from time to time established, directed, ordained or appointed, shall, together with the President, or any one of the Vice-Presidents of our said Corporation for the time being, be a legal meeting of our said Corporation; and they, or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, or for any other time, as the business of our said Corporation may require, and to do, execute and perform all and every act and acts, thing and things whatsoever which the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, are or shall by these our letters patent be authorized to do, act or transact, in as full and ample manner as if all and every of the members of the said Corporation were present. And that at any such legal meeting of the said Corporation, they shall and may in writing, under the common seal, make, frame, constitute, establish, and ordain from time to time, and at all times hereafter, such laws, constitutions, ordinances, regulations, and statutes, for the better government of the officers and members of the said Corporation, for fixing and ascertaining the places of meeting of our said Corporation as aforesaid, and for regulating all other their affairs and business as they, or the major part of them so legally met, shall judge best for the general good of the said Corporation, and profitable for the more effectually promoting the beneficial designs of their institution;—all which laws, constitutions, regulations, ordinances, and statutes so to be made, framed, constituted, established, and ordained as aforesaid, we will, command, and ordain by these presents for

Officers to take an oath or affirmation before the President or Vice-President, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

The first Tuesday in May in every year.

The President or any one of the Vice-Presidents, with such a number of the members as the By-laws direct, to be a legal meeting to adjourn from day to day,

and transact business.

us, our heirs and successors, to be from time to time and
 and be obeyed, at all times hereafter, kept, obeyed and performed in all
 things as the same ought to be, on the penalties and
 amercements in the same to be imposed and limited, so
 as the same laws, constitutions, regulations, and statutes
 be reasonable in themselves, and not repugnant or con-
 trary to the laws and statutes of that part of our kingdom
 of Great Britain called England, nor of our said province
 of New-York. And, for the keeping up and preserving
 for ever hereafter a succession of members for the said
 Corporation, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby
 for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, and give and
 grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Com-
 merce in the City of New-York, in America, and their suc-
 cessors for ever, that at any of the stated legal meetings
 of the said Corporation, to be held on the first Tuesday in
 every month for ever hereafter, but at no other meeting
 of our said Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for
 them and their successors for ever, to elect and choose
 in such manner and form, and upon such terms and con-
 ditions, as shall be directed, ordained, and established for
 that purpose by any of the said by-laws, statutes, consti-
 tutions, or ordinances of the said Corporation, such and
 so many persons to be members of the said Corporation
 as they shall think beneficial to the laudable designs of
 the said Corporation ; which persons, and every of them
 so from time to time elected and chosen, shall, by virtue
 of these presents and of such election, be vested with
 all the powers, authorities, and privileges which any
 member of the said Corporation is hereby invested with.
 And in case any other extraordinary meeting or meetings
 of the said Corporation shall at any time or times be
 judged necessary for the promoting the interest and busi-
 ness of the said Corporation, we do hereby for us, our
 heirs and successors, will, declare, and ordain, that it
 shall and may be lawful for our said Corporation to meet
 from time to time, at such days and times, and at such
 places in our said City of New-York, and upon such no-
 tices or summons as shall for that purpose from time to
 time be settled, established, directed, ordained, and ap-
 pointed for that purpose, shall, together with the Presi-
 dent, or one of the Vice-Presidents of the said Corporation
 for the time being, be a legal meeting of the said Corpo-
 ration ; and they, or the major part of them so met, shall
 have full power and authority to act, transact, do, and
 perform all and singular whatsoever may be transacted,
 done, and performed at any of the hereby stated meetings
 aforesaid of the said Corporation, saving and except the
 electing members, making laws, ordinances, and statutes,
 and disposing of the real estates of the said Corporation.
 And our will and pleasure is, that until the same shall be

so that they are
 not repugnant
 or contrary to
 the laws of
 Great Britain
 and New-York.

For the suc-
 cession of mem-
 bers,

at stated meet-
 ings only,

to elect and
 choose,

who are to have
 all the privi-
 leges that any
 member is here-
 by invested
 with.

Extraordinary
 meeting,

to meet upon
 notice,

to be legal,

but not to elect
 members, make
 laws, or dispose
 of real estate.

otherwise regulated as aforesaid, that the meetings of the said Corporation shall be held in the great room of the building commonly called the Exchange, situate at the lower end of the street called Broad-street, in the said City of New-York; and that until the same shall be also otherwise regulated as aforesaid, that no act done in any meeting of the said Corporation shall be legal, good, or valid, unless the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and twenty others of the members of the said Corporation at the least, be present, and the major part of them consenting thereto. And we do further give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, that it shall and may be lawful for the President of the said Corporation, at all times hereafter for ever, to appoint a door-keeper, one or more messenger or messengers, and all such other inferior officers as shall by him be thought necessary for the said Corporation, and to displace them and any or every of them at his will and pleasure. *Provided, nevertheless,* That no such door-keeper, messenger, or other officer shall hold his or their office or offices by virtue of any such appointment, longer than until the then next lawful meeting of our said Corporation, unless such person or persons so appointed shall be then approved of by the majority of such of the members of the said Corporation as shall then be met. And we do further, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and ordain, that when and as often as the President, or any Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary of the said Corporation shall misdeemean himself in his or their said offices respectively, and thereupon a complaint or charge in writing shall be exhibited against him or them, by any member of the said Corporation, at any legal meeting or meetings of the said Corporation, that it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said Corporation then met, or the major part of them, from time to time, upon examination and due proof, to suspend or discharge such President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, from their offices respectively, although the yearly or other time for their respective services shall not be expired, any thing before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And further, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that this our present Charter shall be deemed, adjudged, and construed in all cases most favorably, and for the best benefit and advantage of our said Corporation, and for promoting the good intentions and designs herein before expressed, inducing us graciously

To be held in the Exchange.

No act done in any meeting to be valid [unless a given number be present.]

to grant the same; and that this our present grant, being entered on record as hereinafter is expressed, or the enrolment thereof, shall be for ever hereafter good and effectual in the law, according to our true intent and meaning hereinbefore declared, without any other license, grant, or confirmation from us, our heirs and successors, hereafter by the said Corporation to be had or obtained, notwithstanding the not reciting or misrecital, or not naming, or misnaming of the aforesaid offices, franchises, privileges, immunities, or other the premises, or any of them, and although no writ of *ad quo damnum*, or other writs, inquisitions or precepts hath been upon this occasion had, made, issued, or prosecuted, any statute, act, ordinance, or provision, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered on record in our Secretary's office, for our said province, in one of the books of patents there remaining.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esquire, our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon, in America, by and with the advice and consent of our Council for our said province, at Fort George, in our City of New-York, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and of our reign the tenth.

ACT OF RE-INCORPORATION
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AN ACT

TO REMOVE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE, AND TO CONFIRM THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES
THEREOF.

Passed the 13th April, 1784.

WHEREAS, George the Third, king of Great Britain, Preamble.
did, on the thirteenth day of March, one thousand seven
hundred and seventy, grant certain letters patent to the
persons therein named, under the great seal of the then
colony of New-York, which said letters patent are in the
words following, that is to say:—

(Here follows a recital of the preceding Charter.)

And whereas, SAMUEL BROOME, JEREMIAH PLATT, JOHN
BROOME, BENJAMIN LEDYARD, THOMAS RANDALL, ROBERT Reciting the
petitioners for a
revival of the
Corporation.
BOWNE, DANIEL PHŒNIX, JACOB MORRIS, ELIPHALET
BRUSH, JAMES JARVIS, JOHN BLAGGE, VINER VAN ZANDT,
STEPHEN SAYRE, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, NATHANIEL HAZ-
ARD, THOMAS HAZARD, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, ABRAHAM
DURYEE, WILLIAM MALCOM, JOHN ALSOP, ISAAC SEARS,
JAMES BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM LOTT, COMFORT SANDS, JO-
SEPH BLACKWELL, JOSHUA SANDS, LAWRENCE EMBREE,
GEORGE EMBREE, GERARDUS DUYCKINCK, Jun., CORNE-
LIUS RAY, ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TUCKER, JOHN
BERRIAN, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, JOHN FRANKLIN, JOHN H.
KIP, HENRY H. KIP, ARCHIBALD CURRIE, DAVID CURRIE
and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, all of the said city, merchants,
have, by their humble petition set forth, that the said
letters patent, and the powers and privileges exercised
and enjoyed under the same, have greatly promoted the
commercial interest of this state, and that great and daily
inconveniences and injury are suffered by the suspension
thereof, and have prayed that the said letters patent,
with all and singular the powers and franchises therein
contained, may be revived, confirmed and established.

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* that the said letters patent, and all and singular the powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities therein and thereby granted, shall be, and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed; and the said letters patent, and all and every other former rights, privileges, franchises, and immunities therein, and thereby granted, shall be and remain in full force and efficacy, notwithstanding any non-user or mis-user of any of the said powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities heretofore had, committed, done or suffered, between the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the day of the passing of this Act. And the said SAMUEL BROOME, JEREMIAH PLATT, JOHN BROOME, BENJAMIN LEDYARD, THOMAS RANDALL, ROBERT BOWNE, DANIEL PHŒNIX, JACOB MORRIS, ELIPHALET BRUSH, JAMES JARVIS, JOHN BLAGGE, VINER VAN ZANDT, STEPHEN SAYRE, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, NATHANIEL HAZARD, THOMAS HAZARD, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, ABRAHAM DURYEE, WILLIAM MALCOM, JOHN ALSOP, ISAAC SEARS, JAMES BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM LOTT, COMFORT SANDS, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, JOSHUA SANDS, LAWRENCE EMBREE, GEORGE EMBREE, GERARDUS DUYCKINCK, Jr., CORNELIUS RAY, ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TUCKER, JOHN BERRIAN, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, JOHN FRANKLIN, JOHN H. KIP, HENRY H. KIP, ARCHIBALD CURRIE, DAVID CURRIE, and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, shall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be a body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, by the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK," and by that name to sue, plead and be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said JOHN ALSOP shall be the present President, and the above named ISAAC SEARS, the present Vice-President; that the above named JOHN BROOME, the present Treasurer, and the above named JOHN BLAGGE, the present Secretary of the said Corporation, who shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices, until the first Tuesday in May now next ensuing; and in case any or either of the said persons hereby nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, shall happen to die, or shall neglect or refuse to act in or execute, or shall be removed from such office or offices respectively, before the said first Tuesday in May next, that then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said body corporate to meet at such time and times, and at such place and places within the said

Charter of the Chamber of Commerce confirmed,

notwithstanding any non-user, between the 19th of April, 1775, and the date of this Act.

Members of the present Chamber of Commerce.

Name of the present Chamber of Commerce.

Names of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Their continuance in office.

When and how other officers shall be elected to the Presidency, &c.

city as they shall for that purpose appoint, and upon such notices or summons as have heretofore been used and established by the said body corporate, and then and there, by the majority of such as shall so meet, to elect and choose other or others to the said office or offices respectively, in the place of him or them so dying, or neglecting or refusing to act, or being removed, in the manner heretofore used in the annual elections of the like officers, which person or persons so elected and chosen, shall enjoy and exercise the said office or offices, and all and singular the privileges and powers thereto belonging or appertaining, until the said first Tuesday in May next.

3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, of the State of New-York, and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter, peaceably have, hold, use and enjoy all and every the rights, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, usages, lands, tenements, estates and hereditaments, which have heretofore, by virtue of the above recited Charter, been given or granted unto the said Corporation, by the name of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, in America.

All former rights, &c., to be enjoyed by the present Corporation.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN "ACT TO REMOVE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND TO CONFIRM THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THEREOF," PASSED THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1784.

Passed January 25th, 1854.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Such part of the letters patent under GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, bearing date 13th March, 1770, confirmed by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, under date 13th April, 1784, as required the Chamber of Commerce of New-York to meet on the first Tuesday of each month, shall be so altered or amended as to permit of the regular monthly meeting being held on the first week in each month, and upon any day of such week as the President or other duly authorized members of said corporation may designate.

Meetings to be held on such days in the first week in each month, as the President shall designate.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REMOVE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND TO CONFIRM THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THEREOF," PASSED APRIL 13TH, 1784.

Passed April 15th, 1861.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York shall have power to elect, by ballot, in conformity with the by-laws adopted by the said Chamber, Election and appointment of Committees. a committee to be known and styled the "Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce," and shall have power also to appoint a Committee of Appeal; and the duly elected members of the said Chamber, and all persons claiming by, through, or under them, may, under the limitations, and subject to the restrictions imposed by the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York relative to arbitration, submit to the decision of the Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, as the same may be constituted by the said Chamber, any controversy existing between them which might be the subject of an action, and may agree that a final judgment, in a court of record, to be by them designated, shall be rendered on any award made pursuant to such submission.

SECTION 2. The Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, Powers and duties. elected or appointed as aforesaid, shall possess the same powers, be subject to the same duties and disabilities as appertain to arbitrators by the laws of the State of New-York, and awards made by them must be made, and may be enforced, as therein and thereby directed; and all the provisions contained in title fourteen, part third, chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and all acts amendatory or in substitution thereof, shall apply to proceedings had before the said Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, as if specially incorporated herein; except that the judgment, to be rendered in the manner therein directed, on any award made by them as aforesaid, that is to say, by the Committee of Arbitration, In regard to reversal of judgment. no appeal from its action being taken by either party to the controversy, or by the confirmatory action of the Committee of Appeal, shall not be subject to be removed, reversed, modified or appealed from by the parties interested in such submission as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED “AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED ‘AN ACT TO REMOVE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND TO CONFIRM THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THEREOF,’ PASSED APRIL THIRTEENTH, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR,” PASSED APRIL FIFTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

Passed April 22d, 1865.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Controversies submitted to the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, under the act entitled “An act to amend an act entitled ‘An act to remove doubts concerning the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, and to confirm the rights and privileges thereof,’ passed April thirteenth, seventeen hundred and eighty-four,” passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may be heard and decided by a majority of the members of the said Committee.

SECTION 2. The members of said Committee of Arbitration shall not be obliged to be sworn after the manner of Arbitrators, but shall, before assuming the duties of their office, take an oath before a Justice of the Supreme Court, faithfully and fairly to hear and examine all matters in controversy submitted to them under the act aforesaid, and make a just award according to the best of their understanding. Such oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Shall take
oath before a
Justice of the
Supreme Court.

SECTION 3. The Chairman for the time being of said Committee of Arbitration shall have power to administer the oath to all witnesses produced before said Committee in matters of controversy submitted to said Committee.

Chairman
shall have power
to administer
oath to wit-
nesses.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

In Force May, 1870.

ARTICLE I.

THE Officers of the Chamber shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall be chosen by ballot at the first regular meeting, or at an adjourned meeting held in May of each year.

A majority of the votes cast at such election shall be necessary in each instance to elect. The persons so elected shall take the oath or affirmation required by the Charter, and shall continue in office one year, or until their successors shall have become duly qualified according to the Charter.

Should any person, so elected, decline to serve or resign his office, the vacancy shall be filled by an election at the next regular meeting of the Chamber which shall be held after that, at which such declination or resignation shall have been reported.

No person shall be eligible for the office of President or Vice-President for more than three years in succession, unless he shall be elected by a vote of at least three-fourths of the ballots cast at the election.

Any officer of the Chamber, or any member of its Committees, may be removed (if proved derelict of duty after a fair trial) by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Chamber present at such trial.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Chamber for the transaction of business shall be held on the first Thursday in each month, at such hour and place as shall be designated from time to time by the Chamber or the Executive Committee.

Special meetings may be called as provided in Article V.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS, ETC.

A member of the Chamber may nominate for election to membership any person engaged in commercial pursuits or pursuits connected with commercial interests within the State of New-York.

Such nomination shall be made in writing, addressed to the Executive Committee, and shall state the occupation and qualifications of the candidate.

If the Executive Committee approve the nomination, they shall report the same to the Chamber, whereupon the Chamber shall proceed to ballot. If it shall appear that five or more members have voted against the candidate, the name shall be withdrawn, and it shall not be proposed again, within one year from the date of such withdrawal.

The Chamber may expel any member for dishonorable conduct or dealings by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting. Provided, that the Arbitration Committee and Committee of Appeal shall, after a full and fair hearing, recommend such expulsion by a vote of three-fifths of the members of those Committees.

ARTICLE IV.

FEES.

Each member elected to the Chamber shall pay an admission fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall be in full for the year in which he is elected. And each member of the Chamber shall pay annually, while he shall remain a member, a fee of twenty dollars.

The Executive Committee may, for reasons satisfactory to it, remit the annual fees of any member; and it may accept the resignation of any member at any time, if the annual fees of such member to the date of his resignation shall have been paid or remitted.

The Chamber shall furnish to each member who shall have paid his admission or annual fees, as herein provided, a suitable engraved certificate of membership.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The *President*, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the order of seniority, shall preside at all meetings of the Chamber, and no meeting shall be held for any purpose except to adjourn, unless one of these officers is present to preside.

The President, or (in his absence from the city or inability to act) one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of seniority shall, on the requisition of ten members of the Chamber, call special meetings on such days and at such hours as he may deem expedient—provided that the business to be acted on shall be designated in the requisition and in the notice of such meeting, and that no other business shall be acted on than that which is so designated.

The President shall exercise a general supervision of the affairs and interests of the Chamber. He shall appoint all Special Committees, except in cases when the Chamber shall by vote make such appointments. He shall sign all official documents of the Chamber and shall have the custody of the corporate seal.

In the absence of the President from the city, or in case of his inability to act, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of seniority, shall discharge his duties and be clothed with his authority.

The *Treasurer* shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, receive and invest or disburse all the funds of this Corporation. He shall keep regular books of account, and carefully file and preserve all vouchers for the payment of money and all bonds and securities of every kind belonging to the Corporation.

The funds, books, vouchers and securities, in the hands of the Treasurer, shall be at all times under the supervision and subject to the inspection and ultimate control of the Executive Committee, and he shall not pay or invest any funds of this Corporation without the approval in writing of that Committee.

The accounts of the Treasurer and his annual report to the Chamber, shall be submitted to the Executive Committee to be audited and approved, at the meeting of that Committee next previous to each annual meeting of the Chamber for the election of officers.

He shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of his duties as the Chamber or the Executive Committee shall, from time to time, require.

In case of the absence of the Treasurer from the city, or of his inability to act, the Executive Committee may, in its discretion, authorize the Assistant Treasurer to act in his stead.

The *Assistant Treasurer* shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, adopt and pursue all appropriate measures whereby the usefulness of the Chamber may be promoted, or greater interest in its affairs and objects may be stimulated in the minds of the merchants and the commercial men of the City and State of New-York. He shall collect the fees from members of the Chamber, and pay the same to the Treasurer, and shall co-operate with the officers of the Chamber and its Committees in promoting its honor and prosperity.

He shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Chamber or the Executive Committee shall require.

The *Secretary* shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, devote his time exclusively to the business and interests of the Chamber. He shall have the care of the rooms, furniture, library, pictures, stationery, papers, documents, correspondence and records belonging to the Chamber.

He shall keep full and correct minutes of all proceedings and acts of the Chamber, and of the Executive and Arbitration Committees and the Committee of Appeals; and shall perform such service for the Standing and Special Committees as they shall require and he shall be able to perform.

In the absence of the Secretary or his inability to act, the Executive Committee may, in its discretion, appoint a Secretary *pro tem.*, or assign the Assistant Treasurer to fill his place for the time being.

ARTICLE VI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Chamber shall be as follows, viz. :

First. An *Executive Committee*, of which the President and Vice-Presidents of the Chamber shall be members *ex officio*.

Second. *Committee of Arbitration and Appeal.*

Third. *Committee*, charged with the consideration of questions relating to Financial interests of the country, Currency, Coinage, Insurance, Postal and Telegraph affairs.

Fourth. *Committee*, charged with the consideration of questions relating to Foreign Commerce, Commercial and Revenue Laws, Immigration and Fisheries.

Fifth. *Committee*, charged with the consideration of questions relating to Shipping, Pilotage, Wharves and Docks, Rivers, Coasts, Harbors, Light-houses, and the Training, Interests, Rights and Duties of Seamen.

Sixth. *Committee*, charged with the consideration of questions relating to Rail-Roads, Canals and Internal Improvements.

Seventh. *Committee*, charged with the consideration of questions relating to Home Trade and Commerce, Labor, Home Productions and Mining.

Eighth. *Committee*, charged with the consideration of questions relating to Domestic Manufactures, American Machinery and Inventions, as connected with commerce.

Each of these Standing Committees, except the Committee of Arbitration and Appeal, shall be composed of a Chairman and twelve members, who shall be appointed at the regular meeting or at an adjourned meeting of the Chamber, held in May of each year, and shall continue until others are appointed in their stead. Vacancies occurring in any Committee may be filled at any regular meeting of the Chamber.

Three members of any Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They may adopt such rules to govern their proceedings as they shall deem expedient from time to time, subject to the review and control of the Chamber.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The *Executive Committee* shall, under the direction of the Chamber, have the general oversight of its property, business and affairs.

It shall direct the Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer in the discharge of their respective duties; shall audit all bills or claims against the Corporation, and direct payment if approved; shall authorize all purchases and investments; fix all salaries and compensation for services; consider all nominations for membership and for the Standing Committees, and report the same to the Chamber.

All subjects proposed to be submitted to the Chamber at any regular meeting, except those which have been committed by the Chamber to another standing or to a Special Committee, shall first be presented to the Executive Committee for consideration, unless in any case it shall be otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds

of the members of the Chamber present at a regular meeting. If the Committee shall deem it a proper subject for the action of the Chamber, it shall report thereon to the Chamber at its next regular meeting, with a recommendation that it be referred to the appropriate Standing Committee to consider and report thereon.

This Committee shall meet regularly every month at the rooms of the Chamber, at such times as it shall fix by vote from time to time, which shall be at least one day previous to the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION AND APPEAL.

The *Committee of Arbitration* shall consider and decide all mercantile disputes which may arise between members of the Chamber, or between parties claiming by, through, or under them; and which may be referred to it by mutual agreement. This Committee shall consist of five members, who shall be elected by ballot.

The Chairman and one other member shall be elected at the meeting of the Chamber in each year, when the officers of the Chamber are elected. And one member shall be elected at the regular meeting of the Chamber held in August, November and February of each year.

An Appeal may be taken from any decision of the Committee of Arbitration, provided that notice of Appeal in writing shall be served on the Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration, and on the opposite party, within ten days after the award in the case shall have been made, and notice thereof shall have been served on the parties.

The *Committee of Appeal* shall consist of the President, the first and second Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration.

The Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, respectively, shall have power to adopt such rules to govern proceedings before them, as they shall deem necessary or proper from time to time; they shall keep minutes of their proceedings and decisions, which shall be open to the inspection of the Chamber.

In case of a vacancy occurring in either of the Committees of Arbitration or Appeal, the place so vacant shall be filled at the next meeting of the Chamber.

It shall be the duty of the members of the Committees of Arbitration and Appeal, respectively, to meet, hear and determine with reasonable promptitude, all cases which shall be duly submitted to them; and any member of either of said Committees who, in the judgment of a majority of his associates, shall neglect or refuse so to perform his duty, shall thereby vacate his office, and upon the fact being officially certified to the Chamber, a member shall be elected in his stead.

The Arbitration Committee and Committee of Appeal may jointly hear charges of dishonorable conduct or dealings which may be preferred against any member of the Chamber, provided that all such charges shall be heard by said Joint Committee when the accused is present, or after he has had ten days notice in writing of the fact

that charges have been preferred against him, and that they will be considered at a time specified. If, after hearing the charges and proofs and the replication of the accused, (if any is made,) three-fifths of the members of said Joint Committee shall vote that the charges have been sustained, the Committee shall so report to the Chamber and recommend that the accused member be expelled.

COMMITTEES.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8,

shall thoroughly investigate all questions relating to the subjects committed to their charge respectively, and shall, in their discretion, report thereon to the Chamber from time to time. They shall establish and maintain correspondence with other Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, and shall adopt all measures practicable to acquire complete knowledge of those subjects, and to further the interests of trade, commerce and production as connected therewith.

Propositions made to the Chamber for its action relating to any of these subjects shall be referred to the Committee having that subject in charge, unless in any special case the Chamber shall, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, decide that such reference is undesirable.

Each of these Committees shall hold regular monthly meetings, at which shall be considered and discussed any questions relating to the interests of either of the subjects committed to it; and any member of the Chamber may submit to either of these Committees, through its Chairman or one of its members or in writing, at its regular monthly meeting, any facts, communications or inquiries that he may desire to present for the consideration of that Committee or of the Chamber.

Each of these Committees shall make an annual report to the Chamber, giving a history of the proceedings of the Committee during the year, and the results of its investigations and action.

Each of these Committees may incur all such expenditures for Postage, Stationery and Printing as it may find necessary, and may annually expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the services of a Secretary, Actuary or Expert, which expenditures, when certified as correct by the Chairman of the Committee incurring them, shall be paid by the Treasurer on the order of the Executive Committee.

Each of these Committees shall keep regular minutes of their meetings and proceedings, which shall always be subject to the inspection of any member of the Chamber.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Chamber shall annually appoint, at the same time with the other Standing Committees, a Standing Committee of five members, to visit the "Mercantile Library Association," from time to time, and to inquire into the affairs of that institution with the consent of

its directors. This Committee shall also be charged with the duty of considering all matters relating to the interests and the fidelity of the Clerks and Employees of Merchants and Financial and Commercial Institutions. It shall report to the Chamber at least annually.

ARTICLE VIII.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF 'MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

The Chamber shall elect in May of each year, three of its members to act as Trustees of the "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks."

The Trustees of that institution elected by or representing this Chamber, shall report annually, stating the number of meetings of the Board of Trustees which they have attended respectively, and any other facts or suggestions which they may deem proper.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS.

The Chamber shall, from time to time, elect by ballot a member of the Chamber to act as Commissioner of Pilots, in conformity with the laws of the State of New-York relating to such election, and also in like manner a member of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels.

ARTICLE X.

QUORUM AND ADJOURNMENT.

Twelve members of the Chamber, including the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

In case a quorum shall not be present at the time fixed for any meeting of the Chamber, the President, or, in his absence, the senior Vice-President present may adjourn the meeting to another day in the same month, provided that three-fourths of the members present shall assent to such adjournment.

ARTICLE XI.

POWERS OF DELEGATIONS.

Delegations or Committees which may be appointed by this Chamber, at any time to represent it at any meeting of *Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade*, or at any other Convention, Meeting or Assembly whatever, shall have no authority by virtue of such appointment to bind this Corporation to concur in the action of any such body, but such Delegations or Committees shall report to the Chamber all propositions or actions of such body for its concurrence or dissent.

ARTICLE XII.

RULES OF ORDER.

At all regular meetings of the Chamber, the following shall be the order of business, unless for special reasons a different order shall, at any meeting, be directed by vote of the Chamber :

1. Reading the Minutes.
2. Report of the Executive Committee on nominations of new members.
3. Election of new members.
4. Additional report of Executive Committee.
5. Reports from Standing Committees, to be called for by the President in their order.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

Members having any motion, proposition or remarks to make to the Chamber, shall rise and address the Chair. No member shall, without permission, interrupt another while addressing the Chamber. All propositions submitted by members for consideration or action of the Chamber, shall be reduced to writing before it shall be entertained. Members having appeared and taken their seats at any meeting of the Chamber, shall not feel at liberty to leave during the meeting without the assent of the President.

ARTICLE XIII.

ENTERTAINING STRANGERS.

Members of the Chamber may, by ticket, introduce to the Rooms, and to the use of the Library, Newspapers and Magazines, any friend who is not a resident of the City of New-York, and such ticket shall be available for three months from its date.

ARTICLE XIV.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Honorary members of the Chamber may be elected at any meeting of the Chamber on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

They shall be entitled to all the privileges of regular members, except the right to vote. And they shall be exempt from the payment of any fees.

ARTICLE XV.

All proposed amendments to the By-Laws shall be submitted in writing at a regular meeting of the Chamber, but shall not be acted upon until the next regular meeting.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

FROM MAY 1ST, 1869, TO APRIL 30TH, 1870.

By Hon. HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Report of the United States Consul at Paris, showing the Exports from the Consular District of Paris to the United States, from July, 1863, to December 31, 1868.

Commercial Relations of the United States for the year 1868.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year 1869.

By Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Report on the Finances of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869, (3 copies.)

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Foreign Commerce of the United States, and the Decadence of American Shipping.

By Hon. H. B. ANTHONY, *of the United States Senate.*

Report of the Speeches of Hon. Messrs. ANTHONY, SUMNER, SAWYER and MORRILL, of the Senate, on the presentation of the statue of Major-General GREENE, of the State of Rhode Island, to the General Government, January 20th, 1870.

By Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, *Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.*

Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1866.

Report on the Tides and Currents of Hell Gate, one of the entrances to New-York Harbor, made to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey by HENRY MITCHELL, Chief of Physical Hydrography.

Chart of the Lower Bay of New-York, entitled New-York Entrance.

By Hon. D. C. HOWELL, *Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York.*

Annual Report of the Superintendent on the condition of the Savings Banks of the State, January 1, 1870.

By Hon. JAMES A. BELL, *Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New-York.*

Annual Report on the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals of the State for the year 1869, (25 copies.)

By Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, *Special Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue on the Industry, Trade and Commerce of the United States for the year 1869, (9 copies.)

By Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Report to the International Statistical Congress at the Hague, 1869. Part I., Cereals.

By Hon. ALEXANDER DELMAR.

List of Merchant Vessels of the United States, with the official numbers and signal letters awarded to them by the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, under the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

Report on the Finances of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1868.

By GEORGE J. ABBOT, Esq., *U. S. Consul at Sheffield, England.*

Annual Reports of the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford and Leicester, Eng., for the year 1868.

Eighth Annual Report of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, March, 1868.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford, for the year 1869.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, for the year 1869.

By HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., *Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, India.*

Report on the Cotton Department for the year 1867-68.

By JOHN SANDS, Esq., *of Sydney, N. S. W.*

The Sydney Directory for the year 1870.

By Messrs. R. C. KNAGGS & Co., *Newcastle, N. S. W.*

The Newcastle Business Directory and Almanac for the year 1870.

By SAMUEL A. GODDARD, Esq., *of Birmingham, England.*

Letters on the American Rebellion, 1860-1865.

By SENOR MANUEL R. GARCIA, *Minister of the Argentine Republic.*

Remarks concerning the means to re-establish the declining state of commerce between the United States and the Argentine Republic by the proper reduction of the present tariff.

By JOHANNES ROSING, Esq., *Consul-General North German Union.*

Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Bremen, for the year 1868, with List of Vessels registered at the Ports of the Weser.

By VICTOR PLACE, Esq., *Consul-General for France.*

Annals of the Foreign Commerce of the French Empire, 1869-'70.

By GEORGE A. KITTREDGE, Esq., *Vice-Consul U. S. at Bombay, Bengal.*

Report of HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, India, for 1868-69.

By HAMILTON A. HILL, Esq., *Secretary National Board of Trade.*

"Commercial Associations, their Uses and Opportunities." (10 copies.)

Report of the Committee of the National Board of Trade on a continuous water line of transportation through Virginia. (4 copies.)

By Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM.

Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, (edition of 1870.)

By Messrs. HARTSHORNE & KING.

American Lloyd's Register for the year 1870.

By Mr. A. A. Low.

A Treatise on Naval Architecture and Shipbuilding, by Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. Navy.

By Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT.

The Pilot Laws, Harbor and Quarantine Regulations of the Port of New-York.

By Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

By-Laws for the Government of the Harbor Masters, and for regulating the Port of London.

Eighty-Second Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

Fifty-Second Annual Report of the Trustees of the New-York State Library.

By JOSEPH SHANNON, Esq., *Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York.*

Manual of the Common Council for the year 1869.

By Mr. MELVILLE C. SMITH, *Civil Engineer.*

An Illustrated Chart of the Proposed Arcade Railway for the City of New-York.

By JAMES E. SERRELL, *Civil Engineer.*

Chart showing the proposed change in the Easterly Boundary of the City of New-York.

By the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Journal of the Society for the year 1870. Vol. II., Part 2.

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF BOSTON.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade for the year 1869. (3 copies.)

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF BALTIMORE.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Baltimore Board of Trade for the year 1868. (3 Copies.)

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF BUFFALO.

Annual Report of the Buffalo Board of Trade for the year 1869. (5 copies.)

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF PEORIA.

Act of Incorporation, Rules and By-Laws of the Peoria Board of Trade.

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF CHICAGO.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Trade of Chicago for the years 1868-69. (6 copies.)

Also, Twelfth Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1869. (10 copies.)

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF LOUISVILLE.

Annual Report of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange of Louisville for the year ending March 31, 1869.

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

Second Annual Report of the Wilmington Board of Trade for the year ending October 4, 1869.

By the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia for the year 1869. (3 copies.)

By the CORN EXCHANGE OF BOSTON.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Corn Exchange of Boston for the year 1869.

By the UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE OF ST. LOUIS.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of St. Louis for the year 1869.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ST. PAUL.

Third Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul for the year 1869.

RICE & BELL'S Saint Paul Directory for the year 1869-70.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

By-Laws, with Reports of the President and Treasurer, &c., to the Nineteenth Annual Meeting, May 11, 1869. (5 copies.)

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILWAUKEE.

Twelfth Annual Report for the year 1869. (6 copies.)

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF QUEBEC.

Annual Report of the Board of Trade of Quebec for the year 1868.

By the BOARD OF TRADE OF MONTREAL.

Annual Report of the Board of Trade on the Commerce of Montreal for the year 1868.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HALIFAX, N. S.

Report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1868.

Also, Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Half-Yearly Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama, July, 1869.

Also, Half-Yearly Report, January, 1870.

Report of a visit to the Central Silk Districts of Japan, by F. O. ADAMS, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in Japan.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HIOGO, JAPAN.

Report of the Proceedings of the ordinary Half-Yearly meetings of the Hiogo Chamber of Commerce, July, 1869.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MANCHESTER, ENG.

Forty-Ninth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, for the year 1869.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MELBOURNE.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne for the year 1869.

By the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA.

Report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from 1st November, 1868, to 30th April, 1869.

Also, Report of Committee from 1st May to 31st October, 1869.

An Analysis of Wrecks and Casualties reported in Lloyd's List during the year 1868, compared with the average of the two previous years. (4to. pamphlet.)

Official Army Register for the year 1869.

Report of the Proceedings at a Banquet given in honor of Major-General JOHN A. DIX, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to France, in Paris, June 1, 1869, by the Americans in that city.

"Natural Resources of the State of Arkansas."

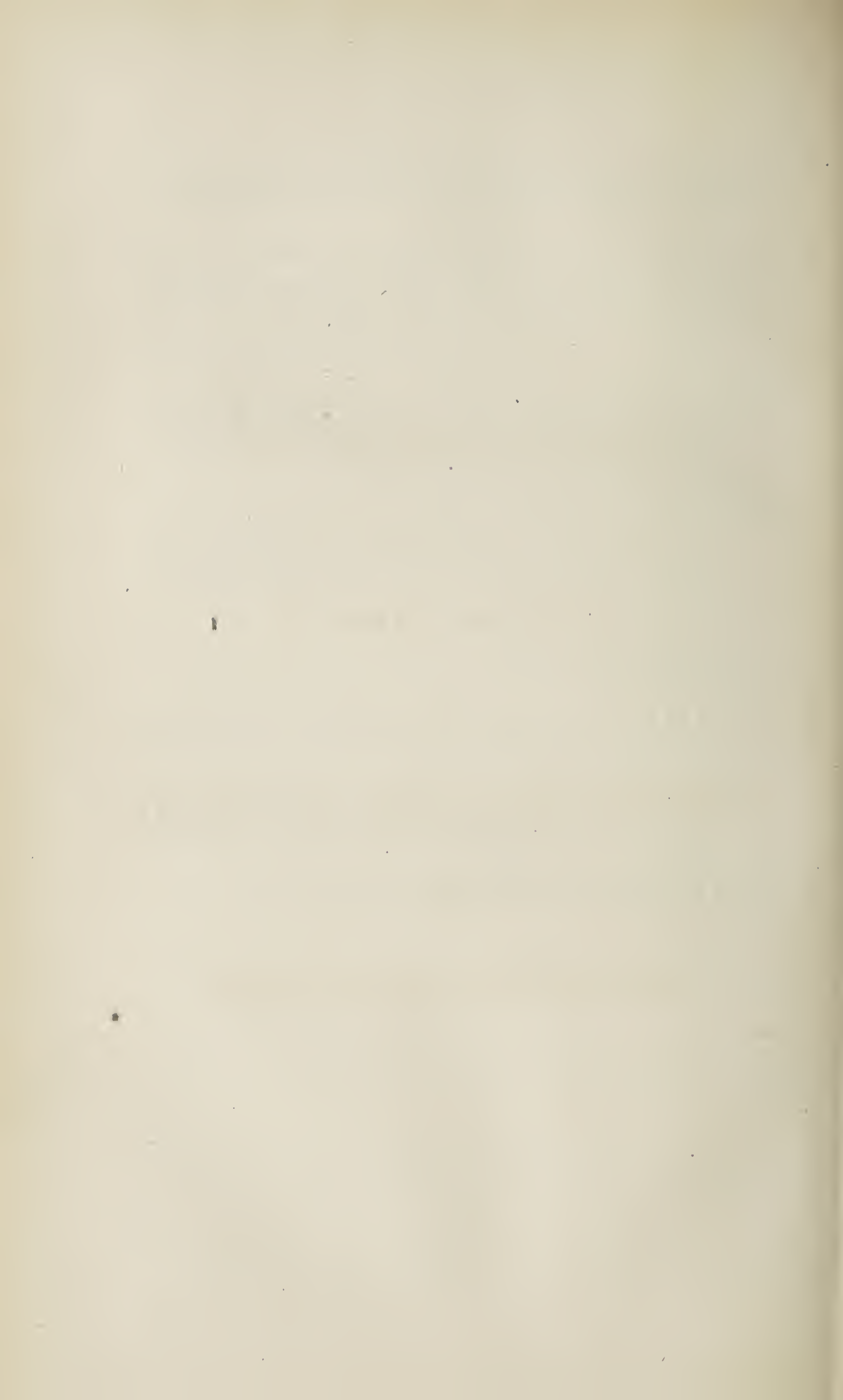
"Origin of the Erie Canal."

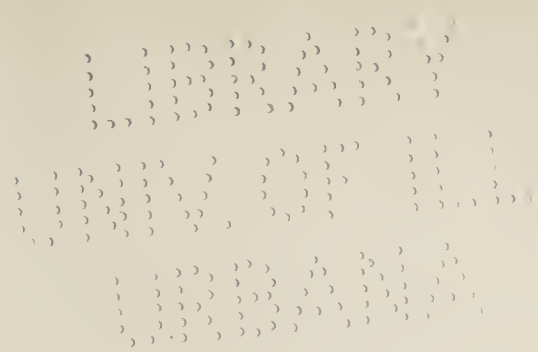
Sixth Annual Report of the Long Island Historical Society.

Report of the Proceedings of the Sixty-Fourth Anniversary Celebration of the New-England Society, in the City of New-York, December 22, 1869.

"The Currency Question." A letter to the members of the different Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom. Dedicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by RIGBY WASON.

Navy Register of the United States for the year 1870.





PART SECOND.

SPECIAL REPORTS

ON

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE,

WITH

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND FINANCE.

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VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Statement, showing the Import and Consumption of Unrefined Sugar in the United States, for the year ending December 31st, 1869, (exclusive of California and Oregon.)

NEW-YORK STATEMENT—1869.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	1869.					
	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Boxes and Cases.	Bags, Mats and Bskts.	Total Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Cuba,	240,456	14,097	7,390	391,180	200	219,713
Porto Rico,	37,654	68	4,305	..	..	18,973
Demerara,	15,992	372	16,508	..	..	13,295
Barbadoes,	3,582	251	1,166	..	..	2,112
St. Croix,	2,428	..	315	..	..	1,551
Martinique and Guadeloupe,	8,842	117	1,536	..	..	5,327
Trinidad, Jamaica and other British West Indies,	839	273	151	..	..	705
Dutch, and other West Indies, .....	..	..	302	..	2,379	149
Brazil,	211	..	70	1,382	145,843	10,180
Manilla, .....	..	..	..	..	496,444	14,589
Java, China and other East Indies, .....	..	..	..	..	9,910	874
European and other foreign ports,	839	61	1,203	1,070	1,991	1,007
Total receipts of foreign direct,	310,843	15,239	32,946	393,632	656,767	288,475
*Add receipts of MELADO,	9,608	..	6	..	..	3,860
Received from Texas,	320,451	15,239	32,952	393,632	656,767	292,335
“ “ Louisiana,	1	6	34	..	..	5
“ “ other coastwise ports,	892	1	170	..	..	476
	842	74	2,794	170	10,918	1,288
Total receipts,	322,186	15,320	35,950	393,802	667,685	294,104
Add stock, January 1, 1869,	34,454	..	..	28,610	23,714	26,169
Total supply,	356,640	15,320	35,950	422,412	691,399	320,273
+Deduct exports to foreign ports, and shipments inland to Canada, including lots <i>in transitu</i> ,	7,642	146	491	5,715	36,590	7,345
Deduct stock, January 1, 1870,	348,998	15,174	35,459	416,697	654,809	312,928
	56,781	..	..	95,149	245,795	58,349
Taken from this port for consumption in 1869,	292,217	15,174	35,459	321,548	409,014	254,579
Consumption in 1869, as above, .. tons, 254,579—of which foreign, received direct and						
“ 1868, “ .. “ 240,555	“	“	coastwise, tons,	253,830	“	239,048
Increase in 1869,	tons,	14,024	Inc. in consump. of for., 1869, tons,	14,782		

* We have put down, as usual, the whole number of packages of MELADO, &c., received, but, in carrying out the weight, have deducted 40 per cent., to make it equal to ordinary grade of sugar. The same allowance has also been made in receipts, stocks and exports throughout the statement.

† As the invoices that have gone forward to Canada *in transitu*, have been included in the imports, we have also included them in the exports.

NEW-YORK STATEMENT—1868.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	1868.					
	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Boxes and Cases.	Bags, Mats and Bskts.	Total Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Cuba,.....	260,607	14,747	11,004	250,935	..	206,952
Porto Rico,	40,261	29	3,523	..	..	20,140
Demerara,.....	12,966	596	15,010	..	..	11,594
Barbadoes,.....	3,460	453	2,506	..	..	2,232
St. Croix,.....	3,500	..	648	..	..	2,254
Martinique and Guadeloupe,.....	2,422	24	1,133	..	..	1,528
Trinidad, Jamaica and other British } West Indies,.....	363	255	560	..	..	427
Dutch, and other West Indies,.....	506	..	27	1	..	319
Brazil,	158	..	40	251	55,930	3,778
Manilla,.....	..	..	..	..	309,268	8,886
Java and China,.....	..	..	..	..	2,322	218
European and other foreign ports,	157	324	4	144	..	211
Total receipts of foreign direct,	324,400	16,428	34,455	251,331	367,520	258,539
*Add receipts of MELADO,	1,329	..	2	..	..	534
Received from Texas,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ Louisiana,.....	1,470	..	40	362	..	823
“ “ other coastwise ports,	535	3	6,167	1,079	..	1,113
Total receipts,	327,734	16,431	40,664	252,772	367,520	261,009
Add stock, January 1, 1868,	13,576	..	..	24,377	10,353	13,006
Total supply,	341,310	16,431	40,664	277,149	377,873	274,015
Deduct exports to foreign ports, and } shipments inland to Canada,.....	9,210	..	..	2,812	41,991	7,291
Deduct stock, January 1, 1869,	332,100	16,431	40,664	274,337	335,882	266,724
Taken from this port for consumption } in 1868,.....	34,454	..	..	28,610	23,714	26,169
	297,646	16,431	40,664	245,727	312,168	240,555

Consumption in 1868, as above, ..tons, 240,555—of which foreign, received direct and coastwise, tons, 239,048
“ 1867, “ .. “ 220,437 “ “ “ “ 218,515
Increase in 1868,.....tons, 20,118 Inc. in consump. of for., 1868, tons, 20,533

The last season was more than usually favorable for the manufacture of maple sugar, and the yield was something larger than the previous one, but the collection of statistics relative to this product is surrounded by difficulties, so much of it being consumed on the farm and in the immediate vicinity of its manufacture; we estimate last year's yield at about 24,000 tons.

The consumption of raw sugar in California for 1869, was much larger than that of the previous year; the imports at San Francisco being about 26,500 tons. Of this, about 24,500 tons passed into the hands of refiners and other consumers; leaving a stock in first hands on the 20th ult. of 2,794 tons, against a stock January 1, 1869, of 2,144 tons.

* We have put down, as usual, the whole number of packages of MELADO, &c., received, but, in carrying out the weight, have deducted 40 per cent., to make it equal to ordinary grade of sugar. The same allowance has also been made in receipts, stocks and exports throughout the statement.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES,

From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

RECEIVED AT	Hhds. and Tcs.	Bbbs.	Boxes and Cases.	Bags, Mats and Baskets.	Total Tons of 2,240 lbs.
New-York, direct,.....	335,690	32,952	393,632	656,767	292,335
Boston, ".....	72,890	2,291	35,941	199,630	57,786
Philadelphia, ".....	78,525	690	36,895	54,203	56,704
Baltimore, ".....	76,453	9,424	59,012	11,227	57,213
New-Orleans, ".....	9,042	469	89,501	201	21,530
Other ports, ".....	23,235	4,043	13,310	1,271	15,786
Total receipts,.....	595,835	49,869	628,291	923,299	501,354
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1869,.....	54,517	..	44,791	56,520	41,942
Total supply,.....	650,352	49,869	673,082	979,819	543,296
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada, from all the ports, in 1869, including lots <i>in transitu</i> for Cana- da,.....	16,528	1,851	14,020	36,590	13,793
	633,824	48,018	659,062	943,229	529,503
Deduct stock at all the ports, January 1, 1870,.....	83,421	..	111,898	330,349	81,604
Total consumption of foreign in 1869,	550,403	48,018	547,164	612,880	447,899
Consumption of foreign in 1869, as above,.....tons,					447,899
Consumption of foreign in 1868,.....					446,533
Increase in 1869,.....tons,					1,366
Consumption of foreign in 1869,.....tons,					447,899
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., in 1868-9, the bulk of which was distributed in 1869,.....					45,000
Total consumption of foreign and domestic cane sugar in 1869,.....tons,					492,899
" " " " " " 1868,.....					469,533
Increase in 1869,.....tons,					23,366

The great source of our supplies, however, is the Island of Cuba. In 1868, over 80 per cent. of the whole foreign receipts at the port of New-York were from that Island, while for the year under review, though the imports from there were still larger, the proportion to the whole is not as great—being $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—as the receipts from other foreign countries were greatly in excess of those of 1868. At the other ports, taken in the aggregate, the proportion that the importation of Cuban sugar bears to the whole is even greater, so that it is quite within bounds to estimate the receipts of this description into the United States at 85 @ $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports from all countries.

1864, 220,660 tons; in 1863, 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons; in 1861, 363,819 tons, and in 1860, 415,281 tons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 1,366 tons, or only 3-10 of one per cent., but an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 23,366 tons, or about 5 per cent.

The production of sugar made from molasses does not vary, on the whole, much from the previous year. In some localities more has been made, but in others less; though some new refineries have been established, but few have worked up to their full capacity, owing to unremunerative returns and to the inferior quality of the molasses now sent forward. In the early part of the season, the receipts were generally of desirable grades, containing the full average of saccharine matter, and yielded well, but latterly there has been a great falling off in this respect, and refiners complain that the fusion of centrifugal molasses with clayed, so prevalent during the greater part of the season of 1869, has already begun the present year. It is very difficult to obtain the precise figures, and we are compelled, in a measure, to estimate the yield of this description of sugar. After carefully collating the information in our possession, we place the consumption of molasses for this purpose at 165,000 hhds., producing about 83,000 tons sugar, against a production in 1868 of 32,000 tons, and 26,700 tons in 1867.

The beet continues to occupy what may be called experimental attention. Works on a small scale have existed for two or three years past in Illinois, and recently an establishment has been erected in Wisconsin, and another in California, and sanguine expectations are indulged in respecting future results; so far, however, the production has been very inconsiderable, and the same may be said of the sorgo, which, though cultivated quite extensively, especially in the Western States, is esteemed chiefly for its syrup-yielding qualities, comparatively but little attention being given to the manufacture of sugar from this plant.

The crop of Louisiana last season, as per the valuable compilation of Mr. L. BOUCHEREAU, of New-Orleans, was 84,256 hhds., being considerable less than the lowest estimates that were made at our last annual writing. The present year opened, however, with the most flattering prospects, and estimates, as seen by the light of results, the most extravagant were formed. It was thought by many conversant with the planting interest, that under almost any circumstances 150,000 hhds. would be made, while others, even more sanguine, placed the crop as high as 200,000 @ 225,000 hhds. But the fallacy of building high expectations upon the uncertainties of a growing crop, has been fully realized; the seed cane did not grow or mature as in ordinary seasons, and this is so general that some planters, after commencing grinding, discontinued operations, waiting for a greater maturity. In addition to this, there has been a very considerable and unusual quantity of cane sold for planting, so that it is now very doubtful if the yield of last season will be reached, the present estimates ranging all the way from 65,000 up to 85,000 hhds.

It seems reasonable to assume, however, that from the character of the struggle now, or recently, going on in Cuba, there will be some falling off in the receipts from that Island for the current year.

Advices from Porto Rico promise for that Island a very full yield, while from the British, French, and other West Indies, the accounts on the whole are encouraging. From Brazil and the East Indies we have nothing very late or reliable.

The chief points of interest having thus been glanced at, we return to last year's consumption and arrange the figures as follows :

Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic in 1869, .tons,	492,890
In the States and Territories on the Pacific,.....	24,500
Of Sugar made from Molasses,.....	33,000
Of Maple Sugar,.....	24,009
Total,	tons, 574,399
Against a total consumption of all kinds in 1868, of.....	543,033
Increase in 1869,.....	tons, 31,366
Or about 5½ per cent.	

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

The foregoing tabular statement illustrates briefly the magnitude of the trade of our port in the article so essential to the comfort of the human family, and which has become so important an element in many of the industries of the country. In its seaward and inland transportation, in its manufacture and manipulation in the laboratories of the refinery, in the workshop of confections, and in the numerous canning and preserving establishments that have sprung up in our own and other cities, giving employment to a vast tonnage, to many thousands of workmen, and to many millions of capital, it is almost as indispensable to the well being of the domestic circle as its "daily bread."

Upon reviewing the figures, it will be seen that the direct receipts of foreign sugar into this port, for the year ending December 31, 1869, were 292,335 tons, against receipts of foreign, in 1868 of 259,073 tons; in 1867 of 203,642 tons; in 1866, 229,404 tons; in 1865, 229,591 tons; in 1864, 140,447 tons; in 1863, 164,205 tons; in 1862, 166,920 tons; in 1861, 176,797 tons, and in 1860, 224,215 tons; and that the consumption of foreign descriptions in 1869 was 253,830 tons, against a consumption in 1868 of 239,048 tons; in 1867 of 218,515 tons; in 1866, 226,439 tons; in 1865, 213,272 tons; in 1864, 128,331 tons; in 1863, 156,488 tons; in 1862, 166,234 tons; in 1861, 171,544 tons, and in 1860, 199,432 tons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic cane sugar here in 1869 was 254,579 tons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 240,555 tons; in 1867 of 220,437 tons; in 1866, 227,134 tons; in 1865, 213,568 tons; in 1864, 142,047 tons; in 1863, 195,164 tons; in 1862, 219,330 tons; in 1861, 183,855 tons, and in 1860, 213,235 tons, being an increase in the consumption of 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 14,024 tons, or 5 13-16 per cent. The value in gold of the im-

ports at this port, in 1869, was \$35,232,757, against a value in 1868 of \$26,969,044, and in 1867, \$18,845,192.

It was generally supposed that the struggle in Cuba could not but result in diminished shipments hither, and hence, preparations were made early in the year for increased supplies from other quarters, to compensate for the expected deficiency. From Brazil, the receipts for the year show an increase, when compared with those of 1868, of 6,402 tons, or nearly 200 per cent.; from Manilla, the increase was 5,703 tons, or nearly double the quantity imported in 1868. The other East India ports increased their shipments over 200 per cent.; the French West Indies nearly quadrupled theirs; the British West Indies slightly increased theirs, while from Cuba, instead of their being a decrease in the receipts, we find the imports were 16,087 tons larger than those of the previous year—an increase of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; a larger proportion of the crop than usual having been diverted to the markets of the United States.

The consumption did not keep pace with this large increase in the supply, (33,262 tons,) being only a little over 5 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year; and hence the stock left over is unprecedentedly large, for the period of the season, being at this port more than double that of last January, and at all the ports nearly one hundred per cent. greater.

Though prices have averaged higher the past year than before since 1865, and the premium on gold has been on the whole lower, the importation of sugar has not, for the greater part of the year, been attended with flattering results; competition in the primary markets caused high prices, and goods laid down here at heavy cost, could not be, for much of the time, be quit at a profit. The refining interest has also been in a languishing condition, their product, with now and then an exceptional period, could only be placed at prices barely covering cost, and sometimes not that, so that the retrospect of the whole trade is not altogether of the most encouraging character.

The market has been quite sensitive to the reports from Cuba, especially during the early part of the year, the current of values flowing and ebbing, as the reports were favorable, or the reverse, to the insurgent cause. Holders, however, have been, and still are, confident, that sooner or later the strife must interfere with the extent of the present crop; and though the imports from that island were unexpectedly large last year, this year, they hold, that there cannot but be a marked falling off in the receipts at the Cuban ports; and shipments hither.

The crop of Louisiana, now being made, is, as compared with previous sanguine expectations, a failure, and we have still to depend almost wholly upon sugar of foreign production. The consumption of the country of foreign descriptions for the year was only a fraction larger than that of 1868, the increase being almost wholly made up of sugar of domestic growth. Of the present crop of Louisiana, we have not received, so far, a single cask, and but little is expected, the great bulk of it finding ready markets in the valley of the Mississippi.

The agricultural and other industrial interests of the country are not in as flourishing a condition as could be desired, and, with heavy taxation and a currency ever fluctuating in value, tending to repress enterprise, narrowing the avenues of employment, and enhancing the cost of living, any great increase in the consumption for the current year can scarcely be looked for.

Prices touched their highest point in February; since then there has been a gradual shrinkage, with the exception of a partial rally during a portion of September and October, closing at values ranging from $\frac{2}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ cent below those current at the commencement of the year.

The year opened with a stock in this market of 26,169 tons; the price of fair to good refining Cuba and Porto Rico being $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{5}{8}$ cents; and Manilla and Brazil, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{3}{4}$; hard refined, 15 @ $15\frac{1}{4}$; gold, $135\frac{1}{2}$. During the early part of the month of January there was a pretty good demand, and with not much offering, an advance in some descriptions of one-eighth of a cent was established; subsequently, however, buyers withdrew, and values went back to the former figures. On this basis there continued a light business, all classes of consumers purchasing only as their immediate necessities dictated, and prices receded one-eighth of a cent. Toward the latter part of the month, Cuban advices came to hand of a stimulating character, buyers came forward more freely, the market became quite active, and an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ cent was established, and at this improvement holders were not free sellers, being strengthened by light receipts and a considerable diminution in the stock. The first invoice of new Muscovado arrived on the 7th, and sold at $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents for fair refining; the sales, public and private, for the month, being 11,973 hhds. and 26,538 bxs. Cuba, 2,870 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,832 do., 78 tes. and 2,505 bbls. Demerara, 139 hhds., 25 tes. and 46 bbls. Barbadoes, &c., 125 hhds. and 22 bbls. St. Croix, 203 hhds. Louisiana, 200 do. Surinam, 18,400 bags and 26 cases Brazil, 4,958 bags Manilla and 240 hhds. Melado.

February was the most exciting month of the year. On the 1st, the price of fair to good refining Cuba was $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{5}{8}$ cents, and hard refined, $15\frac{1}{8}$ @ $15\frac{3}{8}$, with a firm market and fair demand, in part for the neighboring cities. An advance of one-eighth of a cent on the opening price was paid, with the new crop coming forward very slowly. About this time accounts from Cuba were received of an exciting character, respecting the movements of the insurgents; heavy rains also, it was said, had injured and delayed the crop, and the market at once became very active, refiners, the trade, speculators, and out of town buyers, all purchasing very freely, and prices at once ran up $\frac{2}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. At this juncture further alarming reports reached us, buyers became more eager, and a further advance of one cent was established, quickly succeeded by another rise of $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. Upon these successive leaps in prices there was, for a little while, a pause, but the continued receipt of alarming accounts from Cuba brought buyers into the market again, and, with much excitement, (one-third of the whole stock changing hands,) prices were further put up $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. This

checked speculation, and the current of business subsiding temporarily into the regular channel again, the market became for a day or two more steady. The quiet was brief, however, as further stimulating foreign advices were received, which again brought forward buyers from all quarters, and, with much excitement, one-half the stock was disposed of, with several parcels to arrive, at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ cent, the whole advance for the month being nearly two cents per pound. The first invoice new crop Porto Rico was received on the 13th. The sales for the month were 28,700 hhds. and 40,600 bxs. Cuba, 4,460 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,269 do., 26 tcs. and 589 bbls. Demerara, 341 hhds. Martinique, 191 do. and 82 bbls. Barbadoes, &c., 198 hhds. Louisiana, 29,959 bags Brazil, 174,684 do. Manilla, 1,398 do. China, 967 ceroons St. Domingo and 267 hhds. Melado.

The price of good to fair refining Cuba, about the 1st of March, was 13 @ $13\frac{3}{8}$ cents, hard refined, $19\frac{1}{4}$ @ $19\frac{1}{2}$, (having touched $20\frac{1}{4}$ @ $20\frac{1}{2}$ on the 22d and 23d Feb., which proved to be the extreme price of the season.) After the feverish feeling prevalent during the previous month, there was a languor in the market and feebleness in prices, which soon assumed a more positive shape, prices falling $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ cent. Refiners were unable to realize for their product a price at all corresponding to the high rates for raw; they, in consequence, bought sparingly or not at all. The receipts were large, the stock rolled up, holders reduced their pretensions one-half a cent on refining and three-quarters on grocery grades, without much result. Supplies were rapidly accumulating with no outlet, and a further fall of one-quarter of a cent was submitted to, and this was followed by an additional concession of another $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$. This rapid decline was now checked by the receipt of advices from Cuba, refiners find a little better market for their goods, speculators appear again, and with considerable activity, $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. of the decline was recovered. Upon this the demand fell off, and the month closed with a very quiet market, and a concession of one-eighth cent, making a decline in prices since the 1st, of $1\frac{5}{8}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. The sales for the month were 19,400 hhds., 207 bbls. and 25,700 boxes Cuba, 1,700 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,500 do., 14 tcs. and 1,045 bbls. Demerara, 500 hhds. English and French Islands, &c., 279 do. Louisiana, 50 mats Mexican and 100 hhds. Melado.

At the commencement of April, fair to good refining Cuba was quoted $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ 12 cents, and hard refined, $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ $16\frac{3}{4}$, with a limited demand and depressed market. The receipts were free, sales light, stock accumulating, and prices began to yield, first an $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, followed by an additional concession of one-quarter cent. Upon this there was an improved business, holders became more confident, and with some falling off in the receipts, and high cost in Cuba, gradually advanced prices three-eighths of a cent. The market now became quiet, stocks accumulated again, prices receded from time to time, until the whole decline was $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. At this more favorable currency there set in an improved demand, and, with some speculative inquiry, the declining tendency was arrested, and the month closed with a better tone, and a disposition to advanced

views. The sales for the month were 20,200 hhds., 200 bags and 16,000 bxs. Cuba, 3,625 hhds. Porto Rico, 358 do. Barbadoes, 1,294 do., 13 tcs. and 1,356 bbls. Demerara, 324 hhds. and 106 bbls. St. Croix, 500 hhds. Martinique, &c., 163 do. Louisiana and 20 bales Mexican.

May opened with the price of fair to good refining Cuba at $11\frac{3}{8}$ @ $11\frac{5}{8}$ cents, and hard refined, $15\frac{3}{4}$ @ $15\frac{7}{8}$, at which figures there was a fair business in raw, the market steadily gaining strength, and an activity soon ensued. Refiners, speculators and out-of-town buyers purchasing liberally, prices soon began to ascend, until the whole advance over the opening price was three-eighths of a cent per pound, which was said to be still below cost. At the rates now ruling, though there was only a moderate demand, the market remained steady, being supported by the advancing gold premium and the indifference of holders to part with stocks. The month closed with a dull feeling, there being an equal reluctance to operate on the part of buyers and sellers, both claiming a loss on sales. The transactions were 21,230 hhds. and 13,400 bxs. Cuba, 1,775 hhds. Porto Rico, 500 hhds. and 573 bbls. Demerara, 441 hhds., 1 tce. and 470 bbls. Martinique, 357 hhds., 1 tce. and 169 bbls. Barbadoes, St. Croix, &c., 127 hhds. Louisiana, 19,513 bags Brazil and 75 bales Mexican.

The market was in a dull and unsatisfactory state during the first days of June. Fair to good refining Cuba, $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{7}{8}$ cents, and hard refined, $15\frac{3}{4}$ @ $15\frac{7}{8}$. The demand throughout the month was spasmodic, and the tendency of prices was steadily in buyers' favor, shrinking gradually until they were $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ lower than on the 1st. The heavy stock exerted a depressing influence. Refiners complained of unremunerative returns, and reduced their time. Importers maintain they suffer loss, and are unwilling to yield further, and in this state of affairs the business was necessarily light, and the month closed on a weak market, the sales being 17,450 hhds. and 12,500 bxs. Cuba, 1,825 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,638 do., 3 tcs. and 307 bbls. French Islands, 550 hhds. St. Croix, 421 do., 17 tcs. and 497 bbls. Demerara, 428 hhds. Barbadoes, 211 do. Surinam, 922 cases, 44 bbls. and 10,549 bags Brazil, 6,059 do. Manilla and 105 hhds. Melado.

Fair to good refining Cuba, on the first of July, was quoted $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and hard refined, $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15\frac{5}{8}$. The market was very dull, buyers purchasing only for immediate and pressing necessities; and holders evincing more disposition to meet their views than before, a decline of one-eighth of a cent on refining, and one-quarter on grocery grades, but a better demand for the refined article, brought forward buyers, and this decline was at once recovered. At the figures now current there was a steady fair business, though the receipts were in excess of the sales, and the large stock, instead of diminishing, accumulated. Subsequently the market became dull, and a concession of one-eighth of a cent on refining, and $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ on grocery grades was made, which had the effect to stimulate business, and the market remained from this until the close steady and uniform, the better grades being held with much more firmness,

relatively, than the lower ones. The sales for the month were 20,500 hhds. and 22,250 bxs. Cuba, 3,060 hhds. Porto Rico, 633 do. and 416 bbls. Demerara, 622 hhds. Barbadoes, 904 do., 56 tcs. and 23 bbls. Martinique, 611 hhds. and 17 bbls. St. Croix, 605 hhds. and 1 tce. Trinidad Island, 60 bbls. Honduras, 792 ceroons St. Domingo, 5,020 bags Brazil, 50 do. Mexican and 111 hhds. Melado.

The rail-road war, which raged with such intensity throughout the greater part of August, had a favorable effect upon business, and the aggregate was pretty large, though with some fluctuation in prices. On the 1st, the quotations were for fair to good refining Cuba, $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents; hard refined, $15\frac{3}{4}$ @ $15\frac{7}{8}$. On these figures a decline of one-eighth of a cent on refining grades was submitted to early in the month, the very heavy stock inclining sellers to make an effort to reduce it. An active demand now set in, and this decline was promptly recovered, the market remaining for the balance of the month quite steady, and, with some decrease in the supply, stocks were only offered at full prices. Toward the latter part of August a truce was proclaimed between the contending rail-road companies, and with an advance in charges, the Western demand fell off, and the market became very quiet, but values were unchanged. The sales were 22,630 hhds., 369 bbls. and 26,700 bxs. Cuba, 3,570 hhds. Porto Rico, 823 do. and 1,153 bbls. Demerara, 705 hhds. and 46 bbls. Barbadoes, 1,312 hhds. and 58 bbls. Martinique, 690 hhds. St. Croix, &c., 129 tcs. and 21 bbls. Monrovia, 105 cases Brazil and 442 hhds. Melado.

Throughout the greater part of September the market was a rising one. On the 1st the price of fair to good refining Cuba was $11\frac{3}{8}$ @ $11\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and hard refined, $15\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16, the latter touching, on the 21st, $17\frac{3}{4}$. Stocks were found to be decreasing, a better demand was apparent, more confidence in the article was exhibited, and prices gradually worked up one-eighth of a cent at a time, until the whole advance was five-eighths of a cent per pound over the prices current at the beginning of the month, with sellers complaining of unremunerative results even at the rates now obtained. There continued for the greater part of the month a steady and pretty good demand, it being interrupted, however, toward the close by the great perturbations in the gold premium, and the final collapse of the gold speculation. There was now a decided pause, buyers, being well stocked with previous free purchases, held aloof, and though a concession of one-eighth of a cent was made, the unsettled state of the gold and money markets was unfavorable to business, and the feeling was one of weakness. The sales for the month were 18,675 hhds., 415 bbls. and 32,050 bxs. Cuba, 4,630 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,070 do. and 1,143 bbls. Demerara, 339 hhds., 2 tcs. and 7 bbls. Martinique, 197 hhds. Barbadoes, &c., 60 tcs. Monrovia, 105 cases and 11,900 bags Brazil, 71,738 do. Manilla, 129 do. St. Domingo, 273 bsks. Java, and 414 hhds. Melado.

The opening price of fair to good refining Cuba in October was $11\frac{7}{8}$ @ $12\frac{1}{8}$ cents, and hard refined, $16\frac{3}{4}$. During the first few days the demand was light; and though the receipts were very moderate, and stocks generally held with tenacity, in the expectation of a

smaller Cuba crop the coming season, prices yielded a little, say $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ cent; this was followed by another concession of $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, and then an additional one-eighth. At the now considerable reduction there sprang up an improved inquiry, refiners bought freely to replenish exhausted stocks, and, with some impression made on the large supply, the market became buoyant at an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. This improvement, however, was transient, and the advance was soon lost, prices steadily receding until a decline of $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent was established. At this reduction there was a fair business until the close. The sales for the month being 24,500 hhds., 855 bbls. and 32,075 bxs. Cuba, 4,190 hhds. Porto Rico, 875 do. and 488 bbls. Demerara, 367 hhds. St. Croix, 289 do. and 33 bbls. Martinique, 114 hhds. and 121 ceroons Barbadoes, 173 cases and 10,997 bags Brazil, 17,901 do. Manilla, and 2,909 do. Calcutta.

The market during the first fortnight in November was a dull and declining one. Fair to good refining Cuba, on the 1st, stood at $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and hard refined, $15\frac{3}{4}$ @ $15\frac{7}{8}$. These figures, however, could not be maintained in the absence of demand, and, with a falling gold premium, prices of sugar steadily yielded, until a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{5}{8}$ cents was established. Holders now refused to give way further, stocks were withdrawn, more favorable accounts came to hand from Cuba, and buyers coming forward more freely, an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ cent was obtained. This was the position until the latter part of the month, when the rapid and large decline in the gold premium brought business to a stand, prices giving way $\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{5}{8}$ cent, without effect upon buyers. Sales for the month, 16,400 hhds. and 15,500 bxs. Cuba, 4,775 hhds. Porto Rico, 812 do., 14 tcs. and 910 bbls. Demerara, 580 hhds., 44 tcs. and 264 bbls. Barbadoes, 27 hhds. and 70 bbls. St. Croix, &c., 1,364 bags Brazil, 36,658 do. Manilla, and 458 hhds. Melado.

December was decidedly the dullest month of the year; the quotations on the 1st were for fair to good refining Cuba, $10\frac{7}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{8}$ cents; hard refined, 15 @ $15\frac{1}{8}$. For the first two or three weeks there were no changes in price, but the demand was very sluggish, holders offered sparingly, but buyers limited their purchases to small parcels to cover immediate needs. The absence of demand, however, was not without the usual effect, and at length prices began to yield, and a decline from the opening prices of $\frac{3}{8}$ cent was submitted to; but as the wants of buyers are always light at this period of the season, the more favorable currency had little or no influence on the volume of business, which remained small. Sales for the month, 8,890 hhds. and 23,350 bxs. Cuba, 3,690 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,503 do., 9 tcs. and 1,742 bbls. Demerara, 343 hhds., 2 tcs. and 50 bbls. Martinique, 50 hhds., 10 bbls. and 62 ceroons St. Croix, St. Domingo, &c., 29,962 bags Brazil, and 63 hhds. Melado; closing the year with a stock of 58,349 tons, against a stock of 26,169 tons same time the previous year; the price of fair to good refining Cuba being $10\frac{5}{8}$ @ $10\frac{7}{8}$ cents, and hard refined, $14\frac{5}{8}$ @ $14\frac{3}{4}$. Gold, $119\frac{5}{8}$ @ $120\frac{3}{8}$.

The following table shows the range of prices each month, and the average value of the various descriptions each year, for the past four years:

THE RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW-YORK THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

1869.	New Orleans.	Cuba Muscovado.	Porto Rico.	Havana White.	Havana Brown.	Manilla.	Brazil.
January,.	9½ @ 11¼	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11⅝	13½ @ 14¾	10⅝ @ 11⅞	10½ @ 11¼	10⅝ @ 11¾
February,	9½ @ 13	11¼ @ 13¾	11¼ @ 13⅞	13¾ @ 16¾	10¾ @ 13½	10¾ @ 13¼	10⅞ @ 14
March,...	11¼ @ 12½	11⅞ @ 13⅞	12 @ 13½	14¼ @ 17	11⅞ @ 13¼	11¼ @ 13	11½ @ 14
April,....	....	11⅞ @ 12½	11¼ @ 12¼	14¾ @ 16	11¼ @ 12⅞	11⅞ @ 11⅞	11 @ 12⅝
May,.....	....	11⅞ @ 12	11¼ @ 12⅞	14½ @ 15½	11¼ @ 12¼	11 @ 12	11 @ 12⅞
June, ....	....	11⅞ @ 11⅞	11¼ @ 12	14¼ @ 15½	11¼ @ 12	11 @ 11¾	11¼ @ 12½
July,.....	....	11⅞ @ 11⅝	11¼ @ 11¾	14¼ @ 15½	11 @ 11¾	10¾ @ 11½	11 @ 12¼
August,..	....	11¼ @ 11⅝	11¼ @ 11¾	14¼ @ 15½	11 @ 11¾	10¾ @ 11⅞	11 @ 12
Sept.,....	....	11⅞ @ 12⅞	11⅞ @ 12½	14½ @ 16¼	11¼ @ 12⅞	11 @ 12	11 @ 12¾
Oct.,.....	....	11¼ @ 12⅞	11⅞ @ 12⅝	14¼ @ 15¾	11 @ 12	10⅞ @ 11⅞	11 @ 12¾
Nov.,.....	....	10¾ @ 11½	10⅞ @ 11¾	13¾ @ 15¼	10⅞ @ 11½	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 12
Dec.,.....	....	10⅝ @ 11½	10½ @ 11¼	13½ @ 14¾	10⅞ @ 11	10 @ 10⅞	10 @ 11½
Average for the year,..	\$11 17	\$11 64	\$11 63	\$14 92	\$11 53	\$11 32	\$11 72
1868.							
January,.	....	11¼ @ 11¾	11⅞ @ 12	14 @ 15½	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11⅞	11 @ 11¾
February,	....	11¼ @ 12⅞	11¼ @ 12⅞	14¼ @ 16	11⅞ @ 11⅞	10¾ @ 12	11¼ @ 12½
March,...	....	10¾ @ 12	10¾ @ 12⅞	13¾ @ 15¾	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11¾	10¾ @ 12
April,....	....	10¾ @ 11¼	10¾ @ 11¾	13¾ @ 15½	10⅞ @ 11¼	10⅞ @ 11¼	10¾ @ 11½
May,.....	....	10⅞ @ 12	10⅞ @ 12⅞	14¼ @ 16	10¾ @ 12	10¾ @ 12	11 @ 12¼
June, ....	....	11⅞ @ 11⅞	11⅞ @ 11⅞	14½ @ 16	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 12
July,.....	....	10⅞ @ 11⅝	11 @ 11⅞	14 @ 15¾	10¾ @ 11¾	10⅞ @ 11¾	10¾ @ 12
August,..	....	10¾ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11½	14 @ 15½	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10¾ @ 11⅞	10¼ @ 11¾
Sept.,....	....	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11⅞	13¾ @ 15¾	10¼ @ 11¼	10 @ 11¼	10⅞ @ 11½
Oct.,.....	....	11 @ 11½	11 @ 11¾	14 @ 15½	10⅞ @ 11½	10¾ @ 11½	11 @ 11¾
Nov.,.....	....	11 @ 11⅞	11⅞ @ 11¾	13¾ @ 15½	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10¾ @ 11½	11 @ 11½
Dec.,.....	9¼ @ 11¾	10¾ @ 11¾	10¾ @ 11⅞	13½ @ 14¾	10⅞ @ 11¼	10⅞ @ 11¼	10¾ @ 12
Average for the year,..	\$10 62	\$11 32	\$11 41	\$14 77	\$11 07	\$11 06	\$11 35
1867.							
January,.	9½ @ 10½	9¾ @ 10½	9⅝ @ 10⅞	13 @ 14½	9¼ @ 10½	9 @ 10¼	9½ @ 10½
February,	9¾ @ 10½	10 @ 10¾	10 @ 10¾	13¾ @ 14½	9¾ @ 10½	9½ @ 10⅞	9¾ @ 11
March,...	....	10¼ @ 10⅞	10⅞ @ 11	13⅝ @ 14½	9⅞ @ 10¾	9¼ @ 10¾	10 @ 11
April,....	....	9⅞ @ 10⅞	10 @ 10⅞	13½ @ 14½	9¼ @ 10¾	9¼ @ 10¾	9¼ @ 10⅞
May,.....	....	10 @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11	13½ @ 15	9¼ @ 10¾	9⅞ @ 10¾	9¾ @ 11
June, ....	....	10½ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11⅝	14 @ 15¾	10 @ 11¼	10¼ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11⅝
July,.....	....	11½ @ 12	11½ @ 12	14⅝ @ 16	10¾ @ 11½	10¾ @ 11¾	11½ @ 12¼
August,..	....	11½ @ 11⅞	11½ @ 12	14¾ @ 16	11 @ 11⅞	11 @ 11¾	11⅞ @ 12
Sept.,....	....	11½ @ 11¾	11½ @ 11⅞	14¾ @ 16	11 @ 11½	10¾ @ 11½	11½ @ 11⅞
Oct.,.....	....	11½ @ 12	11½ @ 12¼	14¾ @ 16	11¼ @ 12	10¾ @ 12	11½ @ 12¼
Nov.,.....	....	11½ @ 12½	11¼ @ 12½	14½ @ 15¾	11 @ 11¾	10¾ @ 11¾	11½ @ 12¼
Dec.,.....	....	11½ @ 12½	11½ @ 12½	14¼ @ 15¾	10¾ @ 11¾	10⅞ @ 11⅞	11¼ @ 12¼
Average for the year,..	\$10 06	\$11 11	\$11 11	\$14 72	\$10 70	\$10 65	\$10 67
1866.							
January,.	....	11¼ @ 11¾	11¼ @ 12	15½ @ 17	10⅞ @ 12	11 @ 11¾	11 @ 11¾
February,	....	10¾ @ 11⅞	10¼ @ 11¾	15 @ 16½	10¼ @ 11¾	10½ @ 11¾	10⅞ @ 11¾
March,...	....	10¼ @ 11	10 @ 11¾	15¼ @ 16¼	10¼ @ 11¾	10 @ 10¾	10¼ @ 11
April,....	....	10⅞ @ 10⅞	9¾ @ 10¾	14¼ @ 15¾	10 @ 10¾	9¾ @ 10¾	10¼ @ 11¼
May,.....	....	10⅞ @ 10½	9¾ @ 11	14 @ 15½	9¾ @ 10⅞	9½ @ 10¾	9¾ @ 11⅞
June, ....	....	10⅞ @ 11	10 @ 11⅞	14½ @ 15¾	10 @ 11	10 @ 11	10¼ @ 11⅞
July,.....	....	10½ @ 11	10 @ 11	14½ @ 15½	10 @ 11	10 @ 10¾	10¼ @ 11
August,..	....	10½ @ 11	10 @ 11⅞	14½ @ 16	10 @ 10¾	10 @ 10⅞	10½ @ 11⅞
Sept.,...	....	10⅞ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11⅞	14¼ @ 16	10¼ @ 11⅞	9⅞ @ 10¼	10⅞ @ 11⅞
Oct.,.....	....	10½ @ 11⅞	10⅞ @ 11¼	14¾ @ 16	10¼ @ 11½	9⅞ @ 10½	10⅞ @ 11⅞
Nov.,.....	....	10 @ 11	10 @ 11⅞	14 @ 15½	9¾ @ 11¼	9½ @ 10½	10 @ 11⅞
Dec.,.....	9½ @ 12	9⅝ @ 10¼	9⅝ @ 10½	13 @ 14½	9¼ @ 10¼	9 @ 10	9½ @ 10¼
Average for the year,..	\$10 75	\$10 69	\$10 67	\$15 15	\$10 56	\$10 31	\$10 71

MOLASSES TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Statement, showing the Import and Consumption of Molasses in the United States, for the year ending December 31st, 1869, (exclusive of California and Oregon.)

NEW-YORK STATEMENT—1869.

Year 1869. RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
Cuba,.....	97,367	9,376	2,998	12,642,078
Porto Rico,.....	25,358	1,277	395	3,224,803
Barbadoes,.....	14,308	119	450	1,913,331
Demerara,.....	13,616	10	159	1,804,422
St. Croix,.....	1,843	34	272	216,182
Trinidad Island,.....	905	33	5	106,810
Guadaloupe and Martinique,.....	536	23	3	66,190
St. Kitts,.....	317	..	..	34,962
St. Vincent,.....	228	..	..	28,610
Other West Indies,.....	222	28	10	29,122
Other foreign ports,.....	16	..	8	2,246
Total receipts of foreign, direct,.....	154,716	10,900	4,300	20,068,756
Received from Louisiana,.....	..	..	34,440	1,377,600
“ “ other coastwise ports,.....	2,227	54	3,669	422,234
Total receipts,.....	156,943	10,954	42,409	21,868,590
Add stock, January 1, 1869,.....	16,700	..	184	2,036,400
Total supply,.....	173,643	10,954	42,593	23,904,990
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada,.....	8,369	88	45	1,012,240
Deduct stock, January 1, 1870,.....	165,274	10,866	42,548	22,892,750
.....	16,276	..	2,115	2,082,000
Taken from this port for consumption, 1869, ...	148,998	10,866	40,433	20,810,750
Consumption in 1869, as above, galls. 20,810,750—of which foreign,...galls. 19,509,790				
Total consumption in 1868, “ 21,950,924 “ “ ... “ 20,836,636				
Decrease in 1869,.....galls. 1,140,174	Decrease in consumption of foreign, galls. 1,326,846			

The value, in gold, of the receipts at this port, as per Custom House return, was in

1869,.....	\$4,969,590	1867,.....	\$3,930,006
1868,.....	5,090,436	1866,.....	3,616,165

NEW-YORK STATEMENT.—1868.

Year 1868. RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
Cuba,.....	115,464	10,219	4,196	14,717,870
Porto Rico,.....	21,669	968	373	2,723,433
Barbadoes,.....	16,221	70	285	2,156,047
Demerara,.....	12,965	115	113	1,723,950
St. Croix,.....	4,153	157	296	479,660
Trinidad Island,.....	1,809	..	405	222,210
Guadaloupe and Martinique,	364	25	..	45,430
St. Kitts,.....	595	..	..	65,710
Nevis,.....	279	..	..	31,361
Other British West Indies,.....	368	2	..	46,370
Other foreign ports,.....	439	1	66	55,036
Total receipts of foreign direct,.....	174,326	11,557	5,734	22,267,077
Received from Louisiana, .....	..	..	22,271	890,728
“ “ other coastwise ports,	7,575	320	5,773	1,176,210
Total receipts,.....	181,901	11,877	33,778	24,334,015
Add stock, January 1, 1868,	7,678	..	540	967,350
Total supply,.....	189,579	11,877	34,318	25,301,365
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada,	10,568	296	115	1,314,041
Deduct stock, January 1, 1869,	179,011	11,581	34,203	23,987,324
.....	16,700	..	184	2,036,400
Taken from this port for consumption, 1868,....	162,311	11,531	34,019	21,950,924
Consumption in 1868, as above, galls. 21,950,924—of which foreign,...galls. 20,836,636				
Total consumption in 1867,..... 20,639,904—“ “ 19,729,680				
Increase in 1868,.....galls. 1,311,020 Increase in consump- tion of foreign, galls. 1,106,956				

A retrospect of the trade of the country in this product of the cane, does not exhibit as favorable results as we have recorded in previous years. The import and consumption of foreign descriptions was larger, both in 1867 and in 1868, than that of last year, the receipts at all the ports, excepting Philadelphia, showing a decrease in 1869; and the decline in the consumption is not confined to foreign, but extended as well to molasses of domestic production; the consumption of the country of all kinds in 1869 having been exceeded in 1868, in 1867, in 1862, in 1859, in 1854 and in 1853. This may be attributed, as regards several of those periods, by the large ante-war crops of Louisiana, those that were made in 1852–3, in 1853–4 and in 1858–9, when prices ruled very low, and the consumption was in consequence greatly stimulated.

GENERAL STATEMENT—1869.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Year 1869. RECEIVED AT	Hhds. and Punch's.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
New-York,	154,716	10,900	4,300	20,068,756
Boston—from Cuba,	31,991	2,640	739	} 6,039,060
“ “ Porto Rico,	8,448	672	226	
“ “ Barbadoes,	3,150	269	273	
“ “ Surinam, Trinidad, Demerara, &c.,	3,690	137	485	
Portland—from Cuba, &c.,	40,898	2,255	1,104	5,348,971
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, &c.,	6,925	297	371	886,480
New-London and Norwich—from Porto Rico, &c.,	2,813	273	10	364,684
Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, &c.,	2,120	171	112	270,850
Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c.,	650	97	20	86,412
Other eastern ports—from Cuba, &c.,	1,645	107	452	225,800
Philadelphia—from Cuba,	86,939	9,467	2,342	} 11,298,874
“ “ Porto Rico, English Isl- ands, &c.,	812	....	19	
Baltimore—from Cuba,	18,720	2,023	1,177	} 3,109,900
“ “ Porto Rico,	2,588	61	17	
“ “ English Islands, &c.,	2,511	37	....
New-Orleans—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., ...	10,982	1,154	1,755	1,490,780
Savannah—from Cuba, &c.,	814	46	87	105,610
Charleston—from Cuba, &c.,	1,902	397	806	289,470
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c.,	1,427	128	849	218,120
At other southern ports—from Cuba, &c.,	1,322	110	991	212,400
Total receipts,	385,063	31,241	16,135	50,016,167
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1869, ...	28,320	321	338	3,492,000
Total supply,	413,383	31,562	16,473	53,508,167
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Can- ada in 1869,	18,807	876	230	2,331,311
	394,576	30,686	16,243	51,176,856
Deduct stock at all the ports, January 1, 1870, ...	26,345	547	440	5,075,764
Total consumption of foreign,	368,231	30,139	15,803	46,101,092
Total consumption of foreign in 1869, as above,	galls.			46,101,092
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., of 1868-9, the bulk of which was distributed in 1869,				6,400,000
Would make the total consumption in 1869,	galls.			52,501,092
Total consumption in 1868,				55,957,969
Decrease in 1869,	galls.			3,456,877

GENERAL STATEMENT—1868.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Year 1868. RECEIVED AT	Hhds. and Punch's.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
New-York,.....	174,326	11,557	5,734	22,267,077
Boston—from Cuba,.....	40,339	3,987	2,205	7,205,073
“ “ Porto Rico,.....	5,753	466	277	
“ “ Barbadoes,.....	4,151	257	308	
“ “ Surinam, Trinidad, Demerara, &c.,.....	5,903	118	123	
Portland—from Cuba, &c.,.....	51,153	5,820	3,987	6,803,699
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, Cuba, &c.,...	6,711	270	292	856,033
New-London and Norwich—from Porto Rico, &c.,.....	1,024	105	....	130,330
Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, &c.,	2,840	176	437	370,600
Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c.,.....	897	72	75	117,474
Other eastern ports—from Cuba, &c.,.....	1,926	190	1,427	305,230
Philadelphia—from Cuba,.....	78,121	8,349	2,891	10,269,762
“ “ Porto Rico, English Isl- ands, &c.,.....	5,250	24	358	
Baltimore—from Cuba,.....	19,941	2,223	263	3,487,340
“ “ Porto Rico,.....	2,269	4	26	
“ “ English Islands, &c.,.....	4,995	47	16	
New-Orleans—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.,...	18,337	2,330	6,523	2,628,519
At other southern ports—from Cuba, &c.,...	7,386	768	3,057	1,061,847
Total receipts,.....	431,322	36,763	27,999	55,502,989
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1868,..	19,527	411	480	2,396,200
Total supply,.....	450,849	37,174	28,479	57,899,189
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Can- ada, in 1868,.....	14,341	728	1,483	1,819,220
	436,508	36,446	26,996	56,079,969
Deduct stock at all the ports, January 1, 1869,	28,320	321	338	3,492,000
Total consumption of foreign,.....	408,188	36,125	26,658	52,587,969
Total consumption of foreign in 1863, as above,.....galls.				52,587,969
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., of 1867-8, the bulk of which was distributed in 1868,.....				3,370,000
Would make the total consumption in 1868,.....galls.				55,957,969
Total consumption in 1867,.....				49,776,465
Increase in 1868,.....galls.				6,181,504

By referring to the tabular statement, it will be noticed that the total receipts of foreign descriptions into the United States, not including the States and Territories on the Pacific, were, in 1869, 50,016,167 gallons, against receipts in 1868 of 55,502,989 gallons, and that the consumption of foreign in 1869 was 46,101,092 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1868 of 52,587,969 gallons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1869 was in round numbers 52,501,000 gallons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 55,957,000 gallons; being a decrease in the consumption of foreign in 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 6,486,877 gallons, or over

12½ per cent., and a decrease in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 3,456,877 gallons, or nearly 6 3-16 per cent.

This decline in the consumption is owing, in a great measure, to the lack of demand for the low grades, such as are usually absorbed by distillers, as, owing to the unusual low prices of grain and sugar-house molasses, distillers were enabled to supply their wants by the purchase of these at rates much more in their favor than they could stock with foreign molasses at the prices that have been current for a large part of the year.

If we add to the above the California consumption, the consumption also of sugar-house syrups, and of Sorgo and maple molasses, the total consumption would foot up not far from ninety-eight to one hundred millions of gallons.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1869,.....	52,501,092	—of which foreign,.....	46,101,092
1868,.....	55,957,969	“ “	52,587,969
1867,.....	49,776,465	“ “	46,776,465
1866,.....	45,140,110	“ “	43,840,110
1865,.....	35,185,038	“ “	34,335,038
1864,.....	32,410,325	“ “	28,582,325
1863,.....	37,569,088	“ “	26,569,088
1862,.....	62,668,400	“ “	25,650,400
1861,.....	40,191,556	“ “	20,383,556
1860,.....	47,318,877	“ “	28,724,205
1859,.....	54,260,970	“ “	28,293,210
1858,.....	45,169,164	“ “	24,795,374
1857,.....	28,508,784	“ “	23,266,404
1856,.....	39,608,878	“ “	23,014,878
1855,.....	47,266,085	“ “	23,533,423
1854,.....	56,493,019	“ “	24,437,019
1853,.....	55,536,821	“ “	28,576,821
1852,.....	48,257,511	“ “	29,417,511
1851,.....	43,948,018	“ “	33,238,278

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

As we have already noted, the import of foreign molasses into this port for 1869, shows, when compared with that of the previous year, a very considerable decline; from Cuba, there was quite a large falling off; from St. Croix, the receipts were less than half the quantity laid down here in 1868. Barbadoes, and all the British West Indies, with the exception of Demerara, sent less, while Porto Rico and the French West Indies, alone, increased their shipments hither.

It will be seen by the figures that the direct import of foreign molasses into this port in 1869 was 20,068,756 gallons, and that the receipts from all points, foreign and coastwise, were 21,868,500 gallons, against total receipts in 1868 of 24,334,015 gallons; while the consumption of foreign in 1869 was 19,509,790 gallons, against a consumption in 1868 of 20,836,636 gallons, and that the consumption of foreign and domestic in 1869 was 20,810,750 gallons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 21,950,924 gallons; being a decrease

in the consumption of foreign at this port of nearly $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and of foreign and domestic of over 53-16 per cent.

The quantity taken by refiners last year does not vary much from that taken the previous year, say 88 @ 90,000 hhds., the falling off in the consumption being chiefly in distilling and low grades; much of the receipts have been of these poor qualities, not wanted, and the stock left over is composed almost wholly of them.

The better classes of foreign have been in fair demand, and, for most of the time, were sold at remunerative prices; but, by a new process, the syrup now turned out by molasses refiners has been greatly improved in color, and this causes this product to come into more direct competition with fine sugar-house syrups. These syrups of molasses and sugar, with the increasing Louisiana production, are rapidly superseding the foreign article, excepting the very finest grades, for all household and domestic purposes.

The crop of Louisiana, now coming forward, will probably not equal that made in 1868-9, the estimates ranging from four and a half to five millions of gallons.

The average price for the year of Louisiana is $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per gallon lower than the average of 1868; of Porto Rico, $2\frac{7}{8}$ cents higher; and of Barbadoes and Cuba Muscovado and Clayed, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents higher. New-Orleans was (as is always the case when the new crop comes in) highest in November and lowest in January; Porto Rico touched the highest point in June, and receded to the lowest in December; Cuba Muscovado and Clayed was highest in March and lowest in December.

The year opened with a stock at this port of 16,700 hhds. West India and 184 bbls. New-Orleans—the current prices being for Barbadoes, 48 @ 50 cents; Porto Rico, 42 @ 65; Cuba Muscovado, refining to grocery grades, 38 @ 48; Clayed Cuba, 35 @ 38; and New-Orleans, 65 @ 80—gold 135½. For the first fortnight in January there was little or no demand for foreign, boilers and distillers being out of the market, and the trade buying almost exclusively of New-Orleans, prices of which, with some speculative action, gradually advanced until they stood 5 @ 6 cents per gallon higher than they were on the first of the month; toward the latter part of the month, holders of foreign having reduced their rates 2 @ 5 cents, there was more business, chiefly for distilling, there being a scarcity of syrups, and prime grades were also taken a little more freely by grocers. The first cargo of new crop Clayed Cuba arrived on the 6th, and sold at 44 cents; but the second cargo, which arrived on the 21st, brought 46 cents.

The market early in February was quiet. New crop West India was wanted by refiners, but receipts were backward, and the little that arrived was readily taken at steady prices. The position of Cuban affairs now began to attract attention, and, with exciting accounts at hand, there was much activity, prices at once running up 3 @ 6 cents on all except low grades old crop; New-Orleans sympathizing, with an advance of 5 @ 6 cents. From this, until the close, the market remained very firm and buoyant, the stock of new became reduced, and old crop, hitherto neglected and unsale-

able, now sold to refiners pretty freely; the trade and speculators also buying all good lots offering at prices within their limits. The first cargo of new crop Porto Rico arrived on the 13th, and sold at 60 cents, quality inferior, prime being worth 80 cents.

The activity and buoyancy noted in February was lost about the first of March; the market became very quiet, and finally very dull and depressed. The trade bought chiefly of New-Orleans, refiners were largely supplied by their own importations, while distillers confined their purchases to sugar-house syrups. Prices steadily and almost daily receded, until at the close they were 13 @ 16 cents per gallon lower than they were on the 1st March.

At the more favorable prices that were now current, an improved demand was noted during the first few days of April, but holders met it freely, and values were unchanged. This activity, however, soon subsided, and the market relapsed into its former dull state. The receipts were now liberal, stocks accumulated, and at length holders submitted to a decline of 1 @ 2 cents on all but choice and prime grades, which were scarce. Upon this, there set in a more active business, and the decline noted was at once recovered on all except distilling qualities, which remained immovable.

May opened with a good demand from the trade, for choice and prime grades, at an advance of 3 @ 5 cents, with a pretty good business also in refining qualities, in part for Philadelphia, at better prices than before current. From this, until the close, there continued a steady, good demand; stocks, though pretty large, were held with tenacity, and toward the close a further advance of 3 @ 5 cents was established.

During the first half of the month of June, there was a fair demand for such grades as met the wants of the trade and refiners, the business being narrowed somewhat by the scarcity of desirable qualities. This demand, however, gradually subsided, and the closing weeks of the month were dull ones. The trade and distillers were out of the market. Refiners complained of unremunerative returns, and a feeling of lethargy was visible, prices of foreign receding 4 @ 5 cents; but New-Orleans, having become very scarce, advanced 5 @ 8 cents, though without much business for want of stock.

The demand throughout all July was very light, and only to supply the immediate wants of consumers. The needs of the trade are usually light at this season, refiners buy sparingly, and distillers not at all, so that, while holders did not actually reduce their prices, the market was weak and rates rather nominal.

August was a little busier month than the preceding one. The trade and refiners bought pretty liberally of the prime and medium grades, and there was a firm tone, though unaccompanied with any advance; the low grades, however, were still neglected, and could not be placed except at a heavy loss.

Good boiling and fine grocery grades were in fair, and at times pretty active request throughout the greater part of September; holders offered their stocks sparingly, and a very firm, confident feeling pre-

vailed, which gradually crystalized into an advance of 4 @ 5 cents a gallon on all the better grades.

The qualities that were wanted had now become scarce, and business in October was not as active as it would have been, were supplies more generous. There were considerable sales, however, chiefly to the refiners of this and neighboring cities, at steady prices. Subsequently, the demand fell off, the trade held back for new crop New-Orleans, refiners lessened their wants, and distillers were not in the market. Prices now gave way 2 @ 5 cents, and at this the trade bought about all the desirable goods offering, otherwise the month closed quietly but steadily.

The market for November was a dull and receding one; the grades wanted were not here, those that were here were not wanted. Holders now became desirous of realizing on their stocks before the advent of the new crop, and gradually yielded 4 @ 8 cents; at this, there was a little movement in the low qualities for export to Canada, but not sufficient to relieve the market to any considerable extent, and they remained dull. Choice Porto Rico was wanted, but was in light supply. New crop New-Orleans began to come forward; the first receipts, 98 bbls., sold at 99 @ 105 cents. The trade confined their purchases chiefly to it, and, as the supplies became more liberal, prices rapidly receded, until they were 18 @ 20 cents below the opening rates.

There was scarcely any business in foreign descriptions in December; the trade were about the only buyers, and their wants were supplied with New-Orleans. Exporters canvassed the market a little, and bought a few parcels, but this made only a limited impression on the stock, and the market was weak, with a decline of 2 @ 3 cents on foreign, and 3 @ 5 on New-Orleans, but without stimulating business; the month and the year closing very tamely, with a stock of 16,276 hhds. West India and 2,115 bbls. New-Orleans.

The first cargo of this season's new crop clayed Cuba arrived on the 29th December, an unusually early period, consigned to a refiner.

We annex the following table, showing the range of prices at this port of the leading descriptions the past three years :

THE RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW-YORK FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

MONTHS.	1869.				
	New-Orleans.	Porto Rico.	Cuba Muscovado.	Cuba Clayed.	Barbadoes.
January,.....	65 @ 80	42 @ 65	36 @ 50	35 @ 38	48 @ 53
February,	72 @ 92	42 @ 65	34 @ 55	32 @ 45	52 @ 60
March,	75 @ 92	60 @ 80	50 @ 70	48 @ 60	60 @ 65
April,	70 @ 85	50 @ 75	48 @ 60	47 @ 50	55 @ 63
May,.....	72 @ 85	55 @ 80	48 @ 60	47 @ 53	54 @ 57
June,.....	70 @ 87	55 @ 82½	48 @ 65	48 @ 53	58 @ 60
July,.....	75 @ 95	50 @ 77½	48 @ 58	47 @ 50	55 @ 58
August,	75 @ 95	50 @ 72½	48 @ 60	45 @ 50	54 @ 56
September,....	80 @ 95	50 @ 75	48 @ 60	47 @ 50	55 @ 60
October,	80 @ 95	50 @ 75	45 @ 60	45 @ 49	58 @ 60
November, ...	80 @ 105	50 @ 70	38 @ 58	32 @ 49	55 @ 58
December,....	70 @ 80	45 @ 70	35 @ 55	30 @ 49	53 @ 57
Av. for year,...	82c.	62c.	51c.	45c.	57c.

MONTHS.	1868.				
	New-Orleans.	Porto Rico.	Cuba Muscovado.	Cuba Clayed.	Barbadoes.
January,.....	67½ @ 96	48 @ 65	40 @ 55	39 @ 48½	50 @ 52
February,.....	70 @ 98	48 @ 65	42 @ 65	46 @ 48	52 @ 53
March,	75 @ 95	50 @ 75	47 @ 55	46 @ 48	50 @ 65
April,	80 @ 95	55 @ 75	47 @ 55	46 @ 48	60 @ 65
May,.....	80 @ 95	55 @ 75	48 @ 60	46 @ 50	56 @ 62½
June,.....	— @ —	48 @ 75	48 @ 60	45 @ 49	55 @ 59
July,	— @ —	48 @ 70	40 @ 55	36 @ 47	54 @ 56
August,.....	82½ @ 90	46 @ 70	39 @ 52	37 @ 42	50 @ 52½
September,....	80 @ 90	46 @ 70	40 @ 55	36 @ 42	53 @ 56
October,	— @ —	48 @ 68	42 @ 55	40 @ 43	55 @ 58
November,....	75 @ 105	45 @ 68	43 @ 55	40 @ 45	55 @ 58½
December,	60 @ 82	42 @ 65	36 @ 50	35 @ 40	48 @ 53
Av. for year,...	83¾c.	59½c.	49¼c.	43 3-10c.	55 3-10c.

MONTHS.	1867.				
	New-Orleans.	Porto Rico.	Cuba Muscovado.	Cuba Clayed.	Barbadoes.
January,.....	70 @ 88	45 @ 65	40 @ 55	37 @ 43	45 @ 56
February,....	80 @ 87½	45 @ 65	40 @ 55	38 @ 48	44 @ 55
March,.....	80 @ 90	55 @ 75	48 @ 56	45 @ 48	50 @ 55
April,.....	— @ —	60 @ 75	48 @ 60	46 @ 50	— @ —
May,	— @ —	55 @ 70	50 @ 60	46 @ 50	57½ @ 60
June,.....	— @ —	53 @ 72½	49 @ 60	46 @ 49	55 @ 60
July,	— @ —	50 @ 70	45 @ 56	45 @ 48	52 @ 55
August,.....	— @ —	50 @ 75	46 @ 56	46 @ 48	53½ @ 58
September,....	— @ —	50 @ 75	48 @ 57	46 @ 49	54 @ 57
October,	— @ —	55 @ 75	48 @ 60	46 @ 49	57 @ 58
November,....	110 @ 120	50 @ 67½	45 @ 52½	40 @ 47	52 @ 55
December,	65 @ 100	48 @ 65	40 @ 50	37 @ 42	50 @ 52
Av. for year,...	89 1-20c.	61 1-12c.	51c.	45¾c.	54½c.

COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Statement, showing the Import and Consumption of Coffee in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1869, (exclusive of California and Oregon.)

NEW-YORK STATEMENT.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK.	1869.					1868.				
	Bags.	Pock'ts Mats, &c.,	Casks.	Bbls.	Total Pounds.	Bags.	Pock'ts Mats, &c.	Casks.	Bbls.	Total Pounds.
From Brazil,.....	720,486	..	..	..	115,275,160	770,528	..	..	1	123,269,650
St. Domingo,.....	73,997	..	..	..	9,619,610	48,994	..	..	24	6,375,220
Java and Sumatra, ..	..	139,357	..	..	8,118,808	185	135,881	..	..	6,854,475
Singapore,.....	..	670	..	..	28,329	..	4,186	..	..	282,274
Manilla,.....	814	1,453	..	..	287,929	5,052	..	..	2	537,308
Ceylon,.....	20,872	..	73	315	3,161,690	18,357	..	30	18	2,715,165
Maracaibo,.....	53,706	..	..	..	6,605,838	93,271	..	..	..	11,472,333
Laguayra and Por- to Cabello,.....	23,803	..	..	..	2,618,210	35,213	..	..	..	3,873,430
Jamaica,.....	2,819	..	31	506	597,222	6,895	..	8	596	567,562
Cuba,.....	332	..	..	6	61,412	15	..	..	7	4,846
Porto Rico,.....	4	..	..	..	571	1	..	..	2	422
Curacao,.....	1,257	..	..	..	138,340	1,314	..	..	..	144,540
Bombay,.....	315	..	..	..	44,672	1,297	..	..	..	181,592
Bolivar City,.....	134	..	..	..	14,690	586	..	..	..	64,471
Costa Rica and New-Grenada,..	9,637	..	..	..	1,079,361	16,011	..	..	..	1,793,302
Rotterdam,.....	805	..	..	..	108,742	5,343	..	..	..	711,641
Other ports in Eu- rope,.....	12,296	..	..	..	1,677,903	16,580	..	27	1	2,503,560
African, Mexican and other foreign ports,.....	2,031	615	1	19	325,840	5,878	..	6	1	986,852
Total direct,....	923,308	142,095	105	846	149,764,327	1,025,520	140,067	71	652	162,338,643
Received coast- wise from—										
Eastern ports,....	2,864	27,897	..	..	1,822,964	1,700	23,013	..	..	1,371,221
Southern ports,...	1,943	..	..	..	309,620	6,041	..	..	..	724,910
Total receipts,..	923,115	169,992	105	846	151,896,911	1,033,261	163,080	71	652	164,434,774

Total receipts in 1869,.....lbs.	151,896,911	Total receipts in 1867, lbs.	148,961,351
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1868,.....	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1866,....
	164,434,774		117,204,367
		“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1865,....
			113,789,187
Decrease in 1869,..... lbs.	12,537,863	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1864,....
			118,890,045

Value of the direct receipts in 1869, as per Custom House returns,.....	\$14,067,280 gold.
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	in 1868, “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	in 1867, “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	in 1866, “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

	Bags, &c.	Total lbs.
Total packages received at New-York, direct and coastwise, in 1869,.....	1,099,058	151,896,911
Add stock January 1, 1869,.....	202,104	29,415,152
Total supply,.....	1,301,162	181,312,063
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1869,..	107,472	14,398,170
	1,193,690	166,913,893
Deduct stock, January 1, 1870,.....	145,425	16,634,000
Taken from this port for consumption in 1869,.....	1,048,265	150,279,893
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	in 1868,.....	1,081,899
Decrease in 1869,.....	93,634	37,069

The disparity between the decrease in the consumption of packages and consumption of pounds, in 1869, is owing to the greater proportion of heavy packages that were taken in 1869, as compared with the withdrawals of 1868.

	Bags, &c.		Bags, &c.
Total packages received at New-York in 1868;.....	1,197,064	Total packages received at New-York in 1867;.....	1,027,559
Add stock, January 1, 1868,...	158,380	Add stock, January 1, 1867,...	101,768
Total supply;.....	1,355,444	Total supply;.....	1,129,327
Deduct export in 1868... 71,441		Deduct export in 1867,.. 47,960	
And stock, Jan. 1, 1869, 202,104		And stock, Jan. 1, 1868, 158,380	
	273,545		206,340
Taken from this port for consumption in 1868;.....	1,081,899	Taken from this port for consumption in 1867;.....	922,987
Weighing, lbs. 150,316,962		Weighing, lbs. 132,335,511	
Consumption in 1867;.....	132,335,511	Consumption in 1866;.....	114,514,295
Increase in 1868,.	17,981,451	Increase in 1867;..... lbs.	17,821,216

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR YEARS 1868—'69—'70.

RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.	Total Packages.			Stock, Jan. 1.		Exported.	
	1869.	1868.	1867.	1870.	1869.	1869.	1868.
AT NEW-YORK;.....	1,066,354	1,166,310	1,020,299	145,425	202,104	107,472	71,441
AT BOSTON, FROM—							
Java, Singapore and							
Manilla,..... 90,699							
Ceylon and Bombay, 1,087							
St. Domingo, 9,793							
Other foreign ports,. 2,907							
	104,486	121,504	61,485	40,418	49,901	6,769	13,253
AT PHILADELPHIA :							
Brazil, 10,702							
Laguayra and P. C.,. 18,854							
Jamaica and other foreign ports,..... 2,620							
	32,176	54,620	40,834	100	1,200	....	....
AT BALTIMORE :							
Brazil. 333,823							
Other foreign ports,. 2,282							
	336,105	260,671	268,231	17,273	39,212	3,481	574
AT NEW-ORLEANS :							
Brazil, ... 126,412							
Maracaibo, Cuba, &c. 1,264							
	127,676	79,820	118,174	7,923	3,829	317	277
At other ports, Brazil, &c., 47,606		35,069	28,907	5,300	5,500	....	....
Total;.....	1,714,403	1,717,994	1,537,930	216,439	301,746	118,039	85,545
	1869.	1868.	1867.				
Receipts;.....	242,161,392 lbs.	238,012,079 lbs.	226,322,811 lbs.				
Exported;.....	15,885,820	11,345,460	6,490,140				
Retained in the country,....	226,275,572	226,666,619	219,832,671				

	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Total lbs.</i>
Receipts in United States in 1869,.....	1,714,403	242,161,392
Add stock, January 1, 1869,.....	301,746	40,516,682
Total supply,.....	2,016,149	282,678,074
Deduct export in 1869,.....	118,039	15,885,820
	1,898,110	266,792,254
Deduct stock, January 1, 1870,.....	216,439	23,799,000
Taken for consumption in 1869,.....	1,681,671	242,993,254
“ “ in 1868,.....	1,571,135	223,200,937
Increase in 1869,.....	110,536	19,792,317

	<i>Packages.</i>		<i>Packages.</i>
Receipts in United States in 1868,.....	1,717,994	Receipts in United States in 1867,.....	1,537,930
Add stock, January 1, 1868,.....	240,432	Add stock, January 1, 1867,.....	147,339
Total supply,.....	1,958,426	Total supply,.....	1,685,269
Deduct export in 1868,..	85,545	Deduct export in 1867,..	50,270
And stock, Jan. 1, 1869,.	301,746	And stock, Jan. 1, 1868,.	240,432
	387,291		290,702
Taken for consumption in 1868,.....	1,571,135	Taken for consumption in 1867,.....	1,394,567
Weighing,.....lbs.	223,200,937	Weighing.....lbs.	203,506,671
Consumption of 1867,.....	203,506,671	Consumption of 1866,.....	159,918,881
Increase in 1863,.....lbs.	19,694,266	Increase in 1867,.....lbs.	43,587,790

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Stock at all Ports, January 1st, 1870.</i>	<i>Stock at all Ports, January 1st, 1869.</i>
At New-York, of Brazil,.....bags, 71,620	At New-York, of Brazil,.....bags, 148,554
“ of Maracaibo,..... 5,593	“ of Ceylon,..... 8,500
“ of Ceylon,..... 4,151	“ of Maracaibo,..... 7,063
“ of Manilla,..... 2,627	“ of Manilla,..... 5,955
“ of Jamaica,..... 779	“ of Laguayra,..... 3,392
“ of Savanilla,..... 727	“ of Costa Rica,..... 3,234
“ of St. Domingo,.... 382	“ of St. Domingo, ... 2,221
“ of Costa Rica,..... 231	“ of Savanilla,..... 1,560
“ of Java,..... 1,315	“ of Bombay,..... 1,297
“ “.....mats, 58,000	“ of Bolivar City,.... 335
Total at New-York,.....pkgs. 145,425	“ of Curacao,..... 288
At Boston—Java, Manilla, Brazil, &c.,..... 40,418	“ of Jamaica,..... 234
Philadelphia—Java,..... 100	“ of Java,..... 2,931
Baltimore—Brazil and Java,.... 17,273	“ “.....mats, 13,000
New-Orleans—Brazil,..... 7,923	“ of Singapore,..... 3,190
Other ports—Brazil, &c.,..... 5,300	“ of Mocha,....bales, 350
Total,.....pkgs. 216,439	Total at New-York,.....pkgs. 202,104
Total weight,.....lbs. 23,799,000	At Boston—Java, Manilla, Brazil, &c.,..... 49,901
Stock, January 1, 1869,..... 40,516,682	Philadelphia—Brazil,..... 1,200
Decrease in stock,.....lbs. 16,717,682	Baltimore—Brazil,..... 39,212
	New-Orleans—Brazil,..... 3,829
	Other ports—Brazil, &c.,..... 5,500
	Total,.....pkgs. 301,746
	Total weight,.....lbs. 40,516,682
	Stock, January 1, 1868,..... 37,051,000
	Increase in stock,.....lbs. 3,465,682

CONSUMPTION OF THE PORTS.

TAKEN FROM	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
New-York, .....lbs.	148,147,309 ..	148,220,831 ..	132,235,511 ..	112,897,721
New-Orleans,..... "	19,676,312 ..	17,248,880 ..	15,076,480 ..	9,981,740
Baltimore,..... "	56,731,710 ..	32,890,900 ..	40,597,200 ..	25,335,450
Philadelphia,.... "	4,347,420 ..	8,030,360 ..	5,058,910 ..	6,960,410
Boston,..... "	6,457,963 ..	4,705,046 ..	5,010,570 ..	2,662,060
Other ports, "	7,632,540 ..	5,104,920 ..	5,428,000 ..	2,031,500
Total,.....lbs.	242,993,254 ..	223,200,937 ..	203,506,671 ..	159,918,881
Total, 1868,.... "	223,200,937			
Increase in 1869, lbs.	19,792,317			

In the above statement of consumption, we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the *coastwise receipts* being embraced in the calculation, at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past nineteen years:

	Receipts.	Consumption.		Receipts.	Consumption.
1869,.....lbs.	242,161,392 ..	242,993,254	1859,.....lbs.	248,527,306 ..	226,610,300
1868,..... "	238,012,079 ..	223,200,937	1858,..... "	227,656,186 ..	251,255,099
1867,..... "	226,322,811 ..	203,506,671	1857,..... "	217,871,839 ..	172,565,934
1866,..... "	165,392,983 ..	159,918,881	1856,..... "	230,913,150 ..	218,225,490
1865,..... "	133,574,397 ..	128,146,356	1855,..... "	238,214,533 ..	218,378,287
1864,..... "	145,304,957 ..	109,086,703	1854,..... "	182,473,853 ..	179,481,083
1863,..... "	75,269,417 ..	79,719,641	1853,..... "	193,112,300 ..	175,687,790
1862,..... "	98,558,680 ..	88,989,911	1852,..... "	205,542,855 ..	204,921,595
1861,..... "	182,244,627 ..	187,045,786	1851,..... "	216,043,870 ..	184,225,700
1860,..... "	185,779,689 ..	177,111,993			

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

The business of the country in the "Berry of the Tropics," for the past year, will compare favorably with that of previous years, the imports having been only exceeded once, in 1859; while the consumption of the year under review is larger than that of any previous year, with the exception of 1858. By a reference to the figures, it will be seen that the import of coffee into the United States, in 1869, not including the States and Territories on the Pacific, was 242,161,392 lbs., against an import of 238,012,079 lbs. in 1868; and that the deliveries for consumption in 1869 were 242,993,254 lbs., against a consumption in 1868 of 223,200,937 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 19,792,317 lbs., or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The consumption of the country for 1869 was in excess of the receipts, so that, with the increased export movement, the stock at all the ports on the 1st January, 1870, shows a very large falling off as compared with the supply left over on the 1st January, 1869.

The receipts of all descriptions into the United States in 1869 do not foot up as many packages as those of the previous year; but in weight, the imports of 1869 were larger, the proportion of heavy packages received in 1869 being greater than in 1868, the receipts of Java at this port having averaged 8 @ 9 lbs. each more than those that were imported in 1868. The consumption, also, has been more toward Brazil coffee than ordinarily, Java showing a decline

of over two millions of pounds; and there is also a very considerable decrease in the consumption of the light West India packages, Maracaibo, Laguayra, &c., as owing to the political troubles in Venezuela, the shipments from those ports were greatly interfered with.

While the consumption of the country in 1869, taken as a whole, shows a considerable increase over that of 1868, it is not a pleasant fact to record, that the business of our own port does not come up to the figures of 1868; but, aside from that year, the trade of 1869 was considerably larger than any previous year. This may be accounted for in a great measure, by (for much of the time) the high rates of rail-road transportation charges on the lines leading Westward from this city, which has had the effect of driving business from our market to other trade centres, where the arteries of inland commerce are not held in the grasp of powerful combinationists.

New-York and Philadelphia are the only ports that show any decline in their deliveries—at all the others there has been an increase; at Baltimore, a very large one; and New-Orleans, also, makes a very favorable exhibit, indicating a gradual return of this business to that port, which in former years stood only second to New-York.

The receipts at this port, from nearly all countries, for 1869, show a falling off from the imports of 1868. From Brazil, there was a decrease of over 50,000 bags; from Maracaibo, we received but little more than one-half the quantity laid down here in 1868; Laguayra sent much less; while from St. Domingo, Ceylon and Java, the imports were larger than those of the previous year. The receipts from the other less important points, in 1869, did not vary much from those of 1868.

As noted elsewhere, the disparity between the decrease in the New-York consumption of packages, and the consumption of pounds, is owing to the greater proportion of heavy packages having been taken in 1869, as compared with 1868.

Of the whole receipts into the United States, 61.84½ per cent. were imported at this port; the following table shows the

DELIVERIES AT NEW-YORK FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS.

1869,.....lbs.	150,279,893	1859,.....lbs.	83,700,472
1868,....."	150,316,962	1858,....."	98,156,662
1867,....."	132,335,511	1857,....."	60,892,824
1866....."	114,514,295	1856,....."	82,674,590
1865,....."	109,209,790	1855,....."	74,919,075
1864,....."	85,896,097	1854,....."	66,847,535
1863,....."	64,607,080	1853,....."	56,681,215
1862,....."	67,564,315	1852,....."	73,546,315
1861,....."	103,800,586	1851,....."	67,818,670
1860,....."	66,885,297		

The average prices for the year in this market, show an advance of 9 cents per 100 lbs. on fair to prime Brazil, of 22 cents on St. Domingo, and the very large increase of \$1 16 on Maracaibo and Laguayra, while the year's average of Java is 39 cents per 100 lbs.

lower than the average price for the year 1868. The market has ruled very steadily for Brazil, especially during the last half of the year, when there was scarcely a variation. Maracaibo and Laguayra fluctuated considerably, consequent upon the light receipts of these descriptions, and Java has also been somewhat unsettled, having been affected by the large speculative movement in it, which took place during the latter part of April; this concentration of stock caused a considerable rise in prices, but they afterward fell off to points lower than before the movement.

Brazil was lowest during the first fortnight of January, and highest in latter part of April and first part of May; St. Domingo was highest in May and lowest in February and March; Maracaibo and Laguayra were highest in November and lowest in January; Java was highest in May and June and lowest in December.

In the review that follows, our remarks apply, for the most part, to Rio coffee, the market for nearly all other kinds sympathizing, as a general thing, with the variations in this, the leading description.

The year opened with a stock of all kinds at this port of 29,415,152 lbs., against a stock of 24,786,000 lbs., 1st January, 1868, the ruling prices being for fair to prime cargoes Rio, $15\frac{1}{4}$ @ $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Laguayra, $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17; Maracaibo, 15 @ $17\frac{1}{2}$; St. Domingo, 14 @ $14\frac{1}{4}$, and Java 21 @ 24, all gold, the gold premium being $135\frac{1}{2}$. Good to prime Rio was scarce and in request, while the medium and lower grades were neglected. Java and West India were in moderate demand at steady rates, the market generally being called firm. An active business soon set in, and prices remained very strong until about the 19th, when, with favorable advices from Rio, and a reduced stock, an advance of one quarter of a cent was established on the desirable grades. This, however, did not check business, and with free sales and some speculative inquiry, a further rise of one quarter of a cent on all grades of Rio, except prime, was submitted to, quickly followed by an additional advance of one quarter of a cent. At the valuations now current, there was a pause, and the month closed rather quietly, the sales and resales being 158,200 packages.

The hesitation of buyers, noted during the closing days of January, was of but short duration, and February opened with much activity. The trade bought freely, and speculators to some extent, while there was a general advance in prices of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ cent. Upon this there was a falling off in the business, but, subsequently, buyers again came forward, sellers were confident, and, with light receipts, and a steadily decreasing stock, an advance of one quarter of a cent was established on good to prime Rio, and half a cent on ordinary to fair grades—the month closing with a strong, firm feeling, the sales being 196,800 pkgs.

An advance in rail-road charges, early in March, checked business, and the market became very quiet. The stock was small, and composed chiefly of undesirable grades, and a weakness soon began to be manifested, prices finally giving way one quarter of a cent,

without, however, stimulating business; the month closing very quietly, and prices rather nominal. Sales, 58,600 pkgs.

A severe money pressure and backward collections, kept the market very quiet and dull for the first few days of April; but, afterwards, stimulating European advices were received, and the market at once became active and excited; the trade and speculators bought largely of invoices on the spot and to arrive, and prices were advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ cent per lb. Upon this, the trade withdrew, and exporters suspended operations. The quiet was soon broken by the further receipt of encouraging foreign accounts, and cargoes went up $\frac{1}{4}$, and broken lots $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. West India descriptions also attracted more attention, and in Java there was a sweeping speculative movement, embracing all here and in Boston, and all to arrive for a considerable part of the year, say upwards of 100,000 mats, and prices were put up to $24\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25 cents. The sales for the month were 266,000 pkgs.

May was decidedly the dullest month of the year. Stocks of Rio were offered at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent without making any impression upon buyers. There was some little inquiry for prime and choice grades, but the stock was composed almost entirely of other, and so the market remained quite lifeless. Toward the close prices of Rio further receded $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, but the stagnation was not broken, and the month closed with an unsatisfactory and weak feeling, the transactions being only 23,100 pkgs.

Early in June, dealers, after so long a period of inaction, finding their stocks running low, entered the market and bought moderately of the better grades; but sellers freely met them and prices were only steady. The demand was soon satisfied, however, and again there was a pause, unbroken, though holders reduced their prices $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, until the end of the month. Sales, 101,300 pkgs.

For the first fortnight of July there was only a small business, but, with light supplies in prospect, and a loss on sales at the rates now ruling, holders were indisposed to make any further concession. Subsequently buyers came forward, and, with light receipts and moderate offerings, prices were advanced one-fourth of a cent on Rio, and one-half of a cent on Maracaibo, owing to the difficulty of procuring supplies from the latter port. Upon this, business fell off again, and the market relapsed into a dull state, but stocks, with favorable Rio advices, were held with much show of firmness. Sales for the month, 74,800 pkgs.

The rail-road war that raged with such intensity during the first three weeks of August, exercised a favorable influence on trade. The West embraced the opportunity of low freights to stock freely, and the business for the month was pretty large, but the market was readily met by holders, and there was no variation in prices during its whole course. Sales, 114,100 pkgs.

The market was moderately active during September, though the business was not so large as in August, as the railway companies, having re-organized their combination, put up freights again, and buyers from the interior partially withdrew. Stocks were held

steadily, and again during the whole month there was a perfect uniformity in values. Sales, 103,800 pkgs.

During the first few days of October the market was quiet, but as the month advanced, the demand increased, and the business, on the whole, was satisfactory. Prices of Rio remained very steady, with no changes for the month. Toward the close, West India descriptions became very scarce and commanded very full prices. Sales, 104,000 packages.

There was considerable inquiry for Rio during November, with now and then a lull, but business was restricted, in a measure, by the absence of the grades most wanted, prices still remaining very steady. Java was very quiet, while Laguayra and Maracaibo were about out of market. Toward the latter part of the month, however, the blockade of the latter port was raised, and with increased supplies, prices fell off a little. Sales, 92,000 pkgs.

Prices of Rio, which had been steady now for several months, began to weaken in December, and about the middle of the month receded one-quarter of a cent on all grades, excepting ordinary, which were scarce. At this reduction there was a fair business, and good to prime cargoes, which were in most request, advanced again to the former figures. From this until the close there was only a light business, but prices remained quite steady and firm, especially for the lowest and best grades, the medium qualities being comparatively neglected. West India and other kinds were also quiet, but the month and year ended with a firm feeling, and the market in a healthy position. Sales, 90,400 pkgs. Stock, December 31, 16,634,000 lbs., against a stock same time previous year of 29,415,152 lbs.

We annex a tabular statement, showing

THE RANGE OF PRICES AND YEARLY AVERAGE AT NEW-YORK
THE PAST THREE YEARS.

BRAZIL—FAIR TO PRIME QUALITY.

1869.	1st.	10th.	20th.	Average for the Month.		
				1869.	1868.	1867.
January,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 17	\$15 29	\$15 17	\$16 75
February,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 87	15 46	17 75
March,	15 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 17	15 92	18 08
April,	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 17	15 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 21	16 33	18 46
May,	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 33	16 12	17 87
June,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	15 75	15 96	17 67
July,	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	15 58	16 08	17 50
August,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	15 75	15 87	17 29
September,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	15 75	15 58	17 33
October,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	15 75	15 46	16 62
November,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	15 75	15 50	16 13
December,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 67	15 33	15 42
Average for the year,				\$15 82	\$15 73	\$17 24

ST. DOMINGO.

1869.	1st.	10th.	20th.	Average for the Month.		
				1869.	1868.	1867.
January,	14 @ 14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 @ 14 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	\$14 04	\$15 33	\$16 12
February,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	13 87	14 96	16 02
March,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 14	13 87	14 83	16 13
April,	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 15	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 73	14 67	16 04
May,	16 @ 16 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 02	14 87	15 87
June,	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 25	14 75	15 79
July,	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 21	14 67	15 88
August,	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 12	14 31	15 62
September,	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	— @ —	15 12	14 25	15 75
October,	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —	—	14 12	15 75
November,	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —	—	14 12	15 67
December,	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —	—	14 12	15 58
Average for the year,				\$14 80	\$14 58	\$15 85

MARACAIBO AND LAGUAYRA.

1869.	1st.	10th.	20th.	Average for the Month.		
				1869.	1868.	1867.
January,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18	\$16 08	\$16 71	\$17 58
February,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 29	16 79	17 87
March,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 54	17 00	17 96
April,	15 @ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 67	17 00	18 17
May,	16 @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 50	17 00	18 08
June,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19	17 25	16 75	17 92
July,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20	17 92	16 50	17 75
August,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19	17 87	15 83	17 88
September,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 00	15 67	17 87
October,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 50	15 75	17 67
November,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 25	15 75	16 92
December,	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 62	15 75	16 58
Average for the year,				\$17 54	\$16 38	\$17 69

JAVA.

1869.	1st.	10th.	20th.	Average for the Month.		
				1869.	1868.	1867.
January,	21 @ 24	21 @ 24	21 @ 24	\$22 50	\$25 67	\$24 83
February,	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 25	24 67	25 00
March,	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 25	25 00	24 75
April,	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 @ 23	22 16	24 00	25 08
May,	23 @ 25	23 @ 25	23 @ 25	24 00	23 50	24 50
June,	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 25	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 17	23 17	24 25
July,	23 @ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 @ 25	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25	23 83	22 92	24 42
August,	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 @ 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25	23 79	22 58	24 54
September,	22 @ 25	22 @ 25	21 @ 24	23 17	22 29	24 33
October,	22 @ 24	22 @ 24	22 @ 24	23 00	21 92	24 54
November,	22 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 75	22 62	24 75
December,	22 @ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 @ 23	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 41	22 54	26 00
Average for the year,				\$23 02	\$23 41	\$24 75

REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1869.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THIS trade has continued to increase, the past year, though not in so great a ratio as in previous years, for although New-York has increased her export by 13,000,000 gallons—the whole increase of the country is only about 3,000,000 gallons—this increase alone, however, is a hundred per cent. more than the whole amount exported in 1861, (1,500,000 gallons,) about half as much as New-York exported in 1862, (6,720,273 gallons,) and about one-third the amount exported from the whole country in the same year, viz., 10,887,701 gallons. The last year, (1869,) the total export of crude and refined, from the United States, was 102,708,604 gallons, an increase of more than 6,700 per cent. over the year 1861. These figures speak for themselves, and show the wonderful proportions which this trade has assumed, and to some extent the wealth added to our productive industry and the carrying trade of the world. For particulars of shipments from the different ports of the country, see annexed tables. The fluctuations in values have been wide the past year: Crude in bulk has ranged from $13\frac{1}{2}$ (sales 31st May) to 24 cents, (22d January,) and in barrels from 19 to 28 cents; the range of bulk in 1868 was $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents in January, to 19 in December, and of barrels, 16 to 24, in the same months. The range of refined in 1869 was from $29\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 cents for Standard White, and in 1868 from $23\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 cents.

There has been a substantial increase of the yield of the wells the past year, and so far as human eyes can see, may continue to increase for years to come, notwithstanding all prophecies to the contrary. We confess that the production the past year has entirely scattered all our previous ideas of a subsidence of the oleaginous tide, and established confidence in its future. All our attempts to give an account of stocks in yard have signally failed, the owners of the yards and the consignees of the oil utterly refusing to give any thing like correct figures. The receipts are equally mystified, and we must say that it is a very narrow, if not selfish policy, which these parties must regret hereafter, when reliable statistics of this important trade shall be sought after.

The number of vessels employed to carry the cargoes included in the exports, as given in our tables, was—

From New-York,.....	546	From Boston,.....	21
“ Philadelphia,.....	263		

The following figures of production, shipment, stocks, &c., for 11 months, (January 1 to December 1, 1869,) are taken from the *Titus-*

ville Herald. The stock at New-York, December 1st, we observe, is set down at 13,000 barrels, but this can only be an *estimate*, for reasons stated above; the stock of crude in yard 1st January, at New-York, we estimate at 7,500 bbls. The following is the statement for 11 months, that of January 1st not having been received:

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, &c., OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGION.

Total product in November,.....bbls. of 43 galls.	399,518
Production previously reported, 1869,.....	3,417,438
<hr/>	
Total production, January 1 to December 1, 1869,.....	3,816,956
Average per day for 334 days,.....	11,427
Total production, same time 1868,.....	3,413,891
Average per day, same time, (335 days,).....	10,190
Average per day in November, 1869,.....	13,317
Average per day in November, 1868,.....	10,275

Shipments from January 1st to December 1st, 1869, and the crude equivalent:

To New-York,.....	996,977	To Pittsburgh,.....	814,851
“ Cleveland,.....	1,062,145	“ Portland,.....	33,940
“ Boston,.....	129,600	“ Other points,.....	219,166
“ Philadelphia,.....	188,140		
Total,.....			3,444,819
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped,.....			140,475
Shipment of Crude equivalent,.....			3,585,294
Same time 1868,.....			3,508,000

STOCK OF OIL IN THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 1ST.

The stocks are partly estimated, but we are confident that they are not far from correct. The stock in the United States, of Crude or its equivalent, was located as follows:

	<i>Barrels.</i>
At New-York,.....	13,000
" Philadelphia,.....	115,000
" Pittsburgh,.....	120,000
" Cleveland,.....	20,000
In Oil District of Pennsylvania,....	337,000
" Oil Districts of West Virginia and Ohio,.....	50,000
At Erie, Corry and Buffalo,.....	5,000
" Boston and Baltimore,.....	20,000
On rail-roads in transit,.....	35,000
<hr/>	
Total stock, December 1, 1869,.....	715,000
Stock, January 1, 1869, about.....	800,000

The stock of Lubricating Oil in West Virginia, December 1st, was from 40,000 to 45,000 barrels.

We are indebted to Messrs. EAGLE & BLAKSLER, Petroleum Freight Brokers, of this city, for tables showing the relative quantity of Crude, Refined, Naphtha, &c., exported to Europe from this port and Philadelphia.

REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET FOR 1869.

Crude.—The opening price of crude, 1st January, was $18\frac{1}{4}$ @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents in bulk, and 23 @ $23\frac{1}{2}$ in barrels, advancing the fourth week, to 24 for bulk, and 28 for barrels. From this time to the third week of March, there was a steady decline, reaching $16\frac{1}{4}$, and 20 for bulk and barrels; before the end of the month, however, $19\frac{1}{2}$ and 24 was paid. April opened with a quotation of $18\frac{1}{2}$ and $23\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24, (or about the same as on the 1st of January,) declining to 17 and $21\frac{1}{2}$, and closing strong at 17 @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ for bulk, and 23 for barrels, improving $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 cent further, and then falling to 14 @ $14\frac{1}{2}$, (some sold as low as $13\frac{1}{2}$ on the 31st,) and $19\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 at the end of May. From this period, with little variation, to the last week in July, the market favored sellers, and quotations reached $17\frac{3}{4}$, and 24 cents for bulk and barrels, falling off to $16\frac{1}{2}$ and $22\frac{3}{4}$ first of September; the whole range of September was $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ @ $23\frac{1}{2}$ for bulk and barrels. The course of the market in October was generally upward, beginning at 17 and closing at $18\frac{3}{4}$ @ 19 cents for bulk; at the same time, barrels advanced from $22\frac{3}{4}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25 cents, the supply during the month being light.

The demand during November was moderate throughout, including very little for export; prices, however, were quite steady and firm till the end of the third week, when lower figures were accepted, and the month closed at 18 @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents—opening price, $19\frac{1}{2}$, highest figure, $20\frac{1}{2}$, for bulk; barrels opened at $25\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 26, and the fourth week fell to 25, closing at $23\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24 cents. December opened and continued very dull, with little demand either for export or refining, prices steadily falling to the end, closing quiet at 15 @ $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents for bulk, and $19\frac{1}{4}$ @ $19\frac{3}{4}$ for barrels, a decline on the month of 3 cents for bulk, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ for barrels. The average price of crude in bulk for the year 1869 was 18 25-100 cents, and in barrels, 23 25-100; against 14 40-100 for bulk in 1868, and 19 66-100 in barrels.

At a meeting of the trade, held in this city, 14th and 15th December, the following agreement for the regulation of the sale of crude was entered into: The standard gravity of crude petroleum in the material state shall be 40 degrees, and after the first of January, 1870, all contracts shall be made at between 44 and 48 degrees gravity. An article bearing a gravity of 48 degrees shall not be merchantable, and will not be received by a producer, except upon the concession of a reduction; if the seller wish to deliver crude oil of heavier gravity than 46 degrees, and not over 48, a reduction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the price of each degree, or part of a degree, above 46, shall be made. If, on the other hand, the seller shall deliver, unadulterated, oil below 46 degrees, and not below 44 degrees of gravity, then the buyer shall allow $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon each degree.

Early in June there was an effort made to advance prices, on a reported falling off in the production, but the offerings continued as large as ever, and the operators for an advance did not succeed.

Near the end of June, there was a large speculation in Pittsburgh, some 75,000 bbls. having been bought at 14 cents, S. O., balance of the year.

Canada crude has been sold pretty largely during the year. Contracts were made running about from May to the end of the year, for 40,000 bbls., at the current prices of Pennsylvania oil, all for export to the Continent.

Stock of crude in yard 1st January, about 7,500 bbls.

Refined.—The market throughout most of the year has been remarkably steady. Early in the year prices appreciated steadily from 31½ cents for standard white, (the price 1st January,) to 37 @ 38, in the middle of February, declining thereafter to 29½ @ 30 cents the third week in March. A large fire at Pittsburgh, on the 15th of April, advanced prices here ½ @ 1 cent. From the last of March to the beginning of May, prices ranged from 31 to 33 cents, falling again, by the first of June, to 30 cents. In June, with moderate offerings, the market was quite steady at a slight advance. In July, the range was 31 @ 33 cents, and in August slightly less, say 31 @ 32½. The range of September was 31¾ @ 33 cents. In October, the market being scantily supplied, prices advanced from 31¾ @ 32, the opening quotation, to 33½ @ 34 cents at the close. The sales of the month were very large, and the stock was reduced to a low figure.

The demand continued in November, with large contracts for November and December delivery, and some for January and February, prices meantime advancing to 35½ cents the second week; from this time to the end of the month the demand fell off, and prices declined to 31 @ 31½ cents, the decline being accelerated by the fall in gold, which checked the export demand. Range of the month, 31 @ 35½ cents.

Early in December somewhat higher prices were obtained, a good demand for the month's delivery being prevalent, and the margin for refining so small, that most of the refiners suspended operations, preferring to buy to fill their contracts, to running at a greater loss. The slight advance obtained was soon lost, however, and prices receded to 29½ cents for standard white, the month closing quiet at that price.

The average price of standard white during the year 1869 was 32 73-100 cents, against 29 52-100 in 1868.

The lowest monthly average in 1869 was in June, 31 08-100 cents, and the highest in February, 36 37-100; the lowest monthly average in 1868 was in January, 24 82-100, and the highest in July, 34 22-100 cents. The year 1869 opened at 31½, and closed at 29½ cents; the year 1868 opened at 24, and closed at 31¼ @ 31½ cents.

A meeting of the trade of this and other cities was held on the 14th and 15th December, to take into consideration the propriety of selling refined by weight, instead of gauge, as also to establish a standard gravity for crude. The standard of weight was finally established at 6½ lbs. per gallon.

Stock of refined in yard 1st January about 15,000 bbls.

Naphtha.—The course of prices for this article will be found in the tables annexed, though they are less reliable than those for crude or refined oil, the transactions being less public. The export has been large, for figures of which see export table. Average price of the year, 10 33-100 cents. Stock in yard, 2,000 bbls.

EXPORT OF CRUDE AND REFINED (INCLUDING NAPHTHA, &c.)
FROM NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1869, COMPARED WITH THE
YEAR 1868.

	1869.	1868.
To Liverpool,.....gallons,	877,667	1,291,200
London,.....	872,118	947,311
Glasgow, &c.,.....	.....	.....
Bristol,.....	410,605	184,070
Falmouth, E.,.....	367,233	98,210
Grangemouth, E.,.....	.....	.....
Cork, &c.,.....	2,648,865	2,272,534
Bowling, E.,.....	.....	.....
Havre,.....	4,275,096	2,925,413
Marseilles,.....	2,410,308	3,269,600
St. Nazaire and Rouen,.....	....	149,450
Cette,.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk,.....	831,398	369,501
Bordeaux,.....	428,306	184,600
Nantes,.....	346,458	78,539
Dieppe,.....	.....	.....
Antwerp,.....	8,202,931	7,052,177
Bremen,.....	11,374,282	8,578,026
Amsterdam,.....	.....	.....
Hamburg,.....	4,338,982	2,458,557
Rotterdam,.....	2,115,838	1,695,235
Gottenberg,.....	.....	.....
Cronstadt,.....	4,163,320	1,523,387
Ancona,.....	.....	150,028
Konigsberg and Stettin,.....	4,594,363	2,537,086
Arendal,.....	138,570	.....
Dantzic,.....	810,596	374,671
Syria,.....	168,220	.....
Cadiz and Malaga,.....	436,058	380,581
Tarragona and Alicante,.....	66,038	518,260
Barcelona,.....	530,029	470,929
Gibraltar and Malta,.....	2,774,547	4,289,017
Oporto,.....	362,708	251,704
Naples and Palermo,.....	1,064,943	1,032,209
Genoa and Leghorn,.....	1,774,223	2,229,928
Trieste,.....	1,413,743	900,161
Smyrna,.....	748,494	393,873
Alexandria, Egypt,.....	.....	223,000
Lisbon,.....	194,812	43,194
Canary Islands,.....	16,353	16,461
Constantinople,.....	602,180	603,012
Copenhagen,.....	341,572	118,492
Madeira,.....	.....	.....
Bilboa and Seville,.....	1,498,680	417,210
Palma,.....	330,221	199,163
China and East Indies,.....	207,180	120,300
Japan,.....	.....	.....
Africa,.....	30,200	24,560
Australia,.....	619,649	959,959
Otago, N. Z.,.....	43,680	37,500
Sydney, N. S. W.,.....	139,280	224,520

	1869.	1868.
Brazil,.....gallons,	835,299	804,396
Mexico,.....	169,541	155,573
Cuba,.....	1,144,378	983,955
Argentine Republic,.....	101,000	169,200
Cisplatine Republic,.....	109,120	91,000
Chili,.....	193,990	168,000
Peru,.....	142,780	233,956
British Honduras,.....	9,027	4,220
British Guiana,.....	36,106	40,700
British West Indies,.....	298,997	236,805
British North American Colonies,.....	54,221	47,521
Danish West Indies,.....	16,473	12,255
Dutch West Indies,.....	40,698	17,463
French West Indies,.....	73,436	77,260
Hayti,.....	16,678	8,066
Central America,.....	1,858	2,846
Venezuela,.....	77,266	57,911
New-Grenada,.....	60,312	64,219
Porto Rico,.....	36,492	34,228
Total,.....gallons,	65,987,418	52,803,202

EXPORT FROM PHILADELPHIA TO FOREIGN PORTS, FROM JANUARY
1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1869 AND 1868.

CRUDE AND REFINED.

	1869.	1868.		1869.	1868.
To Antwerp,.....galls.	8,475,210	.. 8,436,077	To Exeter,.....galls.	61,105	.. ....
Amsterdam,.....	350,094	.. ...	Dublin,.....	57,943	.. ....
Rotterdam,.....	3,423,339	.. 3,722,467	Havre,.....	926,212	.. 1,911,225
Bremen,.....	3,989,101	.. 6,513,496	Marseilles,....	486,383	.. 1,914,696
Hamburg,.....	2,633,625	.. 2,528,901	Dunkirk,.....	....	.. 266,582
Stettin,.....	1,344,525	.. 730,543	Altona,.....	....	.. 361,264
Cronstadt,.....	976,282	.. 605,529	Bordeaux,.....	....	.. 127,186
Riga,.....	152,797	.. ....	Gibraltar,.....	1,986,423	.. 1,898,852
Rostock,.....	....	.. 70,517	Malaga,.....	209,350	.. ....
Konigsberg,.....	306,312	.. 158,670	Barcelona,.....	288,164	.. 185,843
Stockholm,.....	94,985	.. 86,020	Nantes,.....	104,146	.. ....
Lubeck,.....	....	.. 158,792	Bayonne,.....	58,459	.. ....
Dantzic,.....	138,503	.. 259,860	Vigo,.....	....	.. ....
Elsinore,.....	693,523	.. 74,247	Bilboa,.....	353,548	.. ....
Copenhagen,.....	....	.. 112,081	Lisbon and Oporto,.	389,707	.. 142,536
Cork,.....	1,918,899	.. 3,856,744	Genoa,.....	491,978	.. 1,490,250
Liverpool,.....	611,813	.. 1,153,044	Leghorn,.....	162,396	.. 705,726
London,.....	1,013,824	.. 721,903	Naples,.....	52,895	.. 183,930
Bristol, E.,.....	252,000	.. 87,031	Trieste,.....	709,278	.. 610,258
Hull,.....	125,266	.. ....	Venice,.....	....	.. 168,512
Falmouth, E.,.....	....	.. 299,792	Other ports,.....	607,467	.. 963,046
Total,.....galls.	33,445,552	.. 40,505,620			

TOTAL EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
From New-York,.....galls.	65,933,690 ..	52,803,202 ..	33,834,133 ..	34,501,385 ..	14,626,090
Boston,.....	2,117,939 ..	2,410,114 ..	2,264,113 ..	1,591,694 ..	1,511,173
Philadelphia,.....	33,445,552 ..	40,505,620 ..	29,437,429 ..	28,811,853 ..	12,552,882
Baltimore,.....	1,251,423 ..	2,587,707 ..	1,515,454 ..	2,483,419 ..	973,117
Portland,.....	.... ..	705,107 ..	900 ..	12,100 ..	11,083
New-Bedford,.....	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	30,000 ..	50,000
Cleveland,.....	.... ..	270,000 ..	.... ..	.... ..	81,173
Total,.....galls.	102,748,604 ..	99,281,750 ..	67,052,029 ..	67,430,451 ..	29,805,523
Equal to.....bbls. of 40 galls.	2,568,715 ..	2,482,044 ..	1,676,300 ..	1,685,761 ..	745,138
Total export in 1862,.....	10,887,701 gallons—equal to bbls. of 40 gallons,	272,192			
“ “ in 1861,.....	1,500,000	“ “ “ “	37,500		

Of the total quantity shipped from New-York, 9,456,210 gallons were crude; 52,746,590 gallons were refined; 3,730,890 gallons were naphtha and residuum, (chiefly naphtha.)

Of the total quantity shipped from Philadelphia, 2,288,160 gallons were crude; 30,951,360 gallons were refined, and 387,435 gallons were naphtha, &c.

Of the total shipments from Boston, about 1,954,454 gallons were refined, and 163,485 gallons were naphtha.

Of the shipments from New-York to Europe, 5,132,020 gallons refined was in tin, (10 gallons per case,) and 47,616,700 gallons in barrels; and of the shipments from Philadelphia to Europe, 601,290 gallons refined was in tin, and 30,350,070 gallons in barrels. Of the shipments from Boston to Europe, 30,000 gallons refined was in tin, and 554,355 gallons in barrels. We have not received the figures of Baltimore, but they are, comparatively, of minor importance.

There were, probably, some shipments from Cleveland, direct, but we failed to hear from there.

NOTE.—The Philadelphia figures, furnished by Messrs. EAGLE & BLAKSLEE, make the quantity shipped from that port somewhat larger than our own account.

RANGE AND AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE PAST YEAR.

MONTHS.		CRUDE. In bulk.	CRUDE. In bbls.	REFINED. Standard White.	NAPHTHA.
January	2,.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ —
"	6,.....	— @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 @ 33	12 @ —
"	9,.....	— @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 @ —	32 @ 33	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10
"	13,.....	19 @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 34	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 10
"	16,.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 21	— @ 25	35 @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 12
"	20,.....	20 @ —	24 @ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35	11 @ 12
"	23,.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 28	35 @ 37	12 @ —
"	27,.....	— @ 23	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ —	35 @ 37	— @ 13
"	30,.....	— @ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 @ —	36 @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 13
Average for the month,...		\$20 58	\$24 67	\$34 14	\$11 64
February	3,.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22	26 @ —	36 @ 37	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 13
"	6,.....	— @ 23	— @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	10,.....	— @ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	37 @ 38	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14
"	13,.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 23	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	37 @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 @ —
"	17,.....	22 @ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 @ 37	13 @ —
"	20,.....	22 @ —	25 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 26	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 @ —
"	24,.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	35 @ —	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
"	27,.....	20 @ —	24 @ —	34 @ —	— @ 10
Average for the month,...		\$21 94	\$25 92	\$36 37	\$12 45
March	3,.....	— @ 21	24 @ —	— @ 36	— @ 11
"	6,.....	— @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 @ —	35 @ —	— @ 11
"	10,.....	19 @ —	— @ 23	33 @ 34	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	13,.....	— @ 18	— @ 23	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	17,.....	— @ 17	21 @ —	31 @ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	20,.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30	8 @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	24,.....	— @ 18	22 @ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 @ —	8 @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	27,.....	19 @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 24	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	31,.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 23	31 @ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average for the month,...		\$18 62	\$22 72	\$32 44	\$9
April	3,.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	7,.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	23 @ 24	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10
"	10,.....	17 @ —	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 32	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10
"	14,.....	17 @ —	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 32	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	17,.....	17 @ —	— @ 22	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 33	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	21,.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ —	— @ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 33	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	24,.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 @ 33	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	28,.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ —	23 @ —	32 @ 33	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	30,.....	17 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 23	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average for the month,...		\$19 67	\$22 70	\$32 28	\$9 39

MONTHS.		CRUDE. In bulk.	CRUDE. In bbls.	REFINED. Standard White.	NAPHTHA.
May	5,.....	17½ @ 18	23½ @ 24	33 @ —	10½ @ —
"	8,.....	17½ @ —	23½ @ 24	31½ @ 33	10½ @ —
"	12,.....	16½ @ 17	22½ @ —	31 @ 33	— @ 10
"	15,.....	— @ 16	— @ 22	31 @ 32½	— @ 10
"	19,.....	— @ 16	— @ 22	31 @ 32	— @ 10
"	22,.....	— @ 15¾	— @ 21½	31 @ 32	— @ 10
"	26,.....	— @ 15	— @ 21	30 @ 31	— @ 10
"	29,.....	14 @ 14½	19½ @ 20	— @ 30	— @ 10
Average for the month,...		\$16 12	\$21 75	\$31 53	\$10 06
June	2,.....	14½ @ —	19 @ —	— @ 30	— @ 10
"	5,.....	— @ 15	19 @ 19¼	30½ @ 31	— @ 10
"	9,.....	16½ @ 17	22 @ —	32 @ 32½	— @ 10
"	12,.....	16 @ 17	22 @ —	31 @ 32	— @ 10
"	16,.....	16½ @ 17	22 @ —	31 @ 32	— @ 10
"	19,.....	16½ @ 17	22 @ —	30 @ 30½	— @ 10
"	23,.....	15½ @ 16	21 @ 22	30 @ 31	— @ 10
"	26,.....	16½ @ 16¾	— @ 23	31½ @ 32	— @ 10
"	30,.....	16½ @ 17	— @ 23	32 @ 32½	— @ 10
Average for the month,...		\$16 17	\$21 53	\$31 08	\$10
July	3,.....	16¾ @ —	— @ 22½	32 @ 33	— @ 10
"	7,.....	16¾ @ 17	— @ 22½	32 @ 33	— @ 10
"	10,.....	17 @ —	— @ 22½	32 @ 32½	— @ 10
"	14,.....	17 @ —	— @ 23	31½ @ 32	— @ 10
"	17,.....	17 @ —	— @ 22¾	31 @ 31½	9½ @ 10
"	21,.....	16¾ @ —	— @ 22¾	32 @ 32½	— @ 10
"	24,.....	17¼ @ 17½	23 @ 23¼	32 @ 32½	— @ 9½
"	28,.....	17½ @ 17¾	— @ 24	32½ @ 33	— @ 10
"	31,.....	17 @ 17¼	— @ 23½	32 @ 32¼	9½ @ 10
Average for the month,...		\$16 92	\$22 96	\$32 22	\$9 89
August	4,.....	17 @ 17¼	— @ 23½	31½ @ 32	9½ @ —
"	7,.....	— @ 17¾	— @ 23¼	32 @ 32½	9½ @ 10
"	11,.....	17¼ @ 17¾	— @ 23¼	— @ 32	— @ 10
"	14,.....	— @ 17¾	23½ @ 23½	32 @ 32½	10 @ 10½
"	18,.....	— @ 17¾	23 @ 23¼	32 @ —	10 @ 10½
"	21,.....	— @ 17	23 @ —	31½ @ 32	9½ @ 10
"	25,.....	— @ 16½	— @ 22½	31¾ @ 32	9½ @ 10
"	28,.....	16½ @ 16¾	— @ 22¾	31¾ @ 32	10 @ 10½
"	31,.....	16½ @ —	— @ 22¾	31 @ 32	10 @ 10½
Average for the month,...		\$17 01	\$23 05	\$32 45	\$9 97
September	4,.....	17 @ —	22½ @ 23	32½ @ 33	10 @ 10½
"	8,.....	17 @ —	— @ 23½	32½ @ 32½	10 @ 10½
"	11,.....	16½ @ —	— @ 23¼	32 @ 32½	10 @ 10½
"	15,.....	— @ 16¾	— @ 23	32 @ 32¼	10½ @ —
"	18,.....	16¾ @ 17	— @ 23	32¼ @ 32½	10½ @ —
"	22,.....	16¾ @ 17	— @ 22¾	32 @ 32¼	10½ @ 10½
"	25,.....	16¾ @ 16¾	— @ 22¾	32 @ 32½	10½ @ 11
"	29,.....	16¾ @ 16¾	— @ 22¾	31½ @ 32	10½ @ 11
Average for the month,...		\$17 09	\$22 97	\$32 23	\$10 48

MONTHS.		CRUDE. In bulk.	CRUDE. In bbls.	REFINED. Standard White.	NAPHTHA.
October	2,.....	— @ 17	— @ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
"	6,.....	— @ 17	— @ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 32	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ —
"	9,.....	— @ 17	— @ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	13,.....	— @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	— @ 23	33 @ —	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	16,.....	— @ 18	24 @ 25	33 @ —	11 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	20,.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 18	— @ 25	— @ 33	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 11
"	23,.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 19	24 @ 25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 11
"	27,.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 19	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25	— @ 34	— @ 11
"	30,.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 19	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25	— @ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 11
Average for the month,...		\$17 86	\$23 86	\$32 85	\$10 85
November	3,.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 25 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35	— @ 11
"	6,.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 26	35 @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 @ 12
"	10,.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 26	35 @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 @ 12
"	13,.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 26	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 34 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	17,.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 26	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
"	20,.....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 26	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 11
"	24,.....	20 @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 25	33 @ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	27,.....	— @ 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	— @ 25	33 @ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	30,.....	18 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24	31 @ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average for the month,...		\$19 96	\$25 47	\$34	\$10 10
December	4,.....	— @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	32 @ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	8,.....	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 23	— @ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 11
"	11,.....	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 32	— @ 10
"	15,.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	22 @ —	— @ 31	— @ 10
"	18,.....	17 @ —	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	— @ 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	— @ 10
"	22,.....	17 @ —	20 $\frac{5}{8}$ @ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 @ 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 @ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	25,.....	16 @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 31	10 @ —
"	29,.....	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20	— @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10
"	31,.....	15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10
Average for the month,...		\$17 05	\$21 44	\$31 12	\$10 15
Average for the year 1869,		18 25	23 25	32 73	10 33
"	" 1868,	14 40	19 66	29 52	18 91
"	" 1867,	12 17	17 43	28 41	23 75
"	" 1866,	....	25 78	42 45	37 84
"	" 1865,	....	38 37	58 87	50 37
"	" 1864,	....	41 81	65 03	39 54

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE NAVAL STORES TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1869.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE business of producing the last year has been less satisfactory than for several years past, prices having ranged lower than any year during the last ten. In 1868 and 1867 it was alleged that the business did not pay producers a living profit, and wages being probably no lower than then, the margin left for profit in 1869 must have been very narrow.

The most noticeable features in our review are the large increase in the receipts of rosin and tar, the large increase in the amount of those articles exported, over 1868, and the greatly increased amount taken for consumption. The quantity of these taken for consumption is nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1868; but of spirits turpentine there was less, for particulars of which, see tables.

The shipments of spirits turpentine from Wilmington, N. C., direct to foreign ports, were nearly double those of the previous year, as follows:

	1869.	1868.
To London,.....bbls.	29,162	18,712
Liverpool,.....	16,076	13,088
Falmouth,.....	3,001	....
Bristol,.....	2,200	2,297
Glasgow,.....	....	300
Cork, &c.,.....	5,054	....
Antwerp,.....	3,620	....
Rotterdam,.....	3,482	....
Amsterdam,.....	....	202
Christiana, Norway,.....	1,500	....
Other ports,.....	2	73
Total foreign,.....bbls.	64,097	34,672
Total foreign, 1867,.....bbls.		34,670
Total foreign, 1866,.....		7,929
Total foreign and coastwise in 1869,.....bbls.		118,182
" " " " 1868,.....		94,918
" " " " 1867,.....		89,574
" " " " 1866,.....		57,007

REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET FOR 1869.

Crude Turpentine, which was once so important an article of export to England, has of late years scarcely been mentioned in that direction. In the year 1854 there was exported from New-York over 135,000 bbls., and from that time to 1859, (including the latter year,) the amount exported ranged from 78,000 to 97,000 bbls., falling to 54,600 bbls. in 1860, and to 19,500 bbls. in 1861, when they almost wholly ceased, the supply being nearly cut off by the

war. In 1862 there was none exported; in 1863, 16 bbls.; in 1864, 619 bbls.; in 1865, 4,863 bbls.; in 1866, 13,596 bbls.; in 1867, 827 bbls.; in 1868, 704 bbls.; and in 1869, 785 bbls., exclusive of that shipped to Canada. The receipts, which were 96,700 bbls. in 1859, and 60,800 in 1860, fell to 32,100 in 1861; 3,100 in 1862, and 3,700 in 1863. In 1864 the receipts were increased to 6,750 bbls., 26,700 in 1865 and 32,250 in 1866. In 1867 there were received 11,400 bbls., in 1868 about the same, (11,100 bbls.,) and in 1869, 12,303 bbls., nearly the whole product of the pine tree being distilled in the South. Quotations are quite nominal, but few sales having been made during the year to local distillers. The first lot of Virgin Dip, (15 bbls.,) was received at Wilmington March 26th, and brought \$5 per bbl. Canada took 1,942 bbls. through this port during the year.

Spirits Turpentine.—The receipts at this port the past year are about the same as in the year 1868, but there has been, at no time, so great a scarcity as for a few days during the year 1868, when there was *not a barrel in yard*, and so long as there is any in the South, such a state of things can hardly occur again, the telegraph and steamer uniting to prevent a dearth of any article so near at hand. The quantity taken for export in 1869 slightly exceeds that of 1868, but is nevertheless 40 per cent. behind 1867, as will be seen by a glance at our tables. The whole range of prices in 1869 is $41\frac{1}{2}$ @ 59 cents, being one cent higher on the lowest, and 21 cents lower on the highest quotations of 1868; the average price of the past year was 5 cents per gallon less than 1868, making a total loss of more than \$130,000 on the quantity received at New-York alone, as compared with the average price of 1868.

The highest price paid in 1869 (59 cents) was in February, and the lowest ($41\frac{1}{2}$) the last of June, and again the last of August. The highest price paid in 1868 (80 cents) was in April, and the lowest, ($42\frac{1}{2}$), in July.

The lowest monthly average the past year was in August, 42 68-100, and in 1868 the lowest range (43 94-100 cents) was reached in July. The average price for the whole year 1869 was 47 45-100 cents, and the average of 1868, 52 70-100 cents, against 69 54-100 in 1867; 83 06-100 cents in 1866; \$1 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1865; \$3 in 1864; \$3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1863; \$1 81 $\frac{1}{3}$ in 1862; 88 33-100 cents in 1861, and 42 12-100 in 1860.

Rosins.—The receipts in 1869 were largely in advance of 1868, and greater than any year since 1860. Strained have been in large demand for export the past year, the quantity shipped being considerably in excess of the year 1868, for the good reason, probably, that prices ranged much lower; indeed, there would seem to be no limit (anywhere in the range of our ability to supply) to the wants of Europe for this and other grades, at any thing like low prices. In this respect, shippers have had great inducements, the highest monthly average of common to good strained during the year (\$2 61) being much below the average of the whole year 1868, (\$2 94,) while the lowest monthly average of the past year (\$2 07) falls below the lowest monthly average of 1868 some 36 cents; the

average price of the whole year for strained (common to good) is \$2 38, against \$2 94 in 1868. Strictly common and black sold throughout the year about 5 cents below common strained, though there is very little of that description now made, whereas a few years ago the bulk of that received here was of this grade, if it could be said to have any grade.

Little can be said concerning the higher grades. No. 2 followed the course of strained; No. 1 and pale ranged about the same as last year, and extra pale and window glass ranged a trifle higher, though little can be premised of the quotations of these descriptions, the grades being made more by the prices, than the prices by the grades, the best that happens to be in the market being classed as pale and extra pale, when they might not be called better than No. 1, in the presence of samples of really pale and extra pale.

Some very fine samples of water pale brought fancy prices, (\$12 @ \$14,) but the quantity of this description made is always very small, and no criterion of the market.

1869.		No. 2.—per 280 lbs.	No. 1 and Pale.	Extra Pale and Window Glass.
January	1,.....	\$2 60 @ \$2 87½	\$3 25 @ \$6 00	\$6 25 @ \$8 50
February	1,.....	2 70 @ 2 90	3 00 @ 5 75	6 00 @ 8 00
March	1,.....	2 60 @ 2 75	3 00 @ 6 25	6 50 @ 9 00
April	1,.....	2 60 @ 2 90	3 25 @ 6 50	7 00 @ 9 00
May	1,.....	2 50 @ 3 00	3 25 @ 6 50	7 00 @ 9 50
June	1,.....	2 60 @ 3 00	3 25 @ 6 00	6 25 @ 9 00
July	1,.....	2 40 @ 2 75	3 00 @ 6 00	6 25 @ 10 00
August	1,.....	2 40 @ 2 75	3 00 @ 6 50	6 75 @ 10 00
September	1,.....	2 50 @ 3 00	3 25 @ 6 00	6 50 @ 9 00
October	1,.....	2 45 @ 3 00	3 25 @ 6 00	6 25 @ 9 00
November	1,.....	2 35 @ 2 75	3 00 @ 6 00	6 50 @ 9 00
December	1,.....	2 30 @ 2 75	3 87½ @ 5 50	6 00 @ 9 00
"	31,.....	2 15 @ 2 50	3 00 @ 5 50	5 75 @ 8 00

Tar.—The receipts of the past year are 10,000 bbls. in excess of any year since 1855, and the consumption has kept pace with the supply, this article being now used largely in street paving. The average price of the year, however, is lower than for several years past, and producers declare that present quotations leave no margin for profit; in this view of the case, there will probably be less made the coming year, unless a foreign demand should stimulate prices, and consequently the production.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS.

MONTHS.	1869.				1868.			
	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'e.	Rosin.	Tar.	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'e.	Rosin.	Tar.
January 1,.....bbls.	881	3,686	94,919	5,877	1,367	3,423	83,107	2,452
February 1,....."	600	3,864	114,109	7,389	1,660	1,573	81,524	2,236
March 1,....."	1,076	6,493	113,018	8,698	1,016	4,022	85,925	2,149
April 1,....."	927	5,874	82,638	10,926	266	2,820	54,637	2,283
May 1,....."	940	3,876	50,942	12,020	221	45	54,007	3,354
June 1,....."	431	1,491	37,349	8,045	283	1,996	52,496	6,433
July 1,....."	94	1,648	38,995	6,776	317	1,547	65,154	3,927
August 1,....."	379	1,000	32,600	8,750	1,237	3,054	84,060	3,821
September 1,....."	855	2,502	40,538	6,610	1,056	3,942	88,566	2,809
October 1,....."	212	783	41,274	4,424	494	4,765	94,413	4,077
November 1,....."	84	2,339	51,128	5,242	685	3,668	65,226	3,239
December 1,....."	193	4,811	70,843	8,512	690	3,230	72,447	3,771
December 31,....."	52	5,677	54,025	9,065	881	3,686	94,919	5,877

RECEIPTS AT, AND EXPORTS FROM, NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS IN 1869.				EXPORTS IN 1869.			
	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'e.	Rosin.	Tar.	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'e.	Rosin.	Tar.
January,.....bbls.	1,440	6,513	58,298	4,040	180	453	18,383	463
February,....."	1,291	2,799	28,341	3,031	300	78	24,520	192
March,....."	1,276	2,635	45,378	12,243	..	658	69,374	7,162
April,....."	2,016	5,210	51,006	16,515	257	837	52,268	7,816
May,....."	1,409	6,804	47,400	11,049	70	5,311	70,256	13,189
June,....."	274	6,350	47,125	2,291	..	1,056	44,336	3,504
July,....."	1,368	8,477	45,837	4,236	..	4,186	35,764	719
August,....."	1,058	7,261	46,463	2,341	..	2,767	24,216	296
September,....."	615	2,635	44,509	3,582	..	469	22,590	176
October,....."	249	5,175	49,625	4,333	..	382	22,449	206
November,....."	1,086	6,273	52,215	4,638	5	222	19,602	689
December,....."	221	4,862	34,403	2,717	..	1,391	54,599	1,143
Total, 1869,.....bbls.	12,303	64,994	550,600	71,016	812	17,810	458,357	35,555

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS IN 1868.				EXPORTS IN 1868.			
	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'e.	Rosin.	Tar.	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'e.	Rosin.	Tar.
January,.....bbls.	503	2,102	21,586	1,838	..	1,262	18,644	757
February,....."	1,192	2,720	20,096	1,454	..	1,333	17,487	499
March,....."	252	3,892	15,386	1,523	100	241	28,330	398
April,....."	1,467	1,100	38,761	3,803	100	460	60,223	1,279
May,....."	1,124	8,277	56,922	6,242	..	235	43,667	2,297
June,....."	1,059	8,401	73,048	4,347	200	2,309	30,638	1,699
July,....."	2,277	7,874	43,767	2,759	4	2,559	29,645	1,098
August,....."	514	9,498	37,355	1,515	100	3,971	37,224	802
September,....."	1,002	8,586	46,908	3,217	..	2,733	38,292	274
October,....."	1,037	7,446	39,027	3,671	200	793	27,585	465
November,....."	248	2,016	26,190	3,420	..	1,384	19,008	248
December,....."	444	2,166	29,648	3,219	..	355	16,678	161
Total, 1868,.....bbls.	11,119	64,078	448,694	37,008	704	17,635	367,421	9,977
" 1867,....."	11,428	62,644	395,505	24,238	827	31,125	312,441	4,633
" 1866,....."	32,248	63,022	379,541	45,412	13,596	22,113	234,367	20,461
" 1865,....."	26,739	19,807	141,334	20,156	4,870	1,110	52,731	8,534
" 1864,....."	6,751	6,475	16,885	33,514	619	402	2,086	1,653
" 1863,....."	3,711	8,981	13,314	12,361	16	487	4,333	8,225
" 1862,....."	3,101	19,369	41,271	24,947	..	811	18,081	4,560
" 1861,....."	32,139	50,884	193,596	49,919	19,472	20,304	211,782	27,005
" 1860,....."	69,793	158,912	621,982	54,045	54,645	71,741	500,358	28,748
" 1859,....."	96,654	161,110	700,185	52,022	88,699	66,551	567,969	19,604
" 1858,....."	104,851	142,324	568,291	33,125	93,066	57,657	445,311	13,518
" 1857,....."	76,443	126,006	551,918	52,684	78,850	50,021	447,480	37,724
" 1856,....."	85,413	118,325	479,248	61,043	81,460	37,538	383,133	21,784

EXPORTS OF THE YEAR.

PLACES.	Turpentine.		Spirits Turpen- tine.		Rosin.		Tar.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Great Britain took...bbls.	570	400	2,949	4,039	186,681	138,907	30,958	6,181
France, ..... "	..	..	..	50	2,435	1,776	..	..
North of Europe,.... "	180	300	9,704	10,278	173,685	152,921	..	25
Other Europe, &c.,... "	..	..	745	330	65,162	42,253	37	225
South America, West Indies, &c.,..... "	62	4	4,412	2,938	30,394	31,564	4,560	3,546
Total,.....bbls.	812	704	17,810	17,635	458,357	367,421	35,555	9,977
Total export in 1867, "	..	827	..	31,125	..	312,441	..	4,633
" " 1866, "	13,596	..	22,113	..	234,369	..	20,461	..
" " 1865, "	4,863	..	1,110	..	52,931	..	8,834	..
" " 1864, "	619	..	402	..	2,086	..	1,653	..
" " 1863, "	16	..	487	..	4,233	..	8,225	..
" " 1862, "	..	..	811	..	18,081	..	4,560	..
" " 1861, "	19,472	..	20,304	..	211,782	..	27,005	..
" " 1860, "	54,645	..	71,741	..	500,358	..	28,748	..
" " 1859, "	88,699	..	66,551	..	567,969	..	19,604	..
" " 1858, "	93,066	..	57,657	..	445,311	..	13,518	..
" " 1857, "	78,850	..	50,021	..	447,480	..	37,724	..
" " 1856, "	80,460	..	37,538	..	383,133	..	21,784	..
" " 1855, "	97,252	..	47,846	..	460,060	..	55,594	..

TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY TAKEN FROM THIS PORT FOR CONSUMPTION.

1869.	Turpen- tine.	Spirits Turp'ne.	Rosin.	Tar.
Stock on hand, January 1st, 1869,.....bbls.	881	3,686	94,919	5,877
Add received in 1869,	12,303	64,994	550,600	71,016
Total supply,.....	13,184	68,680	645,519	76,893
Deduct export in 1869,	*2,754	17,810	458,357	35,555
	10,430	50,870	187,162	41,338
Deduct stock, January 1st, 1870,.....	52	5,677	51,025	9,065
Taken for consumption in 1869,.....bbls.	10,378	45,193	136,137	32,273
" " " 1868,..... "	10,901	46,180	69,441	23,606
" " " 1867,..... "	10,790	36,184	98,378	23,465
" " " 1866,..... "	19,771	35,635	64,042	23,740
" " " 1865,..... "	19,293	17,784	74,139	17,462
" " " 1864,..... "	6,061	6,217	13,623	24,882
" " " 1863,..... "	4,353	8,220	14,253	15,876
" " " 1862,..... "	2,418	20,836	49,790	11,401
" " " 1861,..... "	19,372	34,150	55,900	17,488

* Including 1,942 barrels to Canada.

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF PRICES FOR THE PAST YEAR.

MONTHS.		Crude Turpentine.	Spirits Turpentine.	Common Rosin.	Domestic Tar.
January	2,.....	\$4 00 @ \$....	\$0 48 @ \$0 49	\$.... @ \$2 35	\$2 45 @ \$3 25
"	6,.....	.... @ 4 50	0 51 @ 0 52	.... @ 2 50	2 45 @ 3 25
"	9,.....	4 12½ @ 4 25	0 52 @ 0 53	.... @ 2 50	2 65 @ 3 25
"	13,.....	4 50 @ 4 75	0 53 @ 0 54	.... @ 2 50	2 62½ @ 3 50
"	16,.....	4 50 @ 4 75	0 52½ @ 0 53½	.... @ 2 50	2 50 @ 3 50
"	20,.....	4 50 @ 4 75	0 52 @ 0 53	.... @ 2 50	2 45 @ 3 50
"	23,.....	4 50 @	0 56 @ 0 57	.... @ 2 50	2 50 @ 3 75
"	27,.....	4 62½ @ 4 75	0 56 @ 0 57	.... @ 2 50	2 75 @ 3 75
"	30,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 57½ @ 0 58½	.... @ 2 50	2 75 @ 4 00
Av. for the month,		\$4 52	53.61c.	\$2 48	\$3 05
February	3,.....	\$.... @ \$4 75	\$0 57 @ \$0 58	\$.... @ \$2 50	\$2 87½ @ \$4 00
"	6,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 56 @ 0 57	.... @ 2 40	2 75 @ 3 87½
"	10,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 58 @ 0 59	.... @ 2 45	2 75 @ 3 75
"	13,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 57½ @ 0 58½	.... @ 2 45	2 75 @ 3 75
"	17,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 56½ @ 0 57½	.... @ 2 45	2 75 @ 3 75
"	20,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 55 @ 0 56	.... @ 2 45	3 00 @ 4 00
"	24,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 55 @ 0 56	.... @ 2 40	3 00 @ 4 00
"	27,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 54½ @ 0 55½	.... @ 2 40	3 00 @ 3 90
Av. for the month,		\$4 75	56.69c.	\$2 43¼	\$3 97
March	3,.....	\$... @ \$4 75	\$0 54 @ \$0 55½	\$.... @ \$2 40	\$3 00 @ \$3 90
"	6,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 54 @ 0 55	.... @ 2 40	3 00 @ 3 90
"	10,.....	.... @ 4 75	0 51 @ 0 52	.... @ 2 40	3 00 @ 3 90
"	13,.....	.... @ 4 50	0 49 @ 0 50	.... @ 2 30	2 80 @ 3 87½
"	17,.....	4 25 @	0 48 @ 0 49	.... @ 2 35	2 80 @ 3 90
"	20,.....	4 25 @	0 52 @ 0 53	.... @ 2 35	2 80 @ 3 90
"	24,.....	4 00 @ 4 25	0 52½ @ 0 53½	.... @ 2 35	2 80 @ 3 90
"	27,.....	4 00 @ 4 25	0 50 @ 0 51	.... @ 2 35	2 80 @ 3 90
"	31,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 50½ @ 0 52	.... @ 2 40	2 80 @ 3 75
Av. for the month,		\$4 41	51.78c.	\$2 37	\$3 36
April	3,.....	\$.... @ \$4 25	\$0 51 @ \$0 52	\$.... @ \$2 40	\$2 80 @ \$3 65
"	7,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 50 @ 0 51	.... @ 2 40	2 80 @ 3 60
"	10,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 49½ @ 0 51	.... @ 2 40	2 50 @ 3 50
"	14,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 49½ @ 0 51	.... @ 2 35	2 55 @ 3 50
"	17,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 49½ @ 0 50½	.... @ 2 40	2 55 @ 3 50
"	21,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 47½ @ 0 50	.... @ 2 50	2 50 @ 3 50
"	24,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 48½ @ 0 50	.... @ 2 50	2 50 @ 3 40
"	28,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 48 @ 0 49	.... @ 2 50	2 50 @ 3 40
"	30,.....	.... @ 4 25	0 47 @ 0 48	.... @ 2 55	2 55 @ 3 45
Av. for the month,		\$4 25	49.61c.	\$2 44	\$3 04
May	6,.....	\$4 00 @ \$....	\$0 45½ @ \$0 47½	\$.... @ \$2 55	\$2 55 @ \$3 50
"	8,.....	4 00 @	0 45½ @ 0 47	.... @ 2 60	2 55 @ 3 50
"	12,.....	4 00 @	0 45½ @ 0 47	.... @ 2 60	2 65 @ 3 50
"	15,.....	4 00 @	0 45½ @ 0 47	.... @ 2 60	2 65 @ 3 50
"	19,.....	4 00 @	0 47 @ 0 48	.... @ 2 45	2 50 @ 3 50
"	23,.....	4 00 @	0 49 @ 0 50	.... @ 2 45	2 50 @ 3 45
"	27,.....	4 00 @	0 47 @ 0 48	.... @ 2 40	2 50 @ 3 40
"	30,.....	4 00 @	0 46½ @ 0 47½	.... @ 2 37½	2 50 @ 3 25
Av. for the month,		\$4	47.09c.	\$2 50	\$3 00
June	3,.....	\$4 00 @ \$4 05	\$0 45½ @ \$0 46½	\$.... @ \$2 35	\$2 50 @ \$3 15
"	6,.....	4 00 @ 4 05	0 45 @ 0 46	.... @ 2 30	2 50 @ 3 15
"	10,.....	3 87½ @	0 44½ @ 0 45½	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 15
"	13,.....	3 87½ @	0 44½ @ 0 45½	.... @ 2 27½	2 50 @ 3 15
"	17,.....	3 87½ @	0 43 @ 0 44	.... @ 2 27½	2 50 @ 3 17
"	20,.....	3 87½ @	0 42 @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 30	2 50 @ 3 17
"	24,.....	3 87½ @	0 42 @ 0 43	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 17
"	27,.....	3 87½ @	0 42 @ 0 43	.... @ 2 17½	2 50 @ 3 17
"	30,.....	3 55 @	0 41½ @ 0 42½	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 12½
Av. for the month,		\$3 87	43.86c.	\$2 26	\$2 83

MONTHS.		Crude Turpentine.	Spirits Turpentine.	Common Rosin.	Domestic Tar.
July	3,.....	\$3 55 @ \$....	\$0 42 @ \$0 43	\$.... @ \$2 20	\$2 50 @ \$3 12½
"	7,.....	3 55 @ 3 60	0 42½ @ 0 43	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 12½
"	10,.....	3 55 @ 3 60	0 42½ @ 0 44	.... @ 2 22½	2 50 @ 3 12½
"	14,.....	3 55 @ 3 60	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 00
"	17,.....	3 55 @ 3 60	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 00
"	21,.....	3 55 @ 3 60	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 25
"	24,....	.... @ 3 75	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 25
"	28,.....	.... @ 3 75	0 42 @ 0 43	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 25
"	31,.....	3 62½ @	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 25
Av. for the month,		\$3 61	42.90c.	\$2 21	\$2 83
August	4,.....	\$3 62½ @ \$....	\$0 42½ @ \$0 43½	\$.... @ \$2 20	\$2 50 @ \$3 25
"	7,.....	3 62½ @	0 42 @ 0 43	.... @ 2 20	2 50 @ 3 25
"	11,.....	3 62½ @	0 43 @ 0 44	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 25
"	14,.....	3 62½ @	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 30
"	18,.....	3 62½ @	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 25	2 50 @ 3 30
"	21,.....	3 50 @	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 25	2 55 @ 3 30
"	25,.....	3 50 @	0 42 @ 0 43	.... @ 2 25	2 60 @ 3 30
"	28,.....	3 50 @	0 41½ @ 0 43	.... @ 2 30	2 60 @ 3 30
"	31,.....	3 50 @	0 41½ @ 0 42½	.... @ 2 30	2 85 @ 3 50
Av. for the month,		\$3 57	42.66c.	\$2 25	\$2 94
September	4,.....	\$3 50 @ \$....	\$0 42 @ \$0 43	\$.... @ \$2 30	\$2 85 @ \$3 50
"	8,.....	3 50 @	0 42 @ 0 43	.... @ 2 25	2 85 @ 3 50
"	11,.....	3 50 @	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 30	3 00 @ 3 75
"	15,.....	3 50 @	0 42½ @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 30	2 95 @ 3 75
"	18,.....	.... @ ....	0 43 @ 0 44	.... @ 2 25	3 25 @ 4 00
"	22,.....	.... @ 4 50	0 42½ @ 0 43	.... @ 2 20	3 12½ @ 4 00
"	25,.....	.... @ 4 50	0 43½ @ 0 44½	.... @ 2 25	3 12½ @ 4 00
"	29,.....	.... @ 4 50	0 43 @ 0 44	.... @ 2 20	3 12½ @ 4 00
Av. for the month,		\$3 93	43.12c.	\$2 26	\$3 42
October	2,.....	\$.... @ \$4 50	\$0 43½ @ \$0 44½	\$.... @ \$2 15	\$3 12½ @ \$4 00
"	6,.....	.... @ 4 50	0 45 @ ....	.... @ 2 15	3 12½ @ 3 90
"	8,.....	.... @ 3 70	0 48 @ ....	.... @ 2 15	3 00 @ 3 87½
"	13,.....	.... @ 3 75	0 46½ @ 0 47½	.... @ 2 15	2 75 @ 3 62½
"	16,.....	.... @ 3 50	0 46 @ 0 47	.... @ 2 17½	2 75 @ 3 50
"	20,.....	.... @ 3 50	0 45½ @ 0 47	.... @ 2 15	2 75 @ 3 25
"	23,.....	.... @ 3 50	0 48½ @ 0 49	.... @ 2 15	2 75 @ 3 00
"	27,.....	.... @ 3 50	0 47 @ 0 48	.... @ 2 15	2 62½ @ 3 00
"	30,.....	.... @ ....	0 47 @ 0 48	.... @ 2 12½	2 62½ @ 3 00
Av. for the month,		\$3 81	46.72c.	\$2 15	\$3 15
November	3,.....	\$.... @ \$....	\$0 47 @ \$0 48	\$.... @ \$2 15	\$2 62½ @ \$3 00
"	6,.....	.... @ ....	0 47 @ 0 47½	.... @ 2 10	2 50 @ 3 00
"	10,.....	.... @ ....	0 47½ @ 0 48½	.... @ 2 10	2 50 @ 3 00
"	13,.....	.... @ ....	0 47½ @ 0 48	.... @ 2 10	2 50 @ 2 90
"	17,.....	.... @ ....	0 47½ @ 0 48	.... @ 2 10	2 50 @ 2 80
"	20,.....	.... @ ....	0 48 @ 0 49	.... @ 2 10	2 50 @ 2 80
"	24,.....	.... @ ....	0 47 @ 0 48½	.... @ 2 10	2 50 @ 2 87½
"	27,.....	.... @ ....	0 45½ @ 0 46½	.... @ 2 07½	2 50 @ 3 00
"	30,.....	.... @ ....	0 45 @ 0 45½	.... @ 2 05	2 50 @ 3 00
Av. for the month,		\$....	47.31c.	\$2 10	\$2 73
December	4,.....	\$.... @ \$....	\$0 44 @ \$0 45	\$.... @ \$2 00	\$2 50 @ \$2 87½
"	8,.....	.... @ ....	0 43½ @ 0 45	.... @ 1 95	2 45 @ 2 75
"	11,.....	.... @ ....	0 43 @ 0 44½	.... @ 1 95	2 45 @ 2 75
"	15,.....	.... @ ....	0 43 @ 0 44	.... @ 1 95	2 45 @ 2 85
"	18,.....	.... @ ....	0 43½ @ 0 44	.... @ 2 00	2 45 @ 2 85
"	22,.....	.... @ ....	0 43½ @ 0 44½	.... @ 2 05	2 45 @ 2 85
"	25,.....	.... @ ....	0 43 @ 0 44	.... @ 2 00	2 45 @ 2 85
"	29,.....	.... @ ....	0 43 @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 02½	2 45 @ 2 85
"	31,.....	(nominal.) \$3 75	0 43 @ 0 43½	.... @ 2 02½	2 45 @ 2 85
Av. for the month,		\$3 75	43.75c.	\$1 99	\$2 64
Av. for the year 1869,		\$4 04	47 45-100c.	\$2 29	\$3 03
"	1868,	4 32	52 7-10c.	2 82	3 35
"	1867,	5 04	69 9-16c.	3 79	3 32
"	1866,	5 98	83 1-16c.	3 94	3 13
"	1865,	10 03	\$1 52½	11 16	6 81
"	1864,	31 07	3 00	30 08	15 07

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1869.

		BALES.	TOTAL.					
			1869.	1868.	1867.			
LOUISIANA.								
<i>Export from NEW-ORLEANS—</i>								
To foreign ports,.....	619,534	843,175	794,205	579,231	702,131			
To coastwise ports,.....	222,871							
Stock, 1st September, 1869,.....	770							
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Received from Mobile,.....	36,515	48,970						
Received from Montgomery, Ala.,.....	2,373							
Received from Florida,.....	747							
Received from Texas,.....	7,376							
Stock, 1st September, 1868,.....	1,959							
ALABAMA.								
<i>Export from MOBILE—</i>								
To foreign ports,.....	163,154	248,517						
To coastwise ports,.....	84,194							
Stock, 1st September, 1869,.....	1,169							
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Received from New-Orleans,.....	15,630	17,791						
Stock, 1st September, 1868,.....	2,161							
TEXAS.						230,726	366,193	239,516
<i>Export from GALVESTON, &c.—</i>								
To foreign ports, (including 3,165 to Mexico,).....	83,376	148,083						
To coastwise ports,.....	64,505							
Stock in Galveston, 1st September, 1869,...	202							
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Received from New-Orleans,.....	100	266						
Stock in Galveston, 1st September, 1868,...	166							
FLORIDA.			147,817	114,666	185,919			
<i>Export from APALACHICOLA, JACKSONVILLE, &c.—</i>								
To foreign ports,.....	810	13,392 none.						
To coastwise ports—Uplands,.....	5,816							
Sea Islands,.....	6,748							
Stock in Fernandina, 1st September, 1869,.	18							
<i>Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1868,.....</i>								
.....	....		13,392	34,639	58,349		
GEORGIA.								
<i>Export from SAVANNAH—</i>								
To foreign ports—Uplands,.....	161,516	363,013						
Sea Islands,.....	6,021							
To coastwise ports—Uplands,.....	189,989							
Sea Islands,.....	5,174							
Stock in Savannah, 1st September, 1869,...	313							
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Received from Florida—Uplands,.....	240	5,760						
Sea Islands,	4,824							
Stock in Savannah, 1st September, 1868,...	696							
			357,253	495,005	255,965			

		BALES.	TOTAL.		
			1869.	1868.	1867.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
<i>Export from</i> —CHARLESTON, S. C.—					
To foreign ports—Uplands,	52,814				
Sea Islands,	3,995				
To coastwise ports—Uplands,	142,024				
Sea Islands,	3,313				
Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1869, ..	250				
	202,396				
<i>Export from</i> GEORGETOWN, S. C.—					
To Northern ports—Uplands & Sea Islands, ..	348	202,744			
<i>Deduct</i> —					
Received from Florida—Uplands,	156				
Sea Islands,	1,700				
Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1868, ..	1,945	3,801			
NORTH CAROLINA.			198,943	240,225	162,247
<i>Export</i> —					
To coastwise ports, .....	....		35,912	35,587	38,522
VIRGINIA.					
<i>Export</i> —					
To foreign ports,	6,253				
To coastwise ports,	134,276				
Manufactured, (taken from the ports,)	20,000				
Stock in Petersburg, 1st September, 1869, ..	50	160,579			
		161			
<i>Deduct</i> —Stock, September 1, 1868,			160,418	187,487	123,627
TENNESSEE, &c.					
Shipments from Memphis, Tenn.,		247,651			
“ “ Nashville, Tenn.,	65,825				
“ “ other places in Tennessee, Kentucky, &c.,	75,304				
Stock in Memphis and Nashville, 1st Sep- tember, 1869,	94	388,874			
<i>Deduct</i> —					
Shipments to New-Orleans from Memphis and Nashville,	30,767				
Shipments to Norfolk from Memphis and Nashville,	34,707				
Received from New-Orleans,	1,402				
Stock in Memphis and Nashville, 1st Sep- tember, 1868,	107	66,983			
			321,891	374,860	185,712
Total crop of the United States, 1868-69,			2,260,557	2,430,893	1,951,988
Decrease from crop of 1867-68,					170,336
Increase over crop of 1866-67,					308,569

CROP OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

This year's crop of Sea Island cotton (included in the general statement) is as follows:

Florida,	bales, 6,748	South Carolina,	bales, 4,826
Georgia,	6,480		
Total, 1868-9,			bales, 18,054
1868-9,	bales, 18,054	1858-9,	bales, 47,592
1867-8,	20,927	1857-8,	40,566
1866-7,	33,316	1856-7,	45,314
1865-6,	19,015	1855-6,	44,512
1860-65,	No account.	1854-5,	40,841
1859-60,	46,649	1853-4,	39,686

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

1868-9,... bales, 2,260,557	1851-2,... bales, 3,015,020	1834-5,..... 1,254,328
1867-8,..... 2,430,893	1850-1,..... 2,355,257	1833-4,..... 1,205,324
1866-7,..... 1,951,988	1849-50,..... 2,006,706	1832-3,..... 1,070,438
1865-6,*..... 2,154,476	1848-9,..... 2,728,506	1831-2,..... 987,477
1864-5, (Est.)... 300,000	1847-8,..... 2,347,634	1830-1,..... 1,038,848
1863-4, (Est.)... 500,000	1846-7,..... 1,778,651	1829-30,..... 976,845
1862-3, (Est.)... 1,500,000	1845-6,..... 2,109,537	1828-9,..... 870,415
1861-2, (Est.)... 4,800,000	1844-5,..... 2,304,503	1827-8,..... 727,593
1860-1,..... 3,656,086	1843-4,..... 2,030,409	1826-7,..... 957,281
1859-60,..... 4,660,770	1842-3,..... 2,378,875	1825-6,..... 720,027
1858-9,..... 3,851,481	1841-2,..... 1,683,574	1824-5,..... 569,249
1857-8,..... 3,113,962	1840-1,..... 1,634,945	1823-4,..... 509,158
1856-7,... .. 3,930,519	1839-40,..... 2,177,835	1822-3,..... 495,000
1855-6,..... 3,527,845	1838-9,..... 1,360,532	1821-2,..... 455,000
1854-5,..... 2,847,330	1837-8,..... 1,801,497	1820-1,..... 430,000
1853-4,..... 2,930,027	1836-7,..... 1,422,930	
1852-3,..... 3,262,882	1835-6,..... 1,360,725	

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN PORTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, TO AUGUST 31, 1869.

FROM	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Europe.	Other Foreign Ports.	Total.
New-Orleans, La.,..... bales,	342,249	165,282	73,743	38,260	619,534
Mobile, Ala.,..... "	137,484	16,133	2,981	6,556	163,154
Galveston, Texas,.... "	57,582	..	22,629	3,165	83,376
Jacksonville, Fla.,..... "	..	810	..	..	810
Savannah, Ga.,..... "	133,678	20,869	12,990	..	167,537
Charleston, S. C.,..... "	53,753	..	652	2,404	56,809
Norfolk, Va.,..... "	6,253	..	..	..	6,253
Wilmington, N. C.,..... "	..	..	..	..	..
New-York,..... "	246,311	21,433	54,093	5,863	327,700
Baltimore,..... "	9,091	..	10,094	..	19,185
Philadelphia, "	98	..	..	..	98
Boston and Portland, (Port- land, 1,695 to Great Britain,) "	3,001	..	..	186	3,187
Grand total, 1868-69,..... bales,	989,500	224,527	177,182	56,434	1,447,643
Total 1867-68,..... "	1,228,596	197,515	145,042	84,663	1,655,816
Increase,..... "	..	27,012	32,140	..	..
Decrease,..... "	239,096	..	..	28,229	208,173

CONSUMPTION.

Total crop of the United States, as before stated,..... bales, 2,260,557

Add—

Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st Sept., 1868 :

In the Southern ports,..... bales, 7,195

In the Northern ports,..... " 30,203

37,398

Makes a supply of..... bales, 2,297,955

* Estimated growth in 1865-6, 500,000 bales.

Deduct therefrom—

The export to foreign ports,.....bales,	1,447,643	
Less, foreign included,.....	2,975	
	————	1,444,668
Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1869 :		
In the Southern ports,.....bales,	2,772	
In the Northern ports,.....	8,388	
	————	11,160
Burnt in transit from Cedar Keys to Fer-		
nandina, Fla.,.....	203	
Manufactured in Virginia,.....	20,000	
	————	20,203
		———— 1,476,031
Taken for home use north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers,..bales,		821,924
Taken for home use south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers,		
and burnt,.....		173,203
		————
Total consumed in the United States, (including burnt at the		
ports,) 1868-9,.....		995,127

	North of Virginia. Bales.	Else- where. Bales.	Total. Bales.		North of Virginia. Bales.	Else- where. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1868-9,	821,924	173,203	995,127	1855-6,	633,027	137,712	770,739
1867-8,	799,817	168,348	968,165	1854-5,	571,117	135,295	706,412
1866-7,	697,367	156,672	854,039	1853-4,	592,284	144,952	737,236
1865-6,	604,085	127,640	731,725	1852-3,	650,393	153,332	803,725
1862-5,	Not ascertained.			1851-2,	588,322	111,281	699,603
1860-1,	650,357	193,383	843,740	1850-1,	386,429	99,185	485,614
1859-60,.....	786,521	185,522	972,043	1849-50,.....	476,486	137,012	613,498
1858-9,	760,218	167,433	927,651	1848-9,	504,143	138,342	642,485
1857-8,	452,185	143,377	595,562	1847-8,	523,892	92,152	616,044
*1856-7,	665,718	154,218	819,936				
	Total. Bales.				Total. Bales.		Total. Bales.
1846-7,.....	427,967	1839-40,.....	295,193	1832-3,			194,412
1845-6,.....	422,597	1838-9,	276,018	1831-2,			173,800
1844-5,.....	389,006	1837-8,	246,063	1830-1,			182,142
1843-4,.....	346,744	1836-7,	222,540	1829-30,.....			126,512
1842-3,.....	325,129	1835-6,	236,733	1828-9,			113,853
1841-2,.....	267,850	1834-5,	216,888	1827-8,			120,593
1840-1,.....	297,288	1833-4,	196,413	1826-7,			103,483

We give below our usual *estimate* of the amount of cotton manu-
factured in the cotton growing States, including burnt, taken for
domestic use, &c., not included in the receipts at the ports. Thus—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
North Carolina,..bales,	30,000 ..	33,000 ..	65,000 ..	23,000 ..	36,000 ..	40,000 ..	40,000
South Carolina,..	21,000 ..	24,000 ..	200,000 ..	16,000 ..	26,000 ..	30,000 ..	32,000
Georgia,.....	28,000 ..	32,000 ..	250,000 ..	22,000 ..	36,000 ..	42,000 ..	45,000
Alabama,.....	11,000 ..	12,000 ..	120,000 ..	9,000 ..	14,000 ..	16,000 ..	18,000
Tennessee,.....	15,000 ..	17,000 ..	75,000 ..	10,000 ..	16,000 ..	18,000 ..	18,000
On the Ohio,.....	49,000 ..	52,000 ..	30,000 ..	35,000 ..	*.... ..	*.... ..	*....
	————	————	————	————	————	————	————
Total to Sept. 1,..bales,	154,000 ..	170,000 ..	740,000 ..	115,000 ..	128,000 ..	146,000 ..	153,000

The quantity of old cotton remaining in the country September 1,

* Included in the consumption of "North of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers."

1869, not brought to the shipping ports or interior towns, was unusually small, say only 10,000 @ 12,000 bales, against 15,000 @ 20,000 same time last year. The stocks in the interior towns, September 1, 1869, not counted in the receipts, were 598 bales, against 3,897 same time last year. We append approximate growths of previous years, in round numbers (about)—

<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1869,..... 2,414,000	1861, 3,866,000	1854, 3,000,000
1868, 2,577,000	1860, 4,805,800	1853, 3,360,000
1867, 1,650,000	1859, 4,017,000	1852, 3,100,000
1866, 500,000	1858, 3,247,000	1851, 2,450,000
1865, 300,000	1857, 3,014,000	1850, 2,212,000
1864, 500,000	1856, 3,335,000	1849, 2,480,000
1863, 1,500,000	1855, 3,186,000	1848, 2,357,000
1862, 4,800,000		

The quantity of *new cotton* received at the shipping ports, to 1st September, was—in

<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1869, 1,082	1855, 26,079	1844, 7,500
1868, 1,075	1854, 1,890	1843, 300
1867, 200	1853, 6,716	1842, 3,000
1866, 150	1852, 5,125	1841, 32,000
1862-5,..... No account.	1851, 3,200	1840, 30,000
1861, 300	1850, 255	1837-9,.....No account.
1860, 51,600	1849, 575	1836, 9,702
1859, 12,369	1848, 3,000	1835, 3,424
1858, 8,031	1847, 1,121	1834, small.
1857, 100	1846, 200	1833, large.
1856, 1,800	1845, 7,500	

The following is the annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year just closed, giving the figures in detail for the whole crop of the country, whether consumed West or East or shipped to foreign ports, except that portion of the growth consumed in the interior of the cotton-growing States, taken from the plantations and never brought to any point of distribution. We also give an estimate of the amount so consumed, including that taken for domestic use, burnt at the gins, &c., and, as mills are constantly springing up nearer the places of production, this item is gradually increasing. To get at the total production of the country, this must be added to the amount we give as the crop of the United States. In the crop proper is included the amount consumed in the interior of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, &c., this item being counted at the usual distributing points of the southwest, (Tennessee, &c.) and appearing as consumption "north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers," part of it even finding its way to Canada. Pretty large amounts are shipped inland direct to northern and eastern mills—for instance, 1,887 bales were thus shipped the past year by rail-road from Mobile to New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, &c., against 5,287 the year before; the quantity going from the southwest is included in our shipments from Tennessee, &c.

It will be understood that, with increasing facilities of inter-communication every year, it is impossible to arrive at the growth of each State separately, though the shipments, &c., are necessarily

arranged in that way. The time may come when this very desirable result may be attained, and the crops of the separate States, as well as of the country, arrived at with some degree of exactness. These facilities have developed some strange features in cotton movements; thus, we find shipments from Memphis to New-Orleans, and *vice versa*; from New-Orleans to Mobile, and *vice versa*; from New-Orleans to Texas, and *vice versa*; from Mobile to Florida, and from Florida to Mobile, New-Orleans, Savannah, &c.

The large item of Virginia receipts will arrest the attention of those concerned in the cotton trade; for while the growth of the State has not probably exceeded 30,000 bales, her shipments and consumption are placed by our statement at 160,418 bales—most of it coming inland from South Carolina, North Carolina and East Tennessee, and not otherwise accounted for, but including this year 34,707 bales direct from Memphis and Nashville. We have deducted this amount from Tennessee, &c., instead of from the receipts proper at Virginia, for the sake of uniformity of comparison, these amounts having been credited to Virginia through the season in all the weekly tables of receipts. The result, of course, is the same either way. Some 20,000 bales have gone this year to Virginia from small rail-road stations in Tennessee, &c., which last year were shipped northward direct by rail from Nashville.

It will be seen that the crop of Florida, as given above, is much smaller than our current figures of receipts, as published in our weekly table have heretofore indicated; this arises from the fact that most of the shipments from Fernandina have been credited to Florida in our table, whereas the great bulk of the cotton received there was from Mobile, via Florida Rail-Road.

We have omitted the item of receipts overland at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the amount being included in the shipments from the southwest; as also any estimate of growth for Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, the culture north of the Ohio having proved a failure.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE HIDE TRADE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

WE publish on another page our annual table, showing the receipts of hides at New-York, from all sources, for the year 1869.

The total receipts for the year foot up to 2,879,074 hides, of which 2,214,000 were from foreign ports, and 665,074 from domestic sources. Comparing these figures with the returns for 1868, it will be seen that there has been an increase of nearly half a million, or 460,382, in the number of hides received from foreign ports during the year, and an increase of 86,630 in the number of hides arriving from domestic sources, making an increase of 547,012 in the total number of hides received at the port of New-York for 1869, as compared with the returns for 1868.

If we compare the receipts for 1869 with those of former years, it will be found that the total exceeds that of any former year by more than 100,000; but it is only when we remember the large stocks which were held in first hands and by speculators in many years preceding 1868, while for the past year the stock has seldom been over 100,000, and on the average not more than 50,000, that we fully realize the increase in the hide business of New-York during the past two years.

Of the receipts from domestic sources, 350,000 were from Texas direct, and 157,000 from New-Orleans, a large portion of which were also from Texas—an increase of over 50,000 in the receipts from this quarter over the large supply from the same section in 1868. The receipts from California, which had previously steadily fallen off for several years, now foot up to the large number of 100,000, as compared with the receipts of 66,000 for 1869.

In South American hides the receipts of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo show a large increase, while in Orinoco and Rio Grande hides the arrivals have been below those of former years. In Central American and Mexican the receipts show a decided increase.

The stock of hides of all descriptions in first hands in New-York, at the close of the year, was about 70,000, as compared with a stock of about 50,000 at the close of 1868. Notwithstanding the liberal arrivals, the sales of hides made “to arrive” are large, and with the present active demand from tanners, there is little prospect of any considerable accumulation, at least for some weeks to come.

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Bremen,.....	7 bales, ..	\$1,400
Cuba,	3 bales, ..	633
Havre,	1,252 ..	9,385
Liverpool,	2,444 ..	14,105
Rotterdam,	12 bales, ..	257
Canada,	79,315 }	313,356
“	273 bales, }	
Total exports, 83,011, and 295 bales, at a valuation of.....		\$339,136

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Passed through the Custom-House during the year 1869,..... \$16,105,268

EXPORTS OF SKINS FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Bremen,.....	126 bales, }	\$76,422
"	32 cases, }	
British West Indies,.....	2 bales, ..	167
Canada,	15 bales, }	1,548
"	1 case, }	
Cuba,.....	5 cases, ..	1,404
Hamburg,	108 bales, }	95,016
"	109 pkgs. }	
"	2 cases, }	
Havre,.....	66 bales, }	7,568
"	2 cases, }	
Liverpool,.....	242 bales, }	157,808
"	96 pkgs. }	
"	53 cases, }	
London,	88 bales, ..	15,650
Marseilles,.....	1 bale, ..	200
New-Granada,	1 case, ..	240
Rotterdam,	5 bales, ..	257

Total exports, 653 bales, 96 cases and 205 pkgs., at a valuation of . \$356,280

RECEIPTS OF HIDES AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869.

FOREIGN.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, 1869.	Total, 1868.
African,.....	....	....	439	....	....	5,570	6,013	....	384	3,174	17,465	....	33,045	36,523
Brazil, .....	....	7,705	8,268	1,650	....	6,890	5,387	2,650	3,586	7,526	6,356	....	50,018	11,428
Buenos Ayres,	39,239	108,481	38,066	176,592	76,044	60,501	111,192	41,571	65,154	51,561	144,432	22,341	935,174	674,711
Central American, .....	....	15,085	15,702	12,472	11,004	9,453	8,289	12,745	11,608	2,969	9,009	5,871	114,207	95,269
European ports,.....	5,997	17,306	14,723	13,219	11,717	16,504	1,040	....	6,236	5,734	1,074	2,478	96,028	24,547
East India, loose, .....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	790	....	890	1,780
Mexican,.....	9,853	3,858	6,867	3,378	12,045	6,950	7,800	5,897	8,606	7,083	9,147	7,074	88,558	36,426
Montevideo,	27,992	78,662	30,349	35,834	30,739	22,353	23,029	49,917	15,909	....	31,475	30,799	377,058	351,862
Orinoco, .....	....	19,977	....	....	....	6,800	....	16,152	15,642	....	....	23,400	81,971	96,638
Rio Grande,	33,010	27,117	26,718	41,878	22,693	19,648	20,519	12,738	40,063	16,485	19,032	11,794	291,695	346,544
Spanish Main,	8,134	7,373	8,095	3,514	10,562	21,837	5,717	14,636	4,038	6,329	13,893	9,363	113,491	65,383
West Indies,.....	1,449	2,236	4,791	2,739	1,870	1,222	2,892	....	....	183	1,795	830	20,007	6,125
Sundry foreign,.....	774	506	1,538	....	3,447	1,218	852	930	1,103	753	....	747	11,858	6,382
Total foreign,.....	126,448	288,406	155,556	291,276	180,121	178,946	192,730	157,226	172,329	101,797	254,468	114,697	2,214,000	1,753,618

Hide Trade.

DOMESTIC.

California,	1,148	....	17,991	2,326	17,930	2,182	10,325	1,085	8,198	5,342	12,351	21,451	100,329	66,214
New-Orleans,	12,335	10,904	32,185	13,972	8,648	14,443	10,127	8,763	8,337	12,064	17,493	8,238	157,509	149,893
Southern,	3,870	2,342	3,074	7,099	2,203	2,922	2,327	2,363	7,982	2,147	2,308	7,510	46,147	47,335
Texas,	14,611	38,856	49,907	41,673	49,055	27,194	41,870	15,758	22,040	12,460	18,065	19,112	350,601	301,807
Sundry coastwise,.....	....	....	....	306	191	123	....	672	503	89	583	....	2,467	6,773
By rail-road, &c.,	2,672	124	....	212	....	807	151	....	....	201	263	3,591	8,021	6,422
Total domestic,	34,636	52,226	103,157	65,588	78,027	47,671	64,800	28,641	47,060	32,303	51,063	59,902	665,074	578,444
Total foreign and domestic,....	161,084	340,632	258,713	356,864	258,148	226,617	257,530	185,867	219,389	134,100	305,531	174,599	2,879,074	2,332,062

CALCUTTA.

Bales.....	140	147	81	110	379	160	319	498	285	155	469	2,743	2,891
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ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE LEATHER TRADE OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

“WE had nothing particular to complain of in our business for 1868, but we have done much better for 1869; our profits have been fairly proportioned to our risks, and the amount of capital we have invested and the year’s business has gone smoothly from beginning to end.” Such was the report made to us a few days since by a member of a firm owning and running several large tanneries, one of the largest sole leather houses in New-York or in the country.

It can hardly be supposed that every individual in the trade would be able to show an equally satisfactory year’s business, yet we believe that the substance of the opinion above given may be properly taken as truly setting forth the condition of the sole leather trade for the past year.

At the commencement of the year the supply of heavy leather was large, and the market was depressed until the latter part of June, when a better feeling became apparent, though but slight changes in prices occurred until about the first of August, when quotations began to advance. The lowest figures for Buenos Ayres heavy weights were $26\frac{1}{2}$ @ 28 cents. In March, light weights of Buenos Ayres had advanced to 30 @ 32, at which figures they remained until about the 1st of April, when there was a decline to 30 @ 31; the market soon recovered to 30 @ $31\frac{1}{2}$, but in September there was another decline to 30 @ 31, at which figures the market remained firm until the latter part of December.

The following are the prices of hemlock sole leather in New-York at the dates stated:

BUENOS AYRES AND RIO GRANDE.

	Dec. 31, 1868.	Dec. 31, 1869.
Light,.....	$28\frac{1}{2}$ @ $29\frac{1}{2}$	29 @ 30
Middle,.....	$28\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30	$29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$
Heavy,.....	27 @ 28	30 @ 31
Good Damaged,.....	$25\frac{1}{2}$ @ $26\frac{1}{2}$	27 @ $27\frac{1}{2}$

ORINOCO.

Light,.....	28 @ 29	28 @ 29
Middle,.....	28 @ 29	28 @ 29
Heavy,.....	25 @ 26	27 @ 28
Good Damaged,.....	24 @ 26	25 @ 27

CALIFORNIA.

Light,.....	28 @ 29	29 @ —
Middle,.....	28 @ 29	29 @ $29\frac{1}{2}$
Heavy,.....	26 @ 27	27 @ $29\frac{1}{2}$
Good Damaged,.....	25 @ 26	26 @ $27\frac{1}{2}$

The receipts from the tanneries have been liberal throughout the year, as will be seen by the following table, which shows an increase of nearly a million sides as compared with the receipts for 1868. Notwithstanding the large total of 2,775,000 sides of leather received at New-York during the year 1869, the leading feature of the market at the close of the year was the comparatively small amount of stock on hand.

In finished calfskins, of French and German stock, the trade has been at times extremely irregular on account of the fluctuations in the gold market, but the demand has been steady and the sales have been large. In stock of American manufacture there has been a ready market for all of the best class of goods offering, at prices which were profitable to the tanner and satisfactory to the buyer; but the large importations of foreign stock, and the higher prices obtained for it, prove that the American tanners have still much to work for in supplying the wants of our own people, and driving the foreign tanner from our markets.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC SOLE LEATHER AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869.

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>
Erie Rail-Road,.....	87,981	98,099	140,008	77,417	96,844	108,058	91,321
Camden and Amboy Rail-Road,..	6,208	12,605	16,058	9,920	5,398	8,139	6,075
Hudson River Rail-Road,.....	46,650	46,567	70,316	20,110	24,774	30,468	24,427
New-Jersey Central Rail-Road,..	22,000	28,600	41,900	26,099	32,810	19,468	13,500
North River Boats,.....	....	....	....	32,541	59,672	85,836	67,277
Star Union Line,.....	....	....	....	1,695	915	12,406	9,870
Empire Line,.....	1,630	3,352	2,085	2,842	2,679	3,070	3,106
Sundry Coastwise,.....	9,280	12,630	18,076	15,944	15,080	12,870	13,384
Totals,.....	173,749	201,853	288,443	186,568	238,172	280,315	228,960
	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total,</i> 1869.	<i>Total,</i> 1868.
Erie Rail-Road,.....	85,470	108,083	71,055	99,241	115,286	1,178,863	654,046
Camden and Amboy Rail-Road,..	3,181	6,020	4,911	6,437	2,648	87,600	30,468
Hudson River Rail-Road,.....	35,252	40,170	26,680	32,669	73,929	472,012	157,639
New-Jersey Central Rail-Road,..	21,300	56,569	20,500	25,000	37,400	345,146	310,371
North River Boats,.....	54,289	61,253	10,634	53,159	16,246	440,907	622,489
Star Union Line,.....	11,800	8,510	3,030	600	....	48,826	2,315
Empire Line,.....	5,536	5,764	3,988	1,824	8,467	44,343	31,044
Sundry Coastwise,.....	10,660	13,670	12,435	9,379	14,730	158,138	57,619
Totals,.....	227,488	300,039	153,233	228,309	268,706	2,775,835	1,865,991

EXPORTS OF LEATHER

From New-York during the year 1869.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Africa,.....	4 pkgs. ..	\$196
Argentine Republic,.....	5 cases, ..	721
Brazil,	20 cases, ..	752
British Australia,.....	3 cases, ..	700
British Guiana,.....	515 sides, }	5,539
“	53 rolls, }	
“	5 cases, }	
British N. A. Colonies,.....	3,929 sides, }	28,154
“ “ “	24 rolls, }	
British West Indies,	115 sides, }	3,145
“ “	14 rolls, }	
“ “	10 pkgs. }	
“ “	14 cases, }	
Central America,.....	20 sides, }	2,217
“	52 cases, }	
Chili,	11 cases, ..	734
China,	18 cases, ..	2,451
Cuba,	21 rolls, }	45,754
“	151 cases, }	
“	16 boxes }	
“	5 pkgs., }	
Danish West Indies,.....	241 sides, }	3,431
“ “	25 rolls, }	
“ “	12 cases, }	
Dutch West Indies,.....	75 sides, }	3,073
“ “	44 rolls, }	
“ “	9 cases, }	
Glasgow,.....	1 roll, ..	182
Hamburg,.....	3 cases, ..	750
Hayti,.....	2 rolls, }	786
“	1 case, }	
Liverpool,	1,000 sides, }	8,720
“	42 rolls, }	
London,.....	525 sides, }	6,919
“	8 rolls, }	
“	27 cases, }	
Mexico,.....	11 cases, ..	1,843
New-Grenada,.....	5 cases, ..	642
Porto Rico,.....	2 cases, ..	325
Venezuela,.....	2 pkgs., ..	295
Total exports, 6,420 sides, 234 rolls, 349 cases, 21 pkgs. and 16 boxes, at a valuation of.....		\$117,329

IMPORTS OF LEATHER

At New-York during the Year 1869.

1,134 pkgs.,.....	\$222,203
84 pkgs. patent,.....	45,454
Total,.....	\$267,657

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

WITH the manufacturers the opinion was general, at the opening of the year, that business would be large, and an early commencement of active operations was made. It was said that goods would not be made up in advance of orders, but with nearly all of the manufacturers of cheap goods there was little apprehension of want of a market, and there seemed to be an earnest desire to accumulate some stock; the trade that soon set in amply justified this policy. But with the increasing activity noticeable as the season advanced, there arose a disturbing influence in the threatening aspect of the St. Crispins. Encouraged by the apparent success and concert of action of their brethren in Massachusetts, the St. Crispin societies began a series of efforts to advance the prices of shoemakers' labor in the various branches of the work, in which they met with a partial success. Early in the season there had been no indication of this movement, and manufacturers, consequently, finding themselves with large orders on hand, which had been generally taken at fixed prices, were compelled to accept much smaller margins for profit on their goods, if not submit to actual loss. While the advance was not simultaneously made in all kinds of work, there yet seems to have been such concert of action that, when one class of workmen obtained their desired figures, another class would immediately ask a corresponding advance, or go on a "strike." Thus the St. Crispins have, during the greater portion of the past year, kept the manufacturers uncertain as to the future of their business, and unwilling to fix prices at which they would deliver goods ordered ahead. Although trade has, undoubtedly, been materially restricted by this cause, and a few of the manufacturers have thus made a most unsatisfactory balance-sheet, we believe that the season has been, on the whole, not unfavorable to most of them. They have certainly learned a lesson in regard to the added difficulty in managing their business which is imposed by the organization of trade societies, and will be more cautious about fixing prices for goods to be made. The St. Crispins have also, we believe, seen that their combination did not bring them all the golden fruits they had anticipated. Many of the best workmen, who had never before known what it was to want for a job, have been at times involuntary idlers, on account of society orders, while work has been taken to other places, and poorer workmen, who were non-society men, have temporarily filled their places.

With the wholesale dealers, jobbers and auctioneers, business during almost the whole of 1869 was unprecedentedly good. Early in the year it became evident that the Western trade would not make a favorable comparison with that of preceding seasons, and the constantly declining rates at which farmers were obliged to sell their produce, thereby limiting the resources of the great proportion of Western customers, have steadily tended to reduce trade, and

increase the difficulty of making collections. With the South, however, the case has been vastly different; and the largely increased trade from that section, above even the anticipations of the most sanguine, has more than counterbalanced the disappointment of those who looked for a much larger trade from the West. The demand from the South commenced early in February, and, with the exception of a short period in July and August, furnished an active trade for almost the entire remainder of the year. This, it must be remembered, has been the first year since the war in which the South has had the means of supplying its wants, and the number of cases of boots and shoes sent to that section have probably been double the amount of any former year.

There has been a remarkable absence of changes in the styles of goods during the past year, and there are few kinds of work which would have been saleable a year since that will not now meet with a ready market. Both manufacturers and dealers feel the advantage of this, and, so long as styles are so generally unobjectionable as those at present prevailing, the trade are to be congratulated that they have been saved the trouble and expense of important changes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

IMPORTS.

	<i>Value.</i>
151 packages,.....	\$19,888

EXPORTS.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Africa,.....	19 cases, }	\$3,535
"	9 pkgs., }	
Argentine Republic,.....	23 cases, ..	1,083
Australia,.....	5 cases, ..	345
Brazil,.....	34 cases, ..	2,730
Bremen,.....	5 cases, ..	925
British West Indies,.....	607 cases, ..	40,904
British Honduras,.....	32 cases, }	3,668
"	105 pkgs., }	
Canary Islands,.....	13 cases, ..	962
Central America,.....	115 cases, }	9,740
"	92 pkgs., }	
Chili,.....	1 case, ..	100
China,.....	65 cases, ..	5,310
Cuba,.....	205 cases, ..	22,241
Danish West Indies,.....	44 cases, }	4,321
"	1 box, }	
Dutch West Indies,.....	9 cases, ..	604
Hayti,.....	65 cases, ..	4,313
Hamburg,.....	7 cases, ..	547
Havre,.....	4 cases, ..	968
Japan,.....	53 cases, ..	8,500
Liverpool,.....	1 case, ..	76
Mexico,.....	17 cases, ..	1,313
New-Granada,.....	67 cases, ..	6,694
Porto Rico,.....	2 cases, ..	115
Venezuela,.....	13 cases, ..	1,263

Total export, 1,406 cases, 206 packages and 1 box, at a valuation of.... \$120,257

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WHALE FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

THE year 1869 has not proved a satisfactory one to those engaged in the whale fishery. It opened with good prices for oils and bone, which were well sustained through the summer, since which time, owing to increased stocks, depression in business everywhere, caused by the New-York gold panic in September, and the favorable news from the Arctic Ocean, there has been a general decline to present quotations of \$1 55 for sperm, 70 cents for humpback, 85 cents for Arctic oil, and 85 cents, gold, for Arctic bone, equal to about \$1 currency; the decline for the year being about 25 per cent. During the summer about 25,000 bbls. refined seal oil were imported from the Provinces, and bought here by our manufacturers, thereby displacing from consumption an equal quantity of whale oil, which is now held by our importers, and which accounts for the excess of the present stock over that of a year ago. The seal oil, which is of inferior consistency to whale, is said to have been largely mixed with whale and lard oils, thereby prejudicing the reputation of pure whale and lard oils. The increased import of whale oil in 1869 over 1868, was mainly owing to the sending home from the Sandwich Islands of oil caught in the previous years, only about 3,000 bbls. having been carried North by the fleet in 1869, against 14,000 bbls. in 1868. The generally unprofitable results of voyages terminated during the year, coupled with the low prices now ruling, are not favorable to the present fitting of the vessels in port, which constitutes over one-sixth of our small fleet.

Of the 102 whalers that have arrived during the year, only about one-quarter may be said to have made profitable returns; even those, at present prices, would barely have saved their owners from a loss.

The new year opens with another reduction in the fleet, both in number of vessels and tonnage. The whole number of American vessels engaged in the whale fishery January 1st, 1870, is 218 ships and barks, 22 brigs, 81 schooners, with 73,137 tons, against 223 ships and barks, 25 brigs, 88 schooners, with 74,519 tons, same time in 1869, showing a decrease of 15 vessels and 1,382 tons, only 25 of which grows out of re-measurement. As showing the extraordinary falling off in ten years, we give the following figures:

	<i>Ships and Barks.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Schooners.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1870,.....	218	22	81	73,137
1860,.....	508	19	42	176,842

An apparent difference of 103,705 tons, but owing to loss by re-measurement, the actual loss in tonnage is 93,095 tons; showing in

the ten years a decrease of 55 per cent. We predict a further deduction in the fleet the present year, unless prices materially improve. At present there are eight whalers at this port for sale, and a large number of schooners at Provincetown and other ports.

The Atlantic fishery, taken as a whole, was less successful than in former years, the average catch being 12 per cent. less than for three years previous, while the instances of good catches have been largely reduced.

We give below a statement of the Atlantic sperm fishery for the past four years :

	<i>No. of Vessels.</i>		<i>Total Catch.</i>		<i>Average.</i>
1866,.....	150	.....	20,594 bbls.	.....	137 bbls.
1867,.....	154	.....	18,809 "	.....	123 "
1868,.....	150	.....	18,206 "	.....	122 "
1869,.....	158	.....	17,672 "	.....	112 "

About one-fourth of the catch was taken in the South Atlantic.

The fleet to cruise in the North and South Atlantic will not probably exceed 125 vessels, against an average of three years previously of 154 vessels. This being brought about by the reduced average catch and reduced prices, and is chiefly shown in the Provincetown fleet, where seven have already been withdrawn, and fifteen others are in port there, a number of which it is contemplated withdrawing.

The Indian Ocean, New-Holland and Soloo Sea grounds have been visited by the usual number of vessels, but only a few have been more than moderately successful.

The Pacific fleet has been well distributed on New-Zealand and the West Coast, but has not been as successful as for a few years past; some have done well, but the average has been moderate. Five of the New-Zealand fleet changed their cruising grounds, and went humpbacking, and were successful in taking an average of 750 bbls. A single vessel, the bark *Camilla*, has been cruising on the old Japan ground with fair success.

The North Pacific fleet of 1869 comprised 44 American and 6 foreign ships, 50 in all, the number anticipated in our last review, against 68 vessels in 1868. Owing to the scarcity of whales in the Arctic early in the season, many gave their attention to the capturing of walrus, and about 4,000 bbls. of oil were taken from them; and, as in the previous year, it was not until late in August that the whales were found in abundance at Point Barrow, where all present got good fares of oil, the only barrier thereto being the extreme cold. The catch was large for the small fleet engaged, and gave an average of 990 bbls. oil and 14,000 lbs. bone. The fall short in bone is owing to the walrus oil (which has no bone with it) being included in the whale. Only one vessel went to Bristol Bay, where she got 500 bbls. whale oil and 2,000 lbs. bone, and but six to the Ochotsk Sea, where whales were scarce, the entire catch being 2,575 bbls. oil, and 21,800 lbs. bone, the average being smaller than for many previous years.

The bark *Eagle*, of New-Bedford, was totally lost in the Arctic in September, having taken 1,600 bbls. oil and 25,000 lbs. bone, the

only serious disaster to the fleet. For a number of years the coast whaling has been neglected, but it is expected that several whalers will this winter visit the bays there, which in former years have furnished good whaling. The entire fleet visited the Sandwich Islands last fall, except the *Florida*, which belongs at San Francisco. In this connection we would invite attention to the following article from the San Francisco *Commercial Herald*:

“Of the large whaling fleet engaged in the Ochotsk and Arctic Seas, but a single one visited this port last year, all the rest having rendezvoused at the Hawaiian Islands. A goodmany of them found fault with the treatment accorded by the American Consul, and expressed a determination to come here next season. At least twenty-five will adopt that course, and it would be good policy to pass some stringent law by which the contracts made with their crews could be enforced. The *Florida* is the only vessel that entered the harbor from the Polar Seas. Her oil sold at a high figure, say 65 @ 70 cents. The bone was forwarded by rail to New-York at a merely nominal rate, say $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., currency. It is said by returned whalemén, who passed through this city for New-Bedford overland, in December last, that a considerable number of the whaling fleet will in future resort to this harbor for supplies, etc., presenting, as it does, advantages of markets and home advices by telegraph, besides monetary exchanges and facilities, that are not elsewhere attainable.”

The Cumberland and Hudson Bay fishery was very unsatisfactory, but one fair catch having been made of 650 bbls., after an absence of nearly 18 months. Of the six vessels wintering there, five are owned at New-London, the other at this port. The brig *Oxford*, of Fairhaven, was totally lost in the Inlet, and the bark *Odd Fellow*, of New-London, on her passage to the Inlet.

The Desolation Elephant fishery has been satisfactory to those who have pursued it, it being a specialty at New-London.

The Tristan, Crozettes and Desolation grounds were visited by several of our whalers last winter, where they found few whales and bad weather, and in two instances only were good catches made.

The fleet the present year will be distributed about as follows: in the North and South Atlantic, 125 vessels; Indian Ocean, 41 vessels, and Pacific Ocean, 65 vessels; making 231 vessels, which are chiefly sperm whaling. In Hudson Bay and Cumberland Inlet, 6 vessels; on Desolation, elephanting, 5 vessels; and in the North Pacific, 44 American and 7 foreign vessels; a total of 62 vessels, exclusively right whaling. There are 13 vessels outward bound and 11 homeward bound; and of the number to go North the coming season, 18 vessels will be on their fourth, fifth and sixth seasons, an unusual number, involving a larger outlay than if fitted at home ports.

The year opened with a good demand for sperm oil at \$1.75, and rose before the close of January to \$2, and the market continued steady into June, when the price gradually receded to \$1.75, after which there was a steady decline to the close of the year, sales being made at \$1.55 per gallon.

Whale oil opened at \$1 per gallon, and rapidly rose to \$1 20, when, upon the spring arrivals with a large supply, the price gradually receded to \$1 and \$1 05, for Northern, at which price it continued steady until the fall months, when it further receded to 85 @ 90 cents, which were the ruling prices at the close.

Whalebone opened at 75 cents, gold, for new, and 80 cents, gold, for old Arctic, with considerable sales, and promptly advanced from 85 cents to \$1, gold, early in March; during the summer months the market remained steady, at about \$1 30, currency, until October, when sales were made at \$1, gold, for Arctic, and 82 @ 83 cents, gold, for South Sea. Since then there has been a general decline, closing at 85 cents, gold, for Arctic, and 75 cents, gold, for South Sea.

The English Review of their oil market for 1869 is encouraging, as it foreshadows a good demand for our staples. At the commencement of the year the stock of sperm oil was 5,300 bbls., and there was in transit from this side, 10,000 bbls., whereas at the opening of this year their stock was but 6,000 bbls., and nothing going forward. The import into London in 1869 was 7,200 bbls. from the Colonies, and 25,500 bbls. from the United States, a total of 32,700 bbls., all of which was cleared for consumption, excepting 700 bbls. The information received here from their Colonies, as well as the Talcahuano fleet, (from which they have drawn considerable supply,) lead us to believe that their increased supply for the past two years of Colonial oil cannot be relied upon for the future. About 4,500 bbls. whale oil were imported during the year, and the market closed very firm at £39 @ £40 per tun, with but little remaining in first hands. We think we can safely anticipate a good demand for sperm oil the present year.

The imports in 1869 were 47,936 bbls. sperm, 85,011 bbls. whale oil, and 603,603 lbs. bone, against 47,174 bbls. sperm, 65,575 bbls. whale oil, and 900,850 lbs. bone in 1868, showing a marked increase in whale oil, owing to the sending home of oil taken in previous years, but a decrease in whalebone of about one-third.

The exports in 1869 were 18,645 bbls. sperm, 3,842 bbls. whale oil, and 311,605 lbs. bone, against 18,619 bbls. sperm, 9,885 bbls. whale oil, and 707,882 lbs. bone in 1868, showing a large decrease in whale oil and whalebone.

The home consumption of sperm oil in 1869 was 17,239 bbls; of whale oil, 56,236 bbls., and of whalebone, 197,098 lbs., when in 1868 it was 19,055 bbls. sperm, 72,390 bbls. whale oil, and 246,968 lbs. whalebone. The decrease in the consumption of whale oil being consequent upon the large import (and consumption) of seal oil, which we have reasons to believe will not be repeated.

The stock of oil and whalebone on hand January 1st, 1870, was 25,052 bbls. sperm, 41,633 bbls. whale oil, and 294,900 lbs. whalebone, against 13,000 bbls. sperm, 16,700 bbls. whale oil, and 200,000 lbs. whalebone, same time in 1869.

The imports for 1870 we estimate will be 45,000 bbls. sperm, 65,000 bbls. whale oil, and 650,000 lbs. whalebone.

IMPORTATIONS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 1869.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	32,673	....	54,566	....	471,495
Fairhaven,.....	839	....	1,490	....	....
Marion,.....	170	....	6	....	....
District of New-Bedford,.....	33,682	....	56,062	....	471,495
Edgartown,.....	38	....	1,084	....	9,080
Provincetown,.....	2,798	....	3,526	....	....
Boston,.....	4,548	....	291	....	4,400
Sag Harbor,.....	....	....	200	....	2,930
New-London,.....	21	....	8,883	....	17,992
New-York,.....	6,451	....	13,223	....	76,370
Newburyport,.....	93	....	....	....	....
Wellfleet,.....	260	....	85	....	....
San Francisco,.....	45	....	1,657	....	21,336
Total,.....	47,936	....	85,011	....	603,603

IMPORTS FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1869.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
January,.....	2,713	....	201	....	42,770
February,.....	763	....	400	....	12,600
March,.....	708	....	2,174	....	17,800
April,.....	5,112	....	22,610	....	365,763
May,.....	3,131	....	22,043	....	25,736
June,.....	6,301	....	5,684	....	19,830
July,.....	1,930	....	8,236	....	13,000
August,.....	6,620	....	9,256	....	28,608
September,.....	9,213	....	4,399	....	20,365
October,.....	3,444	....	5,401	....	22,795
November,.....	4,717	....	3,194	....	29,336
December,.....	3,284	....	1,413	....	5,000
Total,.....	47,936	....	85,011	....	603,603

EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
1869,.....	18,645	....	3,842	....	311,605
1868,.....	18,619	....	9,885	....	707,882
1867,.....	25,147	....	18,253	....	717,796
1866,.....	10,630	....	618	....	521,400
1865,.....	20,158	....	1,660	....	202,100
1864,.....	45,000	....	12,000	....	530,000
1863,.....	18,366	....	11,297	....	279,394
1862,.....	27,976	....	68,583	....	1,004,981
1861,.....	37,547	....	49,969	....	1,145,013
1860,.....	32,792	....	13,007	....	911,236

STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF OILS AND WHALEBONE IN THE VARIOUS PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1ST, 1870.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	21,227	....	36,960	....	209,400
Westport,.....	1,100	....	....	....	....
Edgartown,.....	....	....	335	....	....
New-London,.....	250	....	2,100	....	....
Boston and Provincetown,....	2,375	....	1,270	....	....
New-York,.....	100	....	968	....	85,500
Total,.....	25,052	....	41,633	....	294,900

STOCK OF OIL AND WHALEBONE ON HAND ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY FOR
THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
1870,.....	25,052	....	41,633	....	294,900
1869,.....	13,000	....	16,700	....	200,000
1868,.....	8,000	....	33,400	....	274,000
1867,.....	12,700	....	21,200	....	172,000
1866,.....	5,800	....	17,150	....	193,200
1865,.....	20,382	....	6,679	....	170,150
1864,.....	31,200	....	9,344	....	148,980
1863,.....	16,038	....	23,019	....	91,500
1862,.....	16,132	....	58,378	....	295,600
1861,.....	15,838	....	80,469	....	488,700
1860,.....	13,429	....	96,480	....	380,600

IMPORTS FROM 1850 TO 1870.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
Imports of 1869,.....	47,936	....	85,011	....	603,603
“ of 1868,.....	47,174	....	65,575	....	900,850
“ of 1867,.....	43,433	....	89,289	....	1,001,397
“ of 1866,.....	36,663	....	74,302	....	920,375
“ of 1865,.....	33,242	....	76,238	....	619,350
“ of 1864,.....	64,372	....	71,863	....	760,450
“ of 1863,.....	65,055	....	62,974	....	488,750
“ of 1862,.....	55,641	....	100,478	....	763,500
“ of 1861,.....	68,932	....	133,717	....	1,038,450
“ of 1860,.....	73,708	....	140,005	....	1,337,650
“ of 1859,.....	91,408	....	190,411	....	1,923,850
“ of 1858,.....	81,941	....	182,223	....	1,540,600
“ of 1857,.....	78,440	....	230,941	....	2,058,900
“ of 1856,.....	80,941	....	197,890	....	2,592,700
“ of 1855,.....	72,649	....	184,015	....	2,707,500
“ of 1854,.....	76,696	....	319,837	....	3,445,200
“ of 1853,.....	103,077	....	260,114	....	5,652,300
“ of 1852,.....	78,872	....	84,211	....	1,259,900
“ of 1851,.....	99,591	....	328,483	....	3,966,500
“ of 1850,.....	92,892	...	200,608	....	2,869,200

STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF SPERM AND WHALE OIL AND
WHALEBONE FOR 1869.

	<i>Sperm.</i>		<i>Whale.</i>		<i>Bone.</i>
January,	\$1 85	....	\$1 10	....	\$1 03
February,.....	....	....	1 12	....	1 14
March,	1 93	....	1 13	....	1 28
April, .....	....	....	1 05	....	1 20
May,.....	1 93	....	1 03	....	....
June,.....	1 85	....	1 03	....	1 25
July,.....	1 79	....	1 04	....	1 28
August,.....	1 76	....	95	....	1 24
September,.....	1 77	....	1 00	....	1 32
October,	1 75	....	1 00	....	1 35
November,.....	1 72	....	92	....	1 30
December,.....	1 59	....	84	....	1 10

Average price of sperm oil for 1869,..... \$1 78 per gall.
“ “ whale “ “ 1 01½ “ “
“ “ whalebone “ 1 24 “ lb.

AVERAGE PRICES OF OIL AND BONE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

	<i>Sperm.</i>		<i>Whale.</i>		<i>Bone.</i>
Average for 1869,.....	\$1 78	....	\$1 01 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	\$1 24
“ “ 1868,.....	1 92	....	82	....	1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ 1867,.....	2 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ 1866,.....	2 55	....	1 21	....	1 37
“ “ 1865,.....	2 25	....	1 45	....	1 71
“ “ 1864,.....	1 78	....	1 28	....	1 80
“ “ 1863,.....	1 61	....	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	1 53
“ “ 1862,.....	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	82
“ “ 1861,.....	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	66
“ “ 1860,.....	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	49 $\frac{1}{8}$	....	80 1-5
“ “ 1859,.....	1 36 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
“ “ 1858,.....	1 21	....	54	....	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ “ 1857,.....	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ “ 1856,.....	1 62	....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	58
“ “ 1855,.....	1 77 2-10	....	71 3-10	....	45 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ “ 1854,.....	1 48 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	58 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	39 1-5
“ “ 1853,.....	1 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ 1852,.....	1 23 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	68 1-6	....	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ “ 1851,.....	1 27 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	45 5-16	....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ 1850,.....	1 20 7-10	....	49 1-10	....	34 4-10
“ “ 1849,.....	1 08 9-10	....	39 9-10	....	31 8-10
“ “ 1848,.....	1 00 $\frac{1}{8}$	....	33	....	....

RECAPITULATION OF THE VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE FISHERY,
JANUARY 1, 1870.

	<i>Ships and Barks.</i>		<i>Brigs.</i>		<i>Schooners.</i>		<i>Tonnage.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	172	..	1	..	3	..	50,775
Fairhaven,.....	4	..	1	..	6	..	1,653
Dartmouth,.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	491
Westport,.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,781
Marion,.....	..	..	2	..	4	..	687
District of New-Bedford...	187	..	4	..	14	..	55,387
Edgartown,.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	2,396
Nantucket,.....	6	..	1	..	1	..	1,351
Tisbury,.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	117
Provincetown,.....	..	..	4	..	45	..	4,612
Wellfleet,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	135
Boston,.....	..	..	3	..	5	..	814
Beverly,.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	143
Salem,.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	496
Newburyport,.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	286
New-London,.....	9	..	1	..	10	..	3,948
Groton,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	148
Sag Harbor,.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	757
New-York,.....	4	..	1	..	..	..	1,293
San Francisco,.....	2	..	2	..	1	..	1,254
Total, January 1, 1870,....	218	..	22	..	81	..	73,137

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery, since 1849, have been as follows :

	<i>Ships and Barks.</i>		<i>Brigs.</i>		<i>Schooners.</i>		<i>Tonnage.</i>
January 1, 1870,.....	218	..	22	..	81	..	73,137
“ 1869,.....	223	..	25	..	88	..	74,519
“ 1868,.....	223	..	17	..	89	..	74,594
“ 1867,.....	222	..	10	..	80	..	75,342
“ 1866,.....	199	..	8	..	56	.	68,536
“ 1865,	226	..	7	..	43	..	79,690
“ 1864,	258	..	5	..	41	..	88,785
“ 1863,.....	301	..	10	..	42	..	103,146
“ 1862,.....	372	..	10	..	41	..	125,465
“ 1861,.....	459	..	14	..	41	..	158,746
“ 1860,	508	..	19	..	42	..	176,842
“ 1859,.....	561	..	19	..	45	..	195,115
“ 1858,.....	587	..	18	..	49	..	203,148
“ 1857,.....	593	..	22	..	40	..	204,209
“ 1856,.....	585	..	21	..	29	..	199,141
“ 1855,.....	584	..	20	..	34	..	199,842
“ 1854,	602	..	28	..	38	..	208,399
“ 1853,.....	599	..	30	..	32	..	206,286
“ 1852,.....	558	..	27	..	35	..	193,990
“ 1851,.....	502	..	24	..	27	..	171,971
“ 1850,.....	510	..	20	..	13	..	171,484
“ 1849,.....	581	..	21	..	12	..	196,110

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF SPANISH TOBACCO FOR
THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

		Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cien- fuegos.	Total.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Receipts,	1865,....	39,108	759	....	2,567	119	42,553
"	1866,....	21,943	325	....	5,423	50	27,741
"	1867,....	49,783	295	....	2,081	....	52,159
"	1868,...	55,169	3,073	156	12,038	180	70,616
"	1869,...	76,242	522	189	1,646	283	78,882
Deliveries,	1865,....	33,856	886	....	1,367	279	36,388
"	1866,....	23,675	289	....	3,818	....	27,782
"	1867,....	49,981	331	....	4,312	50	54,674
"	1868,....	50,391	3,073	83	7,960	180	61,687
"	1869,....	72,625	522	262	5,933	218	79,560
Stocks, Jan. 1, 1866,....		8,948	....	....	1,356	....	10,304
" " 1867,....		7,216	36	....	2,961	50	10,263
" " 1868,....		7,018	....	....	730	....	7,748
" " 1869,....		11,796	....	73	4,808	....	16,677
" " 1870,....		15,413	....	....	521	65	15,999

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TO-
BACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

	Kentucky.	Virginia.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
Stock in the New-York Inspec- } tion Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1869, }	11,696	812	19	86	12,613
Received since,.....	36,740	1,479	..	20	38,239
Total,.....	48,436	2,291	19	106	50,852
Delivered since,.....	38,077	1,663	..	51	39,791
Stock on hand, January 1, 1870,..	10,359	628	19	55	11,061
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspec- } tion Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1869, }	3,213	..	..	..	..
Received since,.....	22,122	..	..	..	..
Total,.....	25,335	..	..	..	..
Delivered since,.....	21,764	..	..	..	..
Stock on hand, January 1, 1870,.	..	..	..	..	3,571
Total,.....	..	..	..	..	14,632

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cien-fuegos.	Total.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Stock on hand, Jan. 1, } 1869, }	11,796	....	73	4,808	....	16,677
Received since,	76,242	522	189	1,646	283	78,882
Total,	88,038	522	262	6,454	283	95,559
Delivered since,	72,625	522	262	5,933	218	79,560
Stock on hand, Jan. 1, } 1870, }	15,413	....	....	521	65	15,999

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO IN HOGSHEADS.

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.					SALES.
	West by Rail-Road	New- Orleans.	Virginia.	Baltimore	Total.	
January,	629	8	311	224	1,172	3,000
February,	1,673	..	756	36	2,465	2,100
March,	4,715	75	750	171	5,711	4,000
April,	7,605	3	990	261	8,859	6,800
May,	9,957	4	1,108	206	11,275	10,000
June,	15,607	81	1,433	148	17,269	7,200
July,	14,621	32	1,356	118	16,127	9,400
August,	5,785	418	720	77	6,900	6,500
September,	4,963	701	1,000	71	6,735	7,000
October,	2,464	466	594	79	3,603	4,500
November,	861	25	149	107	1,142	3,500
December,	680	14	296	157	1,147	1,600
Arrivals since 1st Jan., } 1869, }	69,560	1,727	9,463	1,655	82,405	65,600

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK DURING 1869.

DESTINATION.	<i>Leaf in Hhds.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Tierces and Ceroons.</i>	<i>Strips.</i>	<i>Stems.</i>	<i>Pack- ages.</i>	<i>Lbs. Manu- factured.</i>
Great Britain,	15,515 ..	381 ..	660 ..	1,340 ..	12 ..	38 ..	493 ..	2,827,900
Germany,	10,297 ..	17,315 ..	37,526 ..	*2,866 ..	.. ..	2,527 ..	20 ..	124,657
Spain,	9,462 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
France,	6,963 ..	103 ..	209 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20,580
Italy,	10,969 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Belgium,	2,954 ..	284 ..	148 ..	143 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	48,445
Holland,	439 ..	25 ..	165 ..	.. ..	.. ..	109 ..	.. ..	12,335
Austria,	553 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Portugal,	407 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,735
Mediterranean,	6,479 ..	1,978 ..	92 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	608 ..	195,600
Africa,	472 ..	.. ..	116 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19,271
West Indies,	862 ..	1,074 ..	3,331 ..	17 ..	.. ..	.. ..	234 ..	375,946
South America,	102 ..	2,754 ..	6,665 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	406 ..	416,037
British N. A. Prov., . . .	397 ..	65 ..	77 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	174 ..	263,380
Australia,	78 ..	160 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	101 ..	1,608,502
China, . . . . .	.. ..	114 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	40 ..	37,145
East Indies, . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,900
Mexico, . . . . .	.. ..	50 ..	75 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9,418
Denmark, . . . . .	.. ..	85 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,718
Total,	65,949 ..	24,388 ..	49,066 ..	4,366 ..	12 ..	2,674 ..	2,076 ..	5,969,569

* Ceroons.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS FOR NINE YEARS.

RECEIPTS.

A. D.	New-York.	New-Orleans.	Virginia.	Baltimore.	Total.
1861,.....	59,479	..	..	67,017	126,496
1862,.....	63,858	..	..	59,820	123,678
1863,.....	68,983	..	..	52,043	121,026
1864,.....	132,701	..	..	53,255	185,956
1865,.....	87,112	..	35,000*	45,362	167,474
1866,.....	61,169	14,034	26,832	47,789	149,824
1867,.....	100,670	12,010	43,778†	63,708	220,166
1868,.....	51,834	14,373	47,146†	37,705	151,058
1869,.....	82,405	23,696	47,384†	44,510	202,995

SHIPMENTS.

A. D.	New-York.	New-Orleans.	Virginia.	Baltimore.	Total.
1861,.....	43,548	..	..	77,882	121,430
1862,.....	50,442	..	..	47,788	98,230
1863,.....	60,748	..	..	40,700	101,448
1864,.....	83,567	..	..	42,355	125,922
1865,.....	68,133	..	22,227	39,662	130,022
1866,.....	55,495	9,527	27,311	44,874	137,207
1867,.....	82,466	15,022	20,196	71,964	189,648
1868,.....	43,554	12,696	30,269	39,873	126,392
1869,.....	‡65,949	23,278	24,083	43,338	156,648

STOCKS.

A. D.	New-York.	New-Orleans.	Virginia.	Baltimore.	Total.
1861,.....	15,289	..	..	10,627	25,916
1862,.....	19,934	..	..	16,605	36,539
1863,.....	24,963	..	..	22,000	46,963
1864,.....	41,712	..	..	25,000	66,712
1865,.....	35,184	..	12,773*	23,556	71,513
1866,.....	19,366	4,507	3,000*	25,515	52,388
1867,.....	23,876	915	5,042†	11,339	41,172
1868,.....	15,911	1,500	5,392†	6,338	29,141
1869,.....	14,632	4,446	6,265†	9,831	35,174

STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 1,...	19,642	20,866	22,342	24,454	26,342	28,664
“ London, “ 1,...	18,885	17,477	22,909	23,341	22,905	18,059
“ Bremen, “ 2,...	4,851	5,231	3,585	4,816	6,447	5,198
“ Baltimore, “ 27,...	9,831	6,338	11,339	25,515	23,781	30,239
“ N. Orleans, “ 23,...	4,446	1,500	915	4,507	1,553	957
“ New-York, “ 31,...	14,632	15,911	23,876	19,366	35,184	41,712
“ Virginia, Oct. 1,...	6,265	5,392	5,042	3,000	12,783	..
Total,.....	78,552	72,715	90,008	104,999	128,995	124,829

* Estimated.

† Oct. 1st, 1867-3-9.

‡ Exclusive of 2,674 hhds. stems.

QUOTATIONS IN GOLD, 1869.

	January.	February.	March.
Gold,	134¾.	135¾.	131⅞.
	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.
Lugs,.....	7½ @ 8½ 8½ @ 9½	7½ @ 8½ 8½ @ 9½	6 @ 7½ 8 @ 8½
Common to Medium Leaf	9 @ 11 10 @ 12½	9 @ 11 10 @ 12½	7½ @ 11 9 @ 12½
Good,	11½ @ 12½ 13 @ 14	11½ @ 12½ 13 @ 14	11½ @ 12½ 13 @ 14
Fine,	13 @ 14 14½ @ 15	13 @ 14 14½ @ 15	13 @ 14 14½ @ 15
Selections,	14½ @ 16 15½ @ 16	14½ @ 16 15½ @ 16	14½ @ 16 16½ @ 18
	April.	May.	June.
Gold,	131½.	134⅞.	138¾.
	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.
Lugs,.....	6 @ 7¼ 7 @ 8¼	5 @ 7 7½ @ 8	7½ @ 8½ 9 @ 9½
Common to Medium Leaf	7½ @ 10½ 8½ @ 12	7½ @ 10½ 8½ @ 12	8¼ @ 11 9¼ @ 12
Good,	11 @ 12½ 12½ @ 13½	11 @ 12½ 12½ @ 13½	11½ @ 12 12½ @ 13
Fine,	13 @ 14 14 @ 15	13 @ 14 14 @ 15	12½ @ 13 14 @ 15
Selections,	14½ @ 15 15½ @ 16	14½ @ 15 15½ @ 16	13½ @ 15 15½ @ 16½
	July.	August.	September.
Gold,	137⅞.	136¼.	133¾.
	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.
Lugs,.....	7 @ 8¼ 9 @ 9½	7 @ 8¼ 9 @ 9½	7½ @ 8½ 9½ @ 10
Common to Medium Leaf	8½ @ 10½ 9¼ @ 12	8½ @ 10 9¼ @ 12	8¼ @ 10½ 10¼ @ 12
Good,	11 @ 12 12½ @ 13	10½ @ 11½ 12½ @ 13	10¼ @ 12 12½ @ 13
Fine,	12½ @ 13 14 @ 15	12 @ 12½ 14 @ 15	12½ @ 13 14 @ 15
Selections,	13½ @ 15 15½ @ 16½	13 @ 14 15½ @ 16½	13½ @ 15 15½ @ 16½
	October.	November.	December.
Gold,	131.	129.	122½.
	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.	Heavy West. Light. & Clarksville.
Lugs,.....	8½ @ 9¼ 9½ @ 10½	8½ @ 9¼ 9½ @ 10½	8¼ @ 9¼ 9¼ @ 9¾
Common to Medium Leaf	9½ @ 11¼ 10¾ @ 12½	9½ @ 11¼ 10¾ @ 12½	9½ @ 11 10 @ 11¼
Good,	11½ @ 12½ 12¾ @ 13½	11½ @ 12½ 12¾ @ 13½	11¼ @ 12 12 @ 12½
Fine,	12¾ @ 13½ 14 @ 15	12¾ @ 13½ 14 @ 15	12¾ @ 12½ 12¾ @ 13½
Selections,	14 @ 15 15½ @ 17	14 @ 15 15½ @ 17	13 @ 14 14 @ 15

In passing review of the transactions in Kentucky Tobacco during the past year, it will be found that a large business has been done, but the situation of the article was such, that throughout the

season, the views of sellers and buyers could only be brought to meet after lengthy and tedious deliberation, and after all, generally with results not very satisfactory to either party. We can only ascribe this to the high prices of the low grades, which were ruling since the beginning of 1868, then caused by the short crop of 1867, which contained but a limited quantity of low grades, and the large stocks of the same, previously held in the principal markets, having gone largely into consumption, superinduced by the very moderate prices then ruling. Thus we commenced the last season with a very small stock of the lower qualities; but as it then was certain that the large crop to be dealt in during the year contained a superabundance of those grades, the general expectation was that they would rule at more moderate rates, and the earlier transactions seemed to warrant these impressions, as we saw lugs

In February, for light	at 6 @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.	heavy 8 @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.	} With Gold at 131 @ 134½.
In March, " "	" 6 @ $7\frac{1}{4}$	" 7½ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$	
In April, " "	" 5 @ $5\frac{3}{4}$	" 7½ @ 8	

But with a very active demand, speculative and for export in May, prices of lugs were pushed to $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. for common, 8 @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ for light, and 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ for heavy, low and medium holding the same proportion, continuing with slight variations, produced by fluctuations in gold during June, July, and August, up to $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ for common, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ for light lugs, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ for heavy—in September, though gold had receded to 131, after that tremendous gold excitement on the 24th of that month, held that position with gold at 129 in October; varied but $\frac{1}{4}$ c. during November, with gold at 122½, and remained firm during December, with transactions merely of a jobbing character, and a very much reduced stock of those grades, with sales of 1,600 hhds., quotations unchanged, but nominal.

We have so far spoken only on low grades, because the great bulk of the transactions were in those sorts; and it is one of the most striking features, that out of 100,000 hhds. received at the sea-ports, of which from 60 to 65 per cent. were of the lower sorts, almost the whole of it has been absorbed, showing nowhere any stock of moment.

The reason for such a large consumption of ordinary grades lies in the fact, that manufacturers all over the world, and chiefly so in the countries which are our largest customers, can only buy at certain average prices to get a legitimate profit on the manufactured article; but as in many countries, where the poorest classes are the largest consumers of tobacco, the advance of a small fraction will curtail or absorb not only his legitimate profit, but also the consumption to the same extent. If, as was the case for the last two years, the ordinary qualities come near or to the price at which formerly average lots could be bought, he is forced to take only such as come within his limit, and make them go as far as they can be made to go, and the consequence is a general neglect and a corresponding decline of the better grades. This has also been the case in a great measure with our home manufacturers, the heavy tax and elevated prices of the raw material compelling them to sail close to

the wind. The chief demand has been for medium and low grades, and it was only after the confirmation of the severe frost damage, mostly in the regions from whence the lighter cutting grades are supplied, that a slight advance on colory cutting grades could be made. Manufacturing fillers were also firm throughout the season on account of light supply.

Of the stocks remaining in the warehouses there are about 6,500 hhds. in factors' and 2,000 hhds. in jobbers' hands, mainly consisting of the better grades of cutting and Clarksville, the latter held at prices which may be considered reasonable, without finding ready sale, owing in a great measure to the low stand of gold.

We expect that this year's Western crop will fall 15 @ 20 per cent. short of last year's, and that the receipts at the seaports will range from 75 to 85,000 hhds., as it will depend much on how much of the badly frosted tobacco will be packed and sent to market. The amount of frosted is variously estimated at from 10 to 20,000 hhds., and cannot be fully ascertained till later on. The quality of the crop is fair and useful, but long and really substantial leaf will not be abundant.

As to the future current of prices, it will altogether depend on the range of low grades. Already sales are reported at the Western breaks at 5 @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ for frosted lugs, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ for sound, and 11 @ 12 for round crops, bought by Henderson strippers. At any thing like such rates, we shall have to look for another year's up-hill business, so the more, as the value of gold during next season may considerably add to the difficulties before us.

Virginia Tobacco.—We copy from the circular of Messrs. E. W. DeVoss & Co., with statement to October 1st, 1869, to which we refer in column of statistics.

In presenting our annual statement, you will observe that the inspections of the year just closed are only a little larger than those of the preceding one, that the exports are less, but the remaining stock is somewhat more, which establishes the fact that a larger portion of the crop has been taken for home consumption.

Last year's crop turned out pretty much as we had expressed, but many were disappointed, both as to quantity and quality. As it has become quite customary to re-inspect hogsheads, already previously opened and inspected, which swells the number only, but does not add to the quantity in reality, it is more difficult than ever to arrive at a correct quantity of the production, and besides, quite a large portion of the crop, mostly of the bright and yellow descriptions, suitable for our manufacturers, is sent to market in boxes and other smaller packages than hogsheads, to which we alluded already in our last year's report, as well as to the difficulty of ascertaining the trans-shipments to Europe by northern ports.

The crop just housed is the smallest made since the war, in fact for thirty years. Assuming that there had been as much planted as last year, but which we are inclined to doubt, from all the information we could obtain in the spring, we might have had a similar quantity with a fair season; but owing to the unprecedented

dry and hot weather during almost the entire season, the crop had so seriously suffered, that the highest estimate is but two-thirds of a crop compared with last year's production, and many do not calculate even upon such a yield.

In consequence of the weather, the quality is said to be mixed and small, and better adapted for the wants of our manufacturers than for the requirements of the European markets; of which, however, we can form a better judgment later than now.

Baltimore.—Market quiet and unchanged: receipts of all kinds of leaf very small. Demand is also limited; some little Maryland taken for shipment. Inspections this week, 366 hhds. Maryland, (3 re-inspected;) 16 Ohio, and 14 Virginia—total, 396 hhds.; none cleared. We quote as follows:

Maryland.—Frosted,.....	\$5 00	@	\$5 50
“ Sound, common,.....	7 00	@	8 00
“ Good,.....	8 00	@	9 00
“ Middling,.....	9 50	@	11 00
“ Good to fine brown,.....	11 50	@	15 00
“ Fancy,.....	17 00	@	30 00
“ Upper country,.....	7 00	@	35 00
“ Ground leaves, new,	5 00	@	11 00
Ohio.—Inferior to good common,.....	4 00	@	6 00
“ Greenish and brown,.....	6 00	@	8 00
“ Medium to fine red,.....	9 00	@	12 00
“ Common to medium spangled,.....	7 00	@	10 00
“ Fine spangled to yellow,.....	12 00	@	25 00

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock in warehouses, January 1st, 1869,,.....	8,659	hhds.
Inspected this week,.....	396	“
Inspected previously,.....	44,114	“
Total,.....	53,169	“
Exported previously,.....	43,338	“
Total,	43,338	“
Stock in warehouses, December 27,.....	9,831	“

Seed Leaf Tobacco.—The business in seed leaf during the past year has not been on the whole a successful one, and as an evidence of the fact, the crops of 1867 and 1868, which were some twenty thousand cases less than the average of previous years, have not all been disposed of, and the bulk of the stock remaining consists of the medium and good grades; that prices are too high, is shown by the great demand for low grades, which were all taken early in the season at full figures, while the better grades were neglected throughout the year, and only purchased in limited quantities, and then as necessity required.

In January the market witnessed a good demand for low and medium grades of old crop, chiefly Connecticut, stimulated by the high prices paid for the new. Fillers and binders of all sorts were active at enhanced figures of from 1 to 2 cents per lb., and con-

tinued through February, during which time dealers were enabled to work off old stocks at better rates than previously paid. March opened with a movement in the new Ohio, which was taken principally by jobbers for home trade, exporters holding off, believing that prices would recede, in which expectation they were disappointed; the demand, however, continued through April, both for Ohio and Pennsylvania, which crops turning out very desirable for consumption, were taken largely at better prices than these sorts had sold at for years, and no doubt occasioned by the high price exacted for Connecticut, as they were in a great measure used as a substitute for that growth. May saw more inquiry for low grades and fillers both for home trade and shipping, and a stiffening in prices of these qualities, the stock of which were getting much reduced. A large business was done in June, mostly in fillers and seconds of new crop Connecticut, wrappers still being neglected. July again saw an active trade in new Ohio wrappers for consumption. Western buyers operated largely in August in Connecticut leaf, which at this time had just commenced to move, but prices did not come up to the expectation of holders. September was active, the sales being mostly for consumption, and confined to Connecticut and State, of which latter kind several parcels were taken at full prices. October commenced dull, and continued so until November, when the market was stimulated by the sale of 2,000 cases of Ohio tobacco, and as the stock of low and medium grades, of which this lot was mainly composed, were scarce and in much request, the transaction was looked upon as a good purchase. December, with the exception of one sale of some 600 cases Connecticut wrappers, which was sold to close up an estate, ruled dull, and with little desire to enter into arrangements until the new year.

The export trade in volume amounts to nearly as much as in 1868, with the difference that the style of goods shipped have been, with small exceptions, of fillers and low grades, the leafy portions of all crops being held so far above the views of shippers that they did not feel justified in handling them, and from present appearances the same will be the case the coming season, unless our dealers will see that in order to make it a profitable and successful one, prices must be moderate, so that not only will they have a fair home trade, but also a good shipping demand to depend on; and to do so, especially with the prospect of a larger and poorer crop than last year, the new crops should be bought low.

Again, we start this season with a supply of new and old of about one hundred thousand cases, near twenty-five thousand cases more than last year, which certainly must have a bearing on the future course of prices for the new crop to some extent, as at present values the quantity requires nearly double the capital than when we had an old-fashioned supply of 100 to 110 thousand cases.

Prices the coming season for old crop, in our judgment, will remain near present figures, with the exception of medium to fair grades of wrappers, and as this sort is full in stock, we think holders will have to soften somewhat in order to realize. We are led to

this view of the case from the fact that the new crops are held extravagantly high, and as it will take some time for farmers to come to reason, holders of old stock will have an opportunity to work them off before the new one will interfere.

The new crops do not come up to the previous reports, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, which will have an increased yield, and be fair in quality. In New-York State it is reported better than last year, and nearly double in size. The Ohio, from latest accounts, will be a poor and undesirable stock to handle, a great deal of uncured and frosted trash being mixed up with a very little good. Pennsylvania has a large crop, of which one-half is fair, and the other poor and mixed.

The crop of Florida, once a great favorite with our trade, and noted for its large yield of fine wrappers, has lately been offered in small quantities, but does not meet with the rapid sale that once attended this sort; in fact, the crop, which is as yet a small one, (being estimated between three and four hundred cases,) does not show the same care in growth and packing as formerly, and cannot be expected to come up to its previous standard, which was only reached by the aid of experienced growers.

The views of farmers generally being high, buyers are inclined to wait awhile before venturing largely. Some small lots have been bought in the several States at from 12 to 16 for Ohio, 14 to 18 for State and Pennsylvania, and 25 to 35 for Connecticut and Massachusetts, for round lots; but we do not hear that buyers are anxious to fill up at these rates, and with our financial matters as they are, we think growers will have to recede in order to find takers.

Stock, January 1st, 1869,	73,000 cases.
Exported during the year,	22,000 cases.
Consumption,	31,000 "
	<hr/> 53,000 "
Stock on hand, January 1st, 1870,	20,000 "

Which is divided as follows:

Connecticut and Massachusetts,	12,000 cases.
New-York State,	1,000 "
Pennsylvania,	2,000 "
Ohio and Western States,	5,000 "
	<hr/> 20,000 cases.

To which must be added the estimated crop of 1869, as follows:

Connecticut and Massachusetts,	35,000 cases.
New-York State,	10,000 "
Pennsylvania,	15,000 "
Ohio and Western States,	25,000 "
	<hr/> 85,000 cases.
Total stock, old and new crop,	105,000 "

Our quotations, as compared with previous years, are, for the old crop:

	JAN. 1, '68. (Gold, 133.)	JAN. 1, '69. (Gold, 135.)	JAN. 1, '70. (Gold, 119½.)
Connecticut and Massachusetts.—Fillers,.....	5½ @ 7c.	8 @ 12½c.	13 @ 15c.
Binders and			
Seconds,....	10 @ 12c.	14 @ 20c.	18 @ 28c.
Wrappery lots,	18 @ 30c.	30 @ 45c.	35 @ 45c.
Fine wrappers,	25 @ 50c.	50 @ 65c.	55 @ 70c.
New-York State.—Fillers,.....	4 @ 5c.	6½ @ 7½c.	10 @ 12c.
Average lots,.....	10 @ 14c.	12 @ 22c.	16 @ 25c.
Wrappers,.....	15 @ 30c.	15 @ 40c.	20 @ 50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio.—Fillers,.....	3½ @ 4c.	6½ @ 7½c.	10 @ 12c.
Average lots,.....	9 @ 16c.	8 @ 20c.	16 @ 25c.
Wrappers,.....	15 @ 40c.	12 @ 35c.	25 @ 55c.

Havana Tobacco.—The transactions in this article have continued large during the year, being fully up to that of 1868, and with the advantages which our manufacturers now possess, would no doubt have exceeded that year but for the rise in gold value, caused by the revolution in Cuba, which has diminished the yield of tobacco on the Island by one-quarter at least, but at the same time the premium on gold having declined, the currency value remains the same, which, at a time when the values of all sorts of merchandise is tending to lower figures, operated during the latter part of the season to diminish transactions to a considerable extent. The stock of old crop is very nearly exhausted, and prime old fillers bring good rates.

The arrivals of new crop have been very heavy for thus early in the season, while the general appearance of most of the parcels is of a light character, but giving a large quantity of leaf, which our manufacturers are learning to work to much advantage.

The prices for new crop are a little easier in currency (owing to the decline in gold premium) than the old, but remain much higher in gold than last year, and with the present state of business, buyers are reluctant in stocking to any extent. One thing is certain, that if the reported short crop of Cuba and Yara is correct, the gold value of Spanish tobacco will remain as high as at present, if they do not go much higher, and as a substitute for this article is nearly impossible to obtain, we are under the impression that it will be good property throughout the season.

Of the growing crop we have no positive information.

Of the deliveries, about 34,000 bales were sold for consumption; 4,000 bales were disposed of in bond for shipment, and 34,000 bales were *in transitu* for Europe.

Yara Tobacco.—Business in this sort has not reached up to the expectation of holders, and were it not for the enhanced value of Havana tobacco, it would not have been sold to the same extent as it has been, showing conclusively that in spite of the small crop made this year in the Manzanilla District, which the most liberal do not concede at over one-eighth of a usual crop, or about 2,000 bales, this article, in order to meet with a popular demand, must rule

considerably lower in price than Havana. Another great drawback to the last two crops was the bad condition in which it reached this market, being put up too wet and heavy, and particularly so the I. cut, and, as a consequence, nearly one-third of the receipts here were damaged more or less, and had to be sold at a loss. The light quality of the Havana crop this year may help to dispose of the present low stock at ruling prices, it being much stronger in flavor, and is desirable as a mixer.

The sales are about 5,500 bales. We quote as follows:

HAVANA.			YARA.		
80 @ 85,	for common,	} Currency.	80 @ 82½	I. cuts.	} Currency.
87 @ 92½,	" good,		102½ @ 110	II. cuts.	
95 @ 107,	" fine,		85 @ 90	Average lots.	

Manufactured Tobacco—Although not as extensively dealt in as in former years, yet, on the whole, the business has been much more satisfactory. With the tax regulations on a settled basis, the use of stamps, and the present warehousing system, have tended largely to do away with the former great evil of "contraband goods." The home trade has been thereby greatly encouraged, and the business continued active until within the past month, and would no doubt have been much increased were it not for the regulations and laws restricting transportation in bond, and the want of bonded warehouses in the interior markets. The year was opened with an auction sale of several hundred boxes of tax paid goods to close account, which brought good prices, and a sale of 900 boxes of medium bright lbs.—this on speculation. Prices at this time were firm, and continued so until March, when the demand for black work in order, tended to stiffen prices somewhat; sales mostly for consumption. In April new stock was thrown upon the market, but not much liked; a good trade for jobbing in May, and prices advanced 1c. to 2c. per lb. on common grades of blacks. June and July witnessed a revival of the shipping trade, which continued through August, at which time nothing under 20c. per lb. was to be had in condition. September remained quiet, and in October the transactions were to a fair extent, mostly for home trade. November and December were dull, and notwithstanding that prices during the latter part of December favored buyers, the year closed on a quiet market.

The exports are 12 per cent. less than in 1868, being a gradual decrease since 1867.

Receipts from Virginia and the West are near 78,000 packages, being a slight increase over last year, of which some 72,000 packages are from Virginia, showing that the "Old Dominion" is gradually getting back to her former position as the principal source of supply.

Prices, as compared with previous years, show a heavy advance on the common and medium grades, while the finer sorts are somewhat lower.

Our official returns this year reach us only in part, but will serve sufficiently to show a comparative estimate of the business of the year.

We quote :

	JANUARY, 1868.		JANUARY, 1869.		JANUARY, 1870.
	<i>In Bond.</i>		<i>In Bond.</i>		<i>In Bond.</i>
Black work, common and medium, ..	15 @ 20c.	..	12½ @ 18c.	..	18 @ 21
“ good and fine,	22 @ 30c.	..	20 @ 30c.	..	22 @ 26
Bright work, common and medium, ..	25 @ 45c.	..	15 @ 40c.	..	25 @ 30
“ good and fine,	50 @ 85c.	..	50 @ 85c.	..	35 @ 55

For tables of shipment, see appropriate heading on page 77.

STOCKS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO IN NEW-YORK.

Stock on hand, January 1, 1869,	pkgs.	28,000
Receipts, Virginia and West,	pkgs.	78,000
“ Brooklyn,	“	45,000
		<hr/> 123,000
Sales and shipments,	pkgs.	151,000
	“	129,000
		<hr/>
Stock on hand, January 1, 1870,	pkgs.	22,000

Estimated at 100 pounds per package.

The following are from official returns :

The amount of tobacco in bond in this district, December 1, 1869, ..	lbs.	2,262,618
The amount of manufacture of the Brooklyn factories for eleven months, to November 30, 1869,		4,559,045
Of which was bonded,		701,995
On which the tax was paid,		3,857,050

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1869.

THE following tables show the imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the year 1869, as compared with the previous two years :

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Imports of Dry Goods at New-York for the Years					
	1867.		1868.		1869.	
Manufactures of wool,	\$31,357,833	..	\$25,753,436	..	\$28,526,020	
“ cotton,	15,800,894	..	13,561,001	..	17,482,213	
“ silk,	18,565,817	..	21,708,801	..	24,995,838	
“ flax,	12,949,561	..	12,501,157	..	15,261,355	
Miscellaneous dry goods,	7,589,538	..	7,381,439	..	8,460,991	
Total imports,	\$86,263,643	..	\$80,905,834	..	\$94,726,417	

The great increase in the volume of the trade began with August, 1865, and ran without slackening through eight months, including the first three of 1866, so that the total for the thirteen months ending August, 1866, was nearly one hundred and sixty million dollars. The following shows the monthly fluctuations of this trade for the past two years :

TOTAL IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK.					
MONTHS.	1868.	1869.	MONTHS.	1868.	1869.
January,...	\$5,119,359	.. \$7,661,015	August,...	\$12,853,606	.. \$12,775,441
February,..	8,574,770	.. 9,201,193	September,	8,457,768	.. 8,956,602
March,....	9,361,654	.. 13,321,059	October,...	5,702,189	.. 6,059,108
April,.....	4,826,418	.. 7,938,674	November,.	5,514,392	.. 5,746,185
May,.....	5,825,994	.. 6,993,707	December,.	3,516,508	.. 3,768,779
June,.....	4,181,629	.. 4,368,184			
July,.....	6,971,547	.. 7,936,470	Total,...	\$80,905,834	.. \$94,726,417

The above completes the official tables necessary to show the total imports; but as many of our readers are interested in watching the warehousing movement, and others are desirous of knowing the direct entries, we present below three separate tables. The first shows the value of the entries made monthly for direct consumption; the second, the value entered monthly for warehousing; the third, the value withdrawn each month from warehouse to throw upon the market. The first and second added together make the above total landed at the port; and the aggregate of the first and third will show the total thrown upon the market.

VALUE OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS ENTERED DIRECTLY FOR CONSUMPTION AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	1868.	1869.	MONTHS.	1868.	1869.
January, ..	\$3,160,052	.. \$5,066,833	August,...	\$9,935,309	.. \$8,961,771
February, .	5,675,807	.. 6,857,561	September,	6,370,866	.. 5,543,092
March,....	6,815,133	.. 9,973,566	October,...	4,137,852	.. 4,178,511
April,.....	3,779,001	.. 5,895,912	November,.	3,836,263	.. 3,828,351
May,.....	4,344,834	.. 4,755,133	December,.	2,285,028	.. 2,240,660
June,.....	2,842,868	.. 2,975,773			
July,	4,228,253	.. 4,789,069	Total,...	\$57,411,266	.. \$65,066,232

VALUE OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING AT THE PORT
OF NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	1868.	1869.	MONTHS.	1868.	1869.
January, ..	\$1,959,307 ..	\$2,594,182	August,...	\$3,818,297 ..	\$3,813,670
February, .	2,898,963 ..	2,343,632	September,	2,068,902 ..	3,413,510
March,....	2,546,521 ..	3,347,493	October,...	1,564,337 ..	1,880,597
April,.....	1,047,417 ..	2,042,762	November,.	1,678,129 ..	1,917,834
May,.....	1,481,160 ..	2,238,574	December,.	1,231,480 ..	1,528,119
June,.....	1,338,761 ..	1,392,411			
July,	2,743,294 ..	3,147,401	Total,...	\$24,376,568 ..	\$29,660,185

VALUE OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSES AT THE
PORT OF NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	1868.	1869.	MONTHS.	1868.	1869.
January, ..	\$1,604,974 ..	\$1,937,274	August,...	\$4,021,233 ..	\$4,246,681
February, .	3,195,825 ..	2,696,567	September,	2,844,755 ..	3,399,918
March,....	4,127,654 ..	3,447,321	October,...	1,583,480 ..	2,152,369
April,.....	2,155,172 ..	2,188,853	November,.	1,317,823 ..	1,732,828
May,	1,664,920 ..	1,747,901	December,.	736,496 ..	822,975
June,.....	860,011 ..	930,157			
July,	1,481,329 ..	1,373,459	Total,...	\$25,593,672 ..	\$26,676,303

It will be seen that the entries for warehousing have been about three millions larger than the withdrawals, leaving an increased stock of goods in bond. Our tables above printed only show the movement for two years. Many may be interested to compare these with former figures, and we therefore bring forward our totals for each calendar year since 1849 :

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

Year.	Invoyed Value.	Year.	Invoyed Value.
1849,.....	\$44,435,571	1860,.....	\$103,927,100
1850,.....	60,106,375	1861,.....	48,636,689
1851,.....	62,846,731	1862,.....	56,121,227
1852,.....	61,654,144	1863,.....	67,274,547
1853,.....	93,704,211	1864,.....	71,619,752
1854,.....	80,842,936	1865,.....	91,965,138
1855,.....	64,974,062	1866,.....	126,222,825
1856,.....	93,362,893	1867,.....	86,263,643
1857,.....	90,534,129	1868,.....	80,905,834
1858,.....	60,154,509	1869,.....	94,726,417
1859,.....	113,152,624		

The year has been moderately profitable to the importers, and but few very heavy losses have occurred in any fabrics. All of the figures above given represent only the foreign cost of the goods in gold, freight and duty not included.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, exhibiting the state of the Manufacture of Salt, &c., for the year 1869, transmitted to the Legislature of the State of New-York, January 11, 1870.

INSPECTION OF SALT.

THE whole amount of salt inspected in the year 1869 is 8,662,237 bushels, of fifty-six pounds each. Of this 1,857,942 have been made by solar evaporation, and 6,804,295 bushels by artificial heat.

The following table gives the several amounts manufactured in the respective manufacturing districts (four in number) into which the Salt Springs Reservation is divided:

<i>District No. 1—Syracuse.</i>	
Solar salt,.....	342,149
Fine salt,.....	1,103,809
Solar ground, for table,.....	68,098
Fine ground, for table,.....	334,133
	<hr/> 1,848,189
<i>District No. 2—Salina.</i>	
Solar salt,.....	433,355
Fine salt,.....	3,368,945
Solar ground,.....	158,019
Fine ground,.....	342,402
	<hr/> 4,302,721
<i>District No. 3—Liverpool.</i>	
Solar salt,.....	239,034
Fine salt,.....	983,623
	<hr/> 1,222,657
<i>District No. 4—Geddes.</i>	
Solar salt,.....	617,287
Fine salt,.....	640,369
Fine ground,.....	31,014
	<hr/> 1,288,670
<hr/>	
Total inspection, as above, in bushels of 56 lbs.,.....	8,662,237

In addition to the salt inspected at Geddes, there was made there about 450,000 bushels, which was sent to the first and second districts for grinding, and appears in the quantities inspected as in those districts, or is yet in the storehouses subject to inspection.

The revenue received by the superintendent during the year is as follows :

Duties on 8,662,237 bushels of salt, at 1 per cent. per bushel (fractions added) is.....	\$86,622 60
Rents and penalties,	135 00
	<hr/>
Total revenue from all sources,.....	\$86,757 60

The amount of salt inspected in the last year is 4,381 bushels less than in the year 1868; but breaks in the canals that interfered with shipping, and for the delays growing out of those breaks, causing blocks to cool down with full bins of salt that could not be moved, and thus make room for more, last year's inspection would have considerably exceeded that of the year before. The canal breaks came at a time when the solar works were not requiring much water, and when we could fully supply the boiling works, and thus they materially lessened the shipments of salt.

MOVEMENT OF ONONDAGA SALT.

The following table shows where our salt has found its market for the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869:

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.
	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Sent to New-York City,.....	748,314	..	1,407,200	..	1,545,920	..	1,940,635
Sent to Canada,	510,330	..	518,904	..	504,262	..	290,120
Sent to lower lake ports,.....	1,916,900	..	1,685,280	..	2,102,179	..	2,120,590
Sent to upper lake ports,.....	1,911,170	..	2,086,421	..	2,449,035	..	2,601,110
State trade, including Northern Penn- sylvania and upper Hudson River,.....	2,071,789	..	1,897,760	..	2,065,220	..	1,709,782
Total production,.....	7,158,503	..	7,595,565	..	8,666,616	..	8,662,237

Of the movement west there was shipped by way of Oswego,.. 3,046,330 bushels.
There was shipped by way of Buffalo,..... 1,675,370 “

Canal tolls paid in 1869 on salt to New-York City,.....	\$26,245	15
“ “ “ Albany,.....	3,013	20
“ “ “ Oswego,.....	10,960	33
“ “ “ Buffalo,.....	30,608	64
State trade approximate estimate, 4c. per barrel,.....	11,958	74
Tolls paid for material—hoops, staves and heading,.....	5,575	00
“ “ coal transported from Watkins,.....	21,287	73

Total canal tolls paid in 1869 on salt, coal and materials for barrels,..... \$109,648 79

The foregoing tables contain important facts in regard to the course of trade and the benefits derived from the manufacture of salt to the public at large, and particularly to the canal tolls.

It will be observed by the table entitled “Movement of Onondaga Salt,” that the trade has fallen off in our home market since 1866, 362,007 bushels, and our exports to Canada 220,210 bushels in the same time. During these years the shipments to New-York City have increased 1,192,321 bushels. But for the protection given our salt by the tariff levied by the national government on foreign salt, but very little of our salt could be sent to tide water and sold for its cost of production and transportation.

PECULIARITIES OF THE WEATHER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1869.

The eight months, beginning with the first day of April, during which the salt boiling works are supplied with salt water, and during which most of the salt is made by solar heat, had one hundred

days in which rain or snow fell, and many more that were cold or cloudy.

The whole number of days of these eight months is 214, fully one-half were unfavorable for evaporation.

Salt that is manufactured by boiling the water in kettles is much more economically made in weather favorable for evaporation, than in weather that is unfavorable. But the effect of bad weather is much more plainly shown in the yield of the solar works.

With improved facilities, the manufacture of solar salt has fallen off the past year, by reason of the unfavorable season, as will be seen by a comparison with the years immediately preceding. In—

1867	there was inspected of solar salt,	2,271,892	bushels.
1868	“ “ “	2,027,490	“
1869	“ “ “	1,857,942	“

Thus, in the favorable season of 1867, there were 413,950 more bushels inspected than in the last year.

The rainy days of the year 1869 occurred as follows :

April,	13 days.
May,	12 “
June,	18 “
July,	14 “
August,	12 “
September,	7 “
October,	15 “
November,	9 “
Total,	100 days.

The number of days in which rain fell in June, July and August, which are the warm months, was 44 ; the whole number of days in these three months being 92.

September had but seven days during which rain fell, and the weather was uncommonly warm for that month ; but the long nights of that season of the year are not favorable to great evaporation.

In view of the cold and wet season just past, the inspection of solar salt is larger than was expected. The shipments have probably been closer, and less of that kind of salt is now in the store-houses than is usual at this time of the year.

Salt inspected at Syracuse (District No. 1) in 1869.

	Date.		Solar.	Fine.	Solar Ground.	Fine Ground.	Aggregate Bushels.
For 4 weeks ending	Jan.	30, ..	.... ..	2,605 ..	480 ..	.... ..	3,085
4 “	Feb.	27, ..	.... ..	1,135 ..	175 ..	.... ..	1,310
5 “	April	3, ..	.... ..	3,081 ..	.... ..	.... ..	3,081
4 “	May	1, ..	.... ..	22,111 ..	4,250 ..	6,155 ..	32,516
5 “	June	5, ..	.... ..	102,824 ..	51,686 ..	.... ..	154,510
4 “	July	3, ..	300 ..	165,552 ..	11,507 ..	42,459 ..	219,818
4 “	“	31, ..	72,008 ..	146,526 ..	.... ..	52,843 ..	271,377
5 “	Sept.	4, ..	86,923 ..	197,300 ..	.... ..	65,645 ..	349,873
4 “	Oct.	2, ..	85,880 ..	142,268 ..	.... ..	48,069 ..	276,217
4 “	“	30, ..	30,990 ..	147,567 ..	.... ..	50,929 ..	229,486
5 “	Dec.	4, ..	64,977 ..	151,485 ..	.... ..	60,293 ..	276,755
4 “	“	31, ..	1,066 ..	21,355 ..	.... ..	7,740 ..	30,161
			342,149 ..	1,103,809 ..	68,098 ..	334,133 ..	1,848,189

Salt inspected at Salina (District No. 2) in 1869.

	<i>Date.</i>		<i>Solar.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Solar Ground.</i>	<i>Fine Ground.</i>	<i>Aggregate Bushels.</i>
For 4 weeks ending	Jan. 30,..	....	..	14,781	.. 294	.. 276	.. 15,351
4	" Feb. 27,..	....	..	15,353	.. ....	.. 20	.. 15,373
5	" April 3,..	....	..	23,455	.. ....	.. ....	.. 23,455
4	" May 1,..	....	..	5,951	.. ....	.. 1,813	.. 7,764
5	" June 5,..	....	..	403,661	.. 5,460	.. 53,396	.. 462,517
4	" July 3,..	38,854	..	473,630	.. ....	.. 30,658	.. 543,142
4	" " 31,..	85,480	..	450,360	.. ....	.. 46,027	.. 581,867
5	" Sept. 4,..	113,088	..	562,614	.. 43,966	.. 58,792	.. 778,460
4	" Oct. 2,..	78,958	..	362,976	.. 34,566	.. 34,938	.. 511,438
4	" " 30,..	46,855	..	432,860	.. 42,560	.. 56,143	.. 578,418
5	" Dec. 4,..	70,021	..	609,356	.. 30,977	.. 60,189	.. 770,543
4	" " 31,..	90	..	13,948	.. 196	.. 150	.. 14,893
			433,355	3,368,945	158,019	342,402	4,302,721

Salt inspected at Liverpool (District No. 3) in 1869.

	<i>Date.</i>		<i>Solar.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Solar Ground.</i>	<i>Fine Ground.</i>	<i>Aggregate Bushels.</i>
For 4 weeks ending	Jan. 30,..	....	..	....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
4	" Feb. 27,..	....	..	....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
5	" April 3,..	....	..	25,025	.. ....	.. ....	.. 25,025
4	" May 1,..	....	..	29,560	.. ....	.. ....	.. 29,560
5	" June 5,..	....	..	66,810	.. ....	.. ....	.. 66,810
4	" July 3,..	18,630	..	117,721	.. ....	.. ....	.. 136,351
4	" " 31,..	38,318	..	134,221	.. ....	.. ....	.. 172,539
5	" Sept. 4,..	40,113	..	180,001	.. ....	.. ....	.. 220,114
4	" Oct. 2,..	46,143	..	102,740	.. ....	.. ....	.. 148,883
4	" " 30,..	26,992	..	119,087	.. ....	.. ....	.. 146,079
5	" Dec. 4,..	66,459	..	192,835	.. ....	.. ....	.. 259,294
4	" " 31,..	2,377	..	15,625	.. ....	.. ....	.. 18,022
			239,032	983,625	....	....	1,222,657

Salt inspected at Geddes (District No. 4) in 1869.

	<i>Date.</i>		<i>Solar.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Solar Ground.</i>	<i>Fine Ground.</i>	<i>Aggregate Bushels.</i>
For 4 weeks ending	Jan. 30,..	....	..	395	.. ....	.. 205	.. 600
4	" Feb. 27,..	....	..	....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
5	" April 3,..	....	..	419	.. ....	.. 30	.. 449
4	" May 1,..	....	..	....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
5	" June 5,..	....	..	153,546	.. ....	.. 2,500	.. 156,046
4	" July 3,..	15,069	..	91,675	.. ....	.. 13,285	.. 120,029
4	" " 31,..	142,881	..	72,788	.. ....	.. 14,994	.. 230,663
5	" Sept. 4,..	126,435	..	121,555	.. ....	.. ....	.. 247,990
4	" Oct. 2,..	148,300	..	59,557	.. ....	.. ....	.. 207,857
4	" " 30,..	59,223	..	84,238	.. ....	.. ....	.. 143,461
5	" Dec. 4,..	125,379	..	56,143	.. ....	.. ....	.. 181,522
4	" " 31,..	....	..	53	.. ....	.. ....	.. 53
			617,287	640,369	....	31,014	1,288,670

Salt Inspected at the Onondaga Salt Springs in 1869.

	<i>Places.</i>		<i>Solar.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Solar Ground.</i>	<i>Fine Ground.</i>	<i>Aggregate Bushels.</i>
At Syracuse, District No. 1,....			342,149	.. 1,103,809	.. 68,698	.. 334,133	.. 1,848,189
Salina, "	2,....		433,355	.. 3,368,945	.. 158,019	.. 342,402	.. 4,302,721
Liverpool, "	3,....		239,034	.. 983,623	.. ....	.. ....	.. 1,222,657
Geddes, "	4,....		617,287	.. 640,369	.. ....	.. 31,014	.. 1,288,670
			1,631,825	6,096,746	226,117	707,549	8,662,237

Table showing the net revenue derived from the manufacture of Salt, and paid into the General Fund since the duties were reduced to one cent per bushel.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1846,.....	\$7,705 48	1858,.....	\$19,766 93
1847,.....	9,717 63	1859,.....	27,306 38
1848,.....	21,491 46	1860,.....	12,342 50
1849,.....	20,153 69	1861,.....	26,761 28
1850.....	15,104 87	1862,.....	49,696 21
1851,.....	13,337 55	1863,.....	38,064 94
1852,.....	19,284 61	1864,.....	29,906 96
1853,.....	29,557 19	1865,.....	18,620 59
1854,.....	23,711 57	1866,.....	24,557 48
1855,.....	10,867 46	1867,.....	25,089 73
1856,.....	9,690 79	1868,.....	37,244 06
1857, deficit, \$6,603 01.		1869,.....	41,211 09
			<hr/>
			\$531,190 44
Deduct deficit in 1857,.....	\$6,603 01		
Also amount paid by Comptroller on account of expendi- tures contracted previous to March 1, 1865,.....	7,000 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			13,603 01
			<hr/>
Total net revenue above expenditures,.....			\$517,587 43

The following is a statement of the number of bushels of salt made at the Onondaga Salt Springs since the year 1842 :

Date.	Solar.		Fine.		Aggregate Bushels.
1842,.....	163,021	..	2,128,882	..	2,291,903
1843,.....	318,105	..	2,809,395	..	3,127,500
1844,.....	332,418	..	3,968,136	..	4,300,554
1845,.....	353,455	..	3,408,903	..	3,762,358
1846,.....	331,705	..	3,507,146	..	3,838,851
1847,.....	262,879	..	3,688,476	..	3,951,355
1848,.....	342,497	..	3,394,629	..	4,737,126
1849,.....	377,735	..	4,705,834	..	5,083,569
1850,.....	374,732	..	3,894,187	..	4,268,919
1851,.....	378,967	..	4,235,150	..	4,614,117
1852,.....	633,595	..	4,288,938	..	4,922,533
1853,.....	577,947	..	4,826,577	..	5,404,524
1854,.....	734,474	..	5,068,873	..	5,803,347
1855,.....	498,124	..	5,584,761	..	6,082,885
1856,.....	709,391	..	5,257,419	..	5,966,810
1857,.....	481,280	..	3,830,846	..	4,312,126
1858,.....	1,514,554	..	5,518,665	..	7,033,219
1859,.....	1,345,022	..	5,549,250	..	6,894,271
1860,.....	1,462,565	..	4,130,682	..	5,593,247
1861,.....	1,884,697	..	5,315,694	..	7,200,391
1862,.....	1,983,022	..	7,070,852	..	9,053,874
1863,.....	1,437,656	..	6,504,727	..	7,942,383
1864,.....	1,971,122	..	5,407,712	..	7,378,834
1865,.....	1,886,760	..	4,499,170	..	6,385,930
1866,.....	1,978,183	..	5,180,320	..	7,158,503
1867,.....	2,271,892	..	5,323,673	..	7,595,565
1868,.....	2,027,490	..	6,639,126	..	8,666,616
1869,.....	1,857,942	..	6,804,295	..	8,662,237

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Compiled by JAMES LYNCH, Wool Broker.

THE year 1869 was profitless to almost all concerned in the wool and woollen interest, and disastrous to many. Gold in January was 135 and in December 120; the decline in value of wool was much heavier. The spring business was moderately good, but, that over, the shrinkage in prices was constant until the close. It was hoped by dealers and speculators that diminished production, a duty more than one hundred per cent. on imports of clothing descriptions, machinery in the country capable of consuming double the quantity grown, and the necessities of the people for woollen clothing, would insure a rise in the raw material—the advance was not realized. Cloths were slow of sale, and, in the main, at unremunerative prices throughout the year; but few mills were run to their full capacity, and a number of manufacturers, unable to pay their debts, were obliged to fail. Manufacturers of worsted fabrics and of carpets were more fortunate, their business was fairly profitable.

Prices of wools of the “Merino breed” average at this time 46 cents per pound, and are lower than they have been since 1861, and as low as the average of thirty years prior to that date, when tariffs were lighter and the pay was coin. It is confidently believed that wool and woollens have seen their worst, and that a better day is at hand for all classes interested in the trade.

The following table of statistics shows the imports, as near as can be ascertained; about three-quarters was of “class 3”—Carpet Wool. Facts relating to imports from Canada and exports thereto cannot be obtained in time for the present.

STATISTICS OF THE WOOL TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

<i>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.</i>	1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.		1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>
From San Francisco,.....	4,931	..	6,263	..	3,847	..	2,560	..	3,326
“ do. <i>via</i> Aspinwall,	19,707	..	20,440	..	6,099	..	5,134	..	5,671
“ Texas,.....	7,467	..	7,969	..	9,894	..	14,894	..	1,644
“ New-Orleans,.....	4,733	..	5,142	..	1,670	..	2,918	..	1,014
“ Savannah,	417	..	580	..	734	..	862	..	555
“ sundry Southern, ...	549	..	331	..	641	..	568	..	348
“ Interior, by rail- road, canal and river steamers,.. }	52,287	..	83,355	..	63,426	..	65,045	..	70,036
“ do. in transit,.....	27,974	..	739	..	17,183	..	39,413	..	45,000

FOREIGN WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

<i>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.</i>	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
From Buenos Ayres,	3,597	4,604	7,628	22,693	14,420
“ Montevideo,	1,190	410	1,943	1,980	750
“ Rio Grande,	2,333	2,497	1,966	1,817	1,071
“ Chili,	2,074	4,152	2,294	926	2,947
“ Cape of Good Hope, ..	7,522	1,986	437	14,067	....
“ Australia, .....	....	....	1,198	1,152	6,617
“ England,	15,430	4,449	11,606	9,259	1,109
“ France,	1,281	267	5,384	333	9,205
“ Russia,	11,262	8,377	6,231	3,151	1,645
“ Smyrna,	536	....	....	....	7,415
“ Turkey,	497	....	....	....	....
“ Syria,	337	....	....	....	....
“ Antwerp,	377	178	....	892	1,570
“ Bombay,	196	52	100	1,312	5,670
“ Sundry,	1,327	587	83	1,142	1,010
	47,959	27,559	38,870	58,724	53,429
Re-exported,	162	1,771			
	47,797	25,788			
Total foreign, 1869,	47,797 bales,			21,490,430 lbs.	
“ “ 1868,	25,788 “			12,319,361 “	
“ “ 1867,	38,870 “			17,904,779 “	
“ “ 1866,	58,724 “			36,066,176 “	
“ “ 1865,	53,429 “			30,266,540 “	

FOREIGN WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE FOUR PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
New-York,	21,490,430	12,319,361	17,904,779	36,066,176	30,266,540
Boston,	19,954,532	10,378,791	12,245,880	20,027,958	14,292,412
Philadelphia,	651,600	408,600	133,800	171,000	450,000
Baltimore,	614,250	....	590,850	597,150	595,800
	42,710,812	23,106,752	30,875,309	56,862,284	45,604,752

TOTAL ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK IN 1869.

Foreign,	47,959			
	162			
	47,797 bales,		21,490,430 lbs.	
California,	24,638	“	12,119,000	“
Texas,	7,467	“	2,240,100	“
New-Orleans,	4,733	“	1,893,200	“
Savannah,	417	“	166,800	“
Sundry Southern,	549	“	164,700	“
From interior,	52,287	“	10,457,400	“
1869,	137,888	“	48,531,630	“
1868,	149,868	“	47,087,561	“
1867,	123,898	“	39,620,979	“
1866,	150,705	“	59,033,216	“
1865,	136,023	“	50,460,203	“
1864,	225,484	“	77,699,443	“

STOCK OF WOOL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY
DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

DOMESTIC.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Domestic Fleece,.....lbs.	2,435,000 ..	7,287,000 ..	3,674,000 ..	4,450,000 ..	3,000,000
Pulled,.....“	1,300,000 ..	1,162,000 ..	729,000 ..	800,000 ..	....
Texas, coarse,.....“	1,000,000 }	571,000 ..	408,000 ..	930,000 ..	250,000
“ fine and medium,...“	280,000 }				
California and Oregon,.....“	3,500,000 ..	2,118,000 ..	1,700,000 ..	1,150,000 ..	1,250,000
Scoured,.....“	152,000 ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	....
Total domestic,.....“	8,667,000 ..	11,138,000 ..	6,511,000 ..	7,330,000 ..	4,500,000
FOREIGN.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Cape,.....	2,085 ..	593 ..	1,291 ..	6,600 ..	2,500
Australian,.....	.... ..	420 ..	500 ..	630 ..	....
Mestiza,.....	545 ..	3,531 ..	4,745 ..	9,100 ..	3,000
Coarse South American,.....	864 ..	1,850 ..	1,391 ..	830 ..	450
Fine Chilian,.....	.... ..	.... ..	50 ..	900 ..	600
East India,.....	.... ..	370 ..	2,276 ..	4,500 ..	4,000
Donskoi,.....	1,500 ..	1,500 ..	2,403 ..	900 ..	200
Smyrna, Syrian, &c.,.....	1,194 ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	....
Noils,.....	165 ..	.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	....
Sundry,.....	.... ..	535 ..	1,408 ..	2,000 ..	5,300
Total foreign,.....bales,	6,353 ..	8,799 ..	14,064 ..	25,460 ..	16,050
Stock—foreign, .....lbs.	3,297,300 ..	5,694,200 ..	8,313,650 ..	14,902,500 ..	7,800,000
“ —domestic,.....	8,667,000 ..	11,138,000 ..	6,511,000 ..	7,330,000 ..	4,500,000
Total,.....	11,964,300 ..	16,832,200 ..	14,824,650 ..	22,232,500 ..	12,300,000

STOCK OF WOOL IN THE THREE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1870.

DOMESTIC.	New-York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.
Fleece,.....lbs.	2,435,000	6,850,000	2,886,000
Pulled,.....“	1,300,000	1,100,000	769,000
Texas, coarse,.....“	1,000,000 }	110,000	....
“ fine and medium,.....“	280,000 }		
California and Oregon,.....“	3,500,000	790,000	....
Scoured,.....“	152,000 ....	....	....
Total domestic,.....“	8,667,000	8,850,000	3,655,000
“ “ Jan. 1, 1869, “	11,138,000	11,350,000	5,462,000
FOREIGN.			
Mestiza, pulled and scoured,..lbs.	157,000 ....	....	.... { Sundries.
Canada,.....“	40,000 ....	....	.... { 278,000
Cape,.....bales,	2,085	1,097	....
Mestiza,.....“	545	780	....
Coarse South American,....“	864	Valparaiso 2,260	....
Donskoi,“	1,500 ....	....	....
Smyrna, Syrian, &c.,.....“	1,194	5,438	....
Noils,“	165 ....	....	....
East India,.....“	.... ..	190	....
Total,.....“	6,353	9,765	....
“ 1st January, 1869, “	8,799	6,194	....
Stock of Mestiza sheep skins now in New-York,.....	1,846 bales.		

IMPORTS OF SHEEP SKINS WITH WOOL ON, INTO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK
IN 1869.

From Buenos Ayres,.....	6,123 bales.
“ Cape of Good Hope,.....	1,428 “
“ Europe,.....	1,290 “
Total,.....	8,841 bales.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL WOOL CLIP OF THE UNITED STATES IN POUNDS.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
WASHED,....On sheep, tub washed and pulled,.....	120,000,000 ..	140,000,000 ..	150,000,000 ..	135,000,000
UNWASHED,..California and Oregon,..	9,000,000 ..	11,000,000 ..	16,000,000 ..	17,250,000
Texas,.....	6,000,000 ..	7,000,000 ..	8,000,000 ..	7,000,000
Sundry Southern,.....	2,000,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	3,000,000 ..	3,000,000
Total,.....	137,000,000 ..	160,000,000 ..	177,000,000 ..	162,250,000

DUTY ON WOOL “IMPORTED IN THE ORDINARY CONDITION AS NOW AND HERETOFORE PRACTICED,” EXCLUDING CHARGES.

Class 1, Clothing Wools.

Unwashed, costing 32c. or less per lb., 10c. per lb. and 11 per cent. ad val.

Unwashed, costing more than 32c., 12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad val.

Washed, double the amount of duty.

Class 2, Combing Wools.

Washed and unwashed, costing 32c. or less per lb., 10c. per lb. and 11 per cent. ad. val.

Costing more than 32c. per lb., 12c. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad val.

Class 3, Carpet and other similar Wools.

Washed and unwashed, costing 12c. or less per lb., 3c. per lb.

Costing more than 12c. per lb., 6c. per lb.

Scoured of all classes pay three times the duty on unwashed.

Sheep Skins with wool on, 30 per cent. ad val.

Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo and waste, 12c. per lb.

Statement of the Prices of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools, exhibiting the Variations of the New-York Market during each month for the past Eleven Years.

	1859.	1860	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
January,.....Fleece,.....	42 @ 72 ..	40 @ 62 ..	35 @ 54 ..	48 @ 55 ..	58 @ 75 ..	73 @ 78 ..	85 @ 107 ..	45 @ 68 ..	40 @ 70 ..	35 @ 65 ..	45 @ 70
Pulled,.....	34 @ 50 ..	32 @ 55 ..	28 @ 50 ..	43 @ 50 ..	57 @ 73 ..	65 @ 85 ..	75 @ 110 ..	35 @ 75 ..	22 @ 55 ..	24 @ 47 ..	28 @ 50
February,....Fleece,.....	48 @ 75 ..	40 @ 62 ..	35 @ 52 ..	43 @ 55 ..	70 @ 95 ..	70 @ 85 ..	85 @ 108 ..	45 @ 72 ..	42 @ 75 ..	36 @ 65 ..	45 @ 70
Pulled,.....	35 @ 67 ..	35 @ 52 ..	28 @ 48 ..	37 @ 50 ..	70 @ 90 ..	62 @ 78 ..	70 @ 97 ..	35 @ 75 ..	27 @ 55 ..	25 @ 48 ..	28 @ 52
March,.....Fleece,.....	48 @ 75 ..	37 @ 62 ..	35 @ 52 ..	43 @ 55 ..	86 @ 105 ..	68 @ 85 ..	60 @ 90 ..	45 @ 80 ..	44 @ 75 ..	38 @ 65 ..	45 @ 70
Pulled,.....	35 @ 58 ..	30 @ 52 ..	28 @ 48 ..	37 @ 50 ..	80 @ 95 ..	60 @ 78 ..	50 @ 75 ..	32 @ 65 ..	27 @ 55 ..	25 @ 48 ..	28 @ 52
April,.....Fleece,.....	45 @ 67 ..	36 @ 60 ..	35 @ 48 ..	42 @ 56 ..	70 @ 90 ..	70 @ 87 ..	60 @ 85 ..	44 @ 65 ..	45 @ 77 ..	42 @ 68 ..	45 @ 70
Pulled,.....	32 @ 58 ..	30 @ 48 ..	28 @ 48 ..	35 @ 48 ..	85 @ 95 ..	65 @ 78 ..	50 @ 75 ..	25 @ 60 ..	28 @ 58 ..	30 @ 50 ..	26 @ 52
May,.....Fleece,.....	40 @ 60 ..	35 @ 60 ..	30 @ 42 ..	42 @ 52 ..	65 @ 90 ..	73 @ 90 ..	50 @ 80 ..	40 @ 62 ..	45 @ 75 ..	43 @ 68 ..	43 @ 70
Pulled,.....	32 @ 52 ..	28 @ 46 ..	24 @ 48 ..	35 @ 47 ..	65 @ 90 ..	65 @ 83 ..	50 @ 70 ..	25 @ 57 ..	28 @ 60 ..	33 @ 52 ..	26 @ 50
June,.....Fleece,.....	40 @ 60 ..	30 @ 58 ..	37 @ 41½ ..	43 @ 50 ..	62½ @ 77 ..	75 @ 105 ..	50 @ 80 ..	42 @ 75 ..	44 @ 75 ..	43 @ 68 ..	42 @ 65
Pulled,.....	32 @ 52 ..	25 @ 47 ..	29 @ 38 ..	37 @ 48 ..	63 @ 78 ..	70 @ 93 ..	45 @ 68 ..	27 @ 60 ..	28 @ 60 ..	33 @ 52 ..	26 @ 50
July,.....Fleece,.....	36 @ 62 ..	33 @ 58 ..	20 @ 40 ..	35 @ 60 ..	68 @ 75 ..	85 @ 120 ..	50 @ 86 ..	47 @ 80 ..	40 @ 70 ..	40 @ 65 ..	43 @ 65
Pulled,.....	30 @ 50 ..	30 @ 47 ..	28 @ 30 ..	25 @ 53 ..	65 @ 78 ..	70 @ 100 ..	45 @ 68 ..	30 @ 65 ..	28 @ 60 ..	27 @ 50 ..	26 @ 50
August,.....Fleece,.....	40 @ 60 ..	40 @ 60 ..	22 @ 40 ..	51 @ 62 ..	65 @ 75 ..	90 @ 125 ..	50 @ 80 ..	48 @ 75 ..	40 @ 67 ..	38 @ 65 ..	43 @ 65
Pulled,.....	30 @ 50 ..	34 @ 48 ..	22 @ 37 ..	35 @ 55 ..	60 @ 70 ..	75 @ 115 ..	45 @ 70 ..	30 @ 65 ..	28 @ 60 ..	25 @ 48 ..	26 @ 50
September,...Fleece,.....	38 @ 62 ..	40 @ 60 ..	28 @ 40 ..	60 @ 66 ..	60 @ 72 ..	75 @ 110 ..	50 @ 82 ..	48 @ 75 ..	40 @ 67 ..	40 @ 65 ..	43 @ 65
Pulled,.....	30 @ 50 ..	36 @ 50 ..	26 @ 40 ..	50 @ 53 ..	55 @ 68 ..	65 @ 105 ..	45 @ 70 ..	30 @ 65 ..	28 @ 58 ..	25 @ 47 ..	26 @ 50
October,.....Fleece,.....	40 @ 65 ..	30 @ 60 ..	32 @ 52 ..	55 @ 72 ..	60 @ 85 ..	80 @ 110 ..	50 @ 82 ..	47 @ 75 ..	37 @ 65 ..	42 @ 70 ..	43 @ 65
Pulled,.....	30 @ 52 ..	25 @ 55 ..	24 @ 50 ..	50 @ 62 ..	59½ @ 80 ..	65 @ 100 ..	45 @ 70 ..	30 @ 65 ..	25 @ 57 ..	25 @ 50 ..	24 @ 47
November,...Fleece,.....	40 @ 60 ..	36 @ 65 ..	35 @ 53 ..	59 @ 70 ..	70 @ 83 ..	90 @ 110 ..	50 @ 80 ..	46 @ 70 ..	34 @ 65 ..	45 @ 70 ..	43 @ 65
Pulled,.....	30 @ 50 ..	30 @ 55 ..	36 @ 50 ..	56 @ 65 ..	67 @ 80 ..	75 @ 100 ..	40 @ 65 ..	30 @ 65 ..	25 @ 50 ..	30 @ 50 ..	24 @ 47
December,...Fleece,.....	40 @ 62 ..	30 @ 60 ..	46 @ 52 ..	60 @ 69 ..	75 @ 85 ..	90 @ 115 ..	50 @ 67 ..	42 @ 70 ..	34 @ 65 ..	45 @ 72 ..	40 @ 65
Pulled,.....	32 @ 52 ..	25 @ 50 ..	28 @ 50 ..	55 @ 70 ..	70 @ 76 ..	75 @ 110 ..	40 @ 65 ..	22 @ 58 ..	24 @ 50 ..	28 @ 50 ..	24 @ 46

REVIEW OF THE DRUG TRADE OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1869.

THE drug market at the commencement of the year was moderately active for a few leading articles, but in most descriptions the demand was light. Opium and morphine ruled very firm, and prices tended upward. The former was quoted at \$22 per lb., and the latter at \$15 per oz. Sweet oil of almonds had declined to 75c. Citric acid was very firm at \$1.12. Dyes and dyewoods moved slowly. The receipts of Jamaica logwood were very liberal, and the stock fast accumulating. Paints of all kinds were quiet, at generally steady values.

There was very little change in the general features of trade until about the first week in February. The jobbing demand then became quite brisk, and most varieties of drugs ruled firm; the principal exception was the two articles of morphine and opium, which were each \$1 lower. Cantharides and essential oil almonds were each in limited supply. The former was worth \$1.65, and the latter \$20 per lb., with an upward tendency. Camphor ruled at \$1.07 per lb. Dyes were quite active. Mexican and Honduras cochineal sold freely, and the former was very buoyant and tended upward. Paints, also, exhibited a marked improvement over the business of the previous month, and changed hands at maintained quotations. English white and red lead, and English and German glue were in good request.

The subsequent six weeks witnessed a good inquiry from different localities, and both the local and the general trade were well represented. Buyers from the Western and the Middle States purchased freely of desirable goods. Quinine rapidly advanced in price, and ruled at \$2.50 per ounce. Opium and morphine were exceptionably dull and weak. Prices finally declined to \$12.75 per ounce for the latter, and \$19 per lb. for the former. Refined camphor was in speculative request, and sold, to a considerable extent, for future delivery. Prime annatto advanced to \$1.25 @ \$1.35 per lb. Genuine Russia isinglass was firm at \$6. Peruvian balsam was scarce, and held at \$5.

About the last of March, peppermint and saffron were active at buoyant and advancing rates. Olive oil was dull. Sassafras was neglected and easier, but wintergreen was firmly held. Balsam copaiva was in good request, but the supply was meagre, and prime brought very full figures. A moderate demand prevailed throughout April, and, in general, prices ruled very steady. Stocks in the hands of retail dealers were limited, but the call for fresh goods was restricted to the supply of immediate wants.

About the middle of May there was a marked upward tendency in gold, which greatly strengthened prices, and most goods sold at profitable rates. Sulphate morphia advanced \$2 per ounce. Oil bitter almonds was held at \$23 per lb., with a very limited supply in market. Oil sweet almonds was plenty, and sold at 75c. per lb.

Quinine, opium, morphine, and most leading articles, ruled firm at quoted rates. Acetate, muriate and valeriate of morphia, however, were each \$1 lower. Dye-stuffs and madder were active and buoyant. Logwoods were scarce, but sales were restricted by the inferior stock offered. Paints moved slowly, in consequence of the sudden fluctuations in the prices of leading articles.

During the next two months there was a very quiet market for most goods; but prices were variable and unsteady. In the meantime, opium declined to \$14 @ \$15 per lb. Prime annatto was reduced to 95c. @ \$1.10 per lb. Terra japonica had also shaded down, and was quoted at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 6c. The entire range of quotations were lower, with only a few trifling exceptions. Asafœtida was scarce and higher, at 65 @ 75c. Carbonate of ammonia having advanced abroad, prices here sympathized with the upward movement, and ruled buoyant at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25c. Oil bergamot was very firm at \$7, with a strong tendency to still higher figures.

Midsummer brought some activity to the drug market, which was mainly occasioned by the announcement that there would be a short crop of opium and Turkey rhubarb. A speculative feeling resulted, and prices advanced. Vanilla beans were scarce, and held at outside quotations. Dyes generally were inactive, but logwood was in reduced stock, and the supply was inadequate to meet the requirements of the trade. Fustic was plenty, and dull. Paints were neglected, and easier. During the remainder of the summer season there was very little improvement in business, and the transactions were wholly confined to actual needs. Prices fluctuated considerably. Opium advanced to \$15 @ \$16 per lb. Quinine was firm at \$2 @ \$2.50 per ounce. Refined camphor was 86c. @ \$1, and prices were hardening. Imported sumac ruled \$10 per ton higher, and was quoted at \$90 @ \$160. Sulphate and acetate of morphia were \$1 lower. Attar of rose was also easier, at \$9.25 @ \$9.75 per ounce.

The autumn trade opened with a somewhat active call for drugs and chemicals. This movement was subsequently stimulated by the low price of freights. Western buyers purchased quite freely of staple articles at current rates. There was also an increased demand from the State and Southern trade. Prices continued variable, and opium declined to \$13 @ \$14 per lb. Vanilla beans continued scarce, and ruled very firm. Mexican were \$14 per lb., and other varieties still higher. Gum arabic was dull. Olive oil was in liberal supply, and rapidly accumulating. Dye-stuffs sold slowly. Paints were more inquired for than for some time previously, but prices remained as before.

The intense excitement on the gold market, which prevailed and culminated in September, had a depressing influence on trade. Transactions were greatly restricted, prices were unsettled, and, in many cases, entirely nominal.

In October, business again revived, and there was a fair call to meet the wants of consumers. The crop of opium proved much better than was previously anticipated, and prices declined to \$12 per lb. Camphor was in full supply, and ruled weak. Oil of pep-

permint was plenty, lower, and nominal at \$3.50 @ \$4 per lb. Ginseng sold freely at \$1.10 @ \$1.25 per lb.

Oil of wintergreen continued scarce, and ruled very firm. Quinine was in good demand, mostly from the West, and prices were buoyant. Dye-stuffs and paints were both inactive, and quotations generally favored buyer. Indigo was in limited supply, and held at higher rates.

During the remainder of the fall there was an active, and, at times, speculative movement in opium, morphine and vanilla beans. A diminished supply of the latter, and a reported short crop, caused prices to advance to \$14 @ \$19, and they were firm within the range of these quotations. Opium commanded \$13. Some articles were noticeably lower. Quinine declined to \$2.30 @ \$2.40 for American, and \$2.45 for French. Oil Bergamot was also easier at \$6.50 @ \$6.75. Musk was quiet, and values had shaded down from \$15 to \$11.75 @ \$12 per ounce. Dyes were neglected, and prices favored buyer.

The winter opened with a depressed feeling. Most articles were offered at softening rates. Opium was higher. Great firmness abroad gave increased buoyancy to prices here, which ruled firm at \$14 per lb.

A moderate trade obtained before the close of the year, but the quotations of most kinds of drugs and chemicals had greatly fallen off from the rates prevailing twelve months previously. The supply of desirable goods was liberal, and stocks mostly well assorted. Country merchants bought cautiously, and there was a general disposition to confine purchases to actual requirements. Dye-stuffs were very much in the same condition as drugs; but paints were somewhat active, at comparatively steady prices.

Statement of the Comparative Prices of Drugs, Dye-Stuffs and Paints on the 1st of January, 1869 and 1870.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1869.		1870.	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8,.....per lb.	\$0 20 @	\$0 25	\$0 18 @	\$0 20
“ “ Glacial,..... “	1 50 @	1 65	1 50 @	1 65
“ Citric, “	1 12 @	1 20	90 @	95
“ Muriatic, “	4½ @	—	— @	3½
“ Tartaric, “	68 @	72	70 @	72
“ “ powdered,..... “	70 @	75	72 @	75
Ambergris, gray,.....per oz.	12 00 @	—	— @	12 00
“ “ dark,..... “	10 00 @	—	— @	10 00
Antimony and Potass,.....per lb.	1 00 @	1 10	90 @	1 00
Atropia,.....per dr.	3 25 @	3 50	3 00 @	3 25
Balsam Fir,.....per gall.	4 75 @	5 00	2 85 @	—
“ Copaiva,.....per lb.	85 @	1 00	82½ @	85
“ Peruvian, “	6 00 @	6 50	4 75 @	5 00
“ Tolu,..... “	1 25 @	1 50	1 15 @	1 20
Bark Cascarilla,..... “	12 @	18	— @	—
“ Sassafras,..... “	15 @	20	10 @	12
Bebeerin, pure,.....per oz.	5 25 @	5 75	5 00 @	5 50
Bismuth, metallic,.....per lb.	7 00 @	7 50	6 50 @	—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1869.		1870.	
Bismuth, Oxychloride, .....per lb.	\$7 25 @	\$7 50	\$6 00 @	\$ —
“ Sub-Carbon, “	8 25 @	8 50	7 00 @	—
“ Sub-Nitrate,..... “	7 50 @	8 00	6 25 @	—
“ Tannate,.....per oz.	1 30 @	1 40	1 30 @	1 40
“ Valerianate, “	2 20 @	2 40	2 20 @	2 40
Blue Mass,.....per lb.	60 @	—	54 @	60
“ powdered, “	1 00 @	1 10	1 00 @	1 10
Burgundy Pitch,..... “	10 @	17	— @	11½
Borax, refined, “	37 @	38	35 @	37
Calomel, Hydro-Sub,..... “	95 @	1 00	93 @	95
Camphor, refined, “	1 10 @	1 20	80 @	85
Castor Oil, American,..... “	35 @	36	30 @	32
Chloroform, “	1 70 @	1 85	1 30 @	1 40
Cobalt, “	22 @	25	18 @	20
Cod Liver Oil,.....per gall.	2 20 @	2 50	1 85 @	2 00
Cocculus Indicus,.....per lb.	34 @	40	28 @	35
Copperas, “	2 @	4	2½ @	3
Corrosive Sublimate,..... “	85 @	95	83 @	88
Cream Tartar, powdered,..... “	46 @	50	41 @	42
Cubebs, “	30 @	35	25 @	28
Dover's Powder,..... “	2 25 @	2 50	— @	3 50
Dragon's Blood, mass,..... “	80 @	90	80 @	90
Ergot, “	1 65 @	1 75	1 00 @	1 10
Extract Nux Vomica,..... “	65 @	70	— @	50
Gamboge, “	1 50 @	1 75	1 05 @	1 15
Gum Assafœtida,..... “	43 @	50	35 @	42
Indian Hemp,..... “	1 20 @	1 25	75 @	80
Isinglass, American,..... “	1 35 @	1 75	1 00 @	1 10
Lunar Caustic,.....per oz.	1 30 @	—	1 17 @	1 20
Magnesia, Carbonate,.....per lb.	42 @	50	30 @	40
“ Calcined,..... “	95 @	—	50 @	95
Mercury, “	85 @	90	78 @	85
Morphia, Sulphate,.....per oz.	15 00 @	—	9 50 @	10 00
Musk, “	15 00 @	—	11 75 @	12 50
Oil Bitter Almonds,.....per lb.	— @	—	18 00 @	—
Bergamot, “	5 00 @	8 00	5 00 @	6 50
Oil Cloves, “	3 50 @	4 00	3 00 @	3 25
“ Lemon, “	4 10 @	4 50	3 80 @	4 00
“ Lemon grass,..... “	7 00 @	7 50	4 00 @	—
“ Olive, pure,.....per gall.	2 30 @	2 75	1 60 @	1 70
“ Pennyroyal, .....per lb.	4 00 @	5 00	3 00 @	3 50
“ Rosemary, French,..... “	1 00 @	1 40	1 00 @	1 10
“ Opium, “	22 00 @	—	14 00 @	—
Otto Rose, pure,.....per oz.	10 50 @	11 00	9 25 @	9 75
Phosphorus,.....per lb.	1 20 @	1 30	1 05 @	1 15
Potassium, .....per oz.	3 50 @	4 00	4 00 @	4 25
“ Bromide, .....per lb.	2 30 @	2 50	1 65 @	2 00
“ Iodide, “	5 50 @	5 75	4 60 @	5 50
Quinine, Sulphate,.....per oz.	2 25 @	2 40	2 30 @	2 45
Red Precipitate,.....per lb.	1 15 @	—	1 05 @	1 10
Rhubarb, E. I., “	2 25 @	2 75	2 25 @	4 50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,..... “	50 @	52	48 @	52
Sugar Lead, “	37 @	40	30 @	35
Vanilla Beans, Mexican,..... “	15 00 @	—	14 00 @	19 00
White Precipitate,..... “	1 50 @	1 60	1 45 @	1 50
Zinc, Acetate, “	1 10 @	1 20	1 00 @	1 10
Indigo, Bengal,..... “	2 75 @	3 15	2 45 @	2 65
“ Manilla, “	1 05 @	1 35	1 05 @	1 35
Annatto, (prime,)..... “	— @	1 25	95 @	1 20
Blue Vitriol, “	— @	10	12 @	12½
Cochineal, Honduras,..... “	1 15 @	1 20	95 @	1 10

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1869.		1870.	
Cochineal, Mexican,.....per lb.	\$ — @	\$1 05	\$0 90 @	\$0 95
Divi-Divi,.....per ton.	— @	75 00	85 00 @	90 00
Flavine,.....per lb.	— @	90	70 @	75
Madder, “	— @	20	15 @	18
Nutgall, “	— @	37	— @	32
Prussiate Potash,..... “	37 @	75	33½ @	67½
Safflower, extract,.....	— @	13 00	14 00 @	14 50
Sumac, imported,.....per ton,	100 00 @	190 00	95 00 @	185 00
“ American, “	90 00 @	110 00	85 00 @	90 00
Terra Japonica, .....per lb.	— @	6	— @	5½
Verdigris,.....	52½ @	—	48 @	50
Fustic, “	2½ @	2¼	1¾ @	2
Logwood,.....	2 @	2½	1¾ @	2
Sapanwood,.....	— @	5½	— @	3¾
Quercitron Bark,.....	— @	2¼	— @	2
Sulphuric Acid,.....	3¾ @	—	— @	3
Bleaching Powder,.....	— @	5	3½ @	4
Borax, “	— @	38	36 @	37
China Clay,.....per ton,	— @	38 00	— @	32 00
Asphaltum, opt.,.....per lb.	4½ @	6	10 @	11
Black Ivory Drop,.....	10 @	27	10 @	23
Blue Prussian, fair to best,.....	35 @	75	35 @	70
“ soluble,.....	80 @	85	75 @	80
Carmine, No. 40,.....	13 00 @	16 00	15 00 @	18 00
“ American, (pure,).....	13 00 @	15 00	11 50 @	12 50
Green, Paris, fair to best,.....	27 @	35	27 @	35
Ochre,.....	1½ @	2¼	1½ @	2¼
Red, Venetian,.....	1½ @	2½	1½ @	2½
Red Lead,.....	11 @	12	10½ @	11½
Rose Pink,.....	15½ @	17	14 @	16
Sienna, (domestic and foreign,).....	5 @	15	5 @	12½
“ raw,.....	10½ @	14	10 @	12
Umber, crude, Turkey,.....	3½ @	4	3½ @	—
“ burnt,.....	6 @	8	5 @	6
Vermillion, English, deep and pale,...	1 05 @	1 15	85 @	1 00
“ American, “	22 @	25	22 @	25
“ Chinese,.....	1 15 @	1 20	1 00 @	1 15
“ Trieste, “	1 05 @	1 10	85 @	90
White Lead, pure,.....	12 @	12½	10½ @	11½
“ Paris, “	2¼ @	3	2¼ @	3

PAINTS IN OIL.

Black Paint,.....	7½ @	14	7½ @	14
“ Coach, “	20 @	28	20 @	25
Blue Paint,.....	14 @	18	14 @	17
“ Chinese,.....	80 @	90	80 @	90
Green, Chrome,.....	15 @	25	15 @	25
Red, Venetian, fair to best,.....	7 @	14	7 @	12
Yellow Ochre,.....	7 @	14	7 @	13

REVIEW OF THE IRON, STEEL AND METAL TRADES FOR THE YEAR 1869.

THE year 1869 was, in many respects, one of the most eventful that has elapsed since the close of the war. In no respect was this more manifest than in the unusual and long continued stagnation that prevailed everywhere in commercial circles.

The dawn of the year was ushered in with a very dull trade in the lines of hardware, iron, steel and metals; but manufacturers and dealers were hopeful of an increased demand long before the burdens of inactivity had grown very wearisome.

Pig iron was in large supply; the sales extremely limited, and quotations depressed and unsteady at \$40 @ \$42 per ton for No. 1 American, and \$40 @ \$41 for Glengarnock. Bar iron and rails moved slowly at irregular rates. American bar iron ruled at \$77 50 @ \$94 per ton, as to quality, and English, \$84 @ \$86, gold. Foreign rails were held at \$54 @ \$55, gold, and American, \$76 @ \$78, currency. Steel was steady, and prices very evenly maintained. The best foreign cast was quoted at 23c. per lb., and American at 19c. Imported cross-cut saw steel was quoted at 20c., and domestic at 18c.

Tin was without speculative movement; but the firmness of prices in Liverpool gave a strong tone to the market here, and dealers held their goods at very firm rates. Spelter was in large supply, and with only a limited demand, quotations favored buyer.

Business continued very moderate until about the last of January, when there was some improvement in Scotch pig iron, which sold at advanced rates, and changed hands at \$40 @ \$42 per ton. American continued dull at somewhat easier figures. Steel was also dull, but quotations were unchanged. Block tin was also in speculative demand at buoyant and advancing figures. Tin plates ruled firm, and some lots of I. C., 10 by 14, changed hands at \$9 25, gold. Lead was dull, and prices depressed. Spelter continued neglected, but at unchanged rates. Sheet iron was $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. higher than for a corresponding period the previous year.

There was very little change in the condition of the general market during February and March. The receipts of pig iron were meagre, and the supply was diminished, but there was very little inquiry for any description.

About the middle of March there was some speculative movements in domestic, and prices ruled firm. Block tin was very buoyant, and 1c. per lb. higher. Tin plates were lower, owing to accumulating stocks. Lead and sheet iron were both neglected; but prices were unchanged. Spelter showed a marked improvement, both in demand and price. The range of quotations was 9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The month of April opened with a dull trade. American pig iron and steel of all kinds ruled quiet, but rates were nominally unchanged. In May, the upward tendency of gold, and the violent fluctuations of that commodity, checked business in all the various kinds of iron and steel. In jobbers' hands, stocks generally were well assorted,

but the sales were confined almost entirely to the supply of immediate necessities. Bar iron was decidedly dull. Rails were fairly active, and ruled firm. Block tin moved slowly. Spelter was in limited request. The general tone of the market was unsatisfactory, and prices unsteady and nominal.

There was little or no variation in the demand during mid-summer. Prices in some cases shaded down, and fluctuated with the price of gold. Pig iron ruled firm, and stocks were light. Bar iron and steel were both neglected, but held at nominally unchanged figures. Block tin ruled dull and nominal at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. for straits, 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. for English, and 34c. for Banca, all gold. Spelter was reduced to $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{8}$ c., gold. Lead was quiet at \$6 35 @ \$6 40, gold, for the best grades.

The month of August witnessed some shading down in prices. Stocks of many articles were in large supply, and all were sufficient for immediate wants. The fall trade fairly opened about the last of the month, and there was quite an active business done. Iron and steel moved slowly at unchanged rates. Block tin and tin plates were each buoyant. The former had advanced 2c. per lb., gold, and the latter 25c. per box.

In September, the operators on the gold market created an intense excitement in financial circles by forcing a corner, and thus running up the premium to a high figure. All kinds of merchandise fluctuated in price; business was depressed; failures were of frequent occurrence, and there was general distrust throughout the entire country. After the flurry was over, there was very little business done until the middle of October. Southern buyers then made their appearance, and supplied their wants to a limited extent. Pig iron was in liberal receipt, and prices experienced a downward tendency. Steel sold slowly at previous prices. Tin was quiet, at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c., gold, for straits, and 39c., gold, for Banca. Spelter was active at \$6 30, gold, for Silesian. Lead was neglected, and prices variable.

The year closed upon a dull market, and, although in the main, prices ruled steady, there was a weak and depressed feeling. American and Scotch pig iron moved slowly at easier rates. Swedish iron ruled lower. Steel was in limited request, and some brands were held at softening rates. Tin and lead were both dull. Sheet iron had declined to 5 @ 6c. per lb. The demand for leading articles was confined to small lots for immediate consumption, and there was a general disposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to await the developments of the future.

Statement of the Comparative Prices of Iron, Steel and Metals on the 1st of January, 1869 and 1870.

PIG IRON.

	1869.		1870.	
	<i>Per Ton.</i>		<i>Per Ton.</i>	
American, No. 1, extra,.....	\$40 00	@ \$41 00	\$35 00	@ \$ —
“ No. 2, “	37 00	@ 39 00	34 00	@ —
“ No. 2,.....	35 00	@ 36 00	33 00	@ —
Glengarnock,	40 00	@ 41 00	33 00	@ 34 00
Eglinton,	41 00	@ —	32 00	@ 33 00

BAR IRON.

	1869.		1870.	
	<i>Per Ton.</i>		<i>Per Ton.</i>	
American, common,.....	\$77 50	@ \$80 00	\$75 00	@ \$78 00
“ refined,.....	87 00	@ 94 00	82 50	@ —
English, common, (gold,).....	—	—	57 50	@ —
“ refined, “.....	85 00	@ 86 00	67 50	@ —
Swedes, assorted sizes, (gold,).....	82 00	@ 87 00	82 00	@ 85 00

RAILS, (*new.*)

Welsh, (gold,).....	54 00	@ 55 00	56 50	@ 57 00
American,.....	76 00	@ 78 00	75 00	@ 77 00
Old Rails, (gold,).....	—	@ —	36 00	@ —

SCRAP IRON.

Wrought Scrap, No. 1,.....	42 50	@ —	35 00	@ —
Cast “ No. 1,.....	35 00	@ 33 00	—	@ —

SHEET IRON.

	<i>Per lb.</i>		<i>Per lb.</i>	
Common, singles,.....	—	@ 05 $\frac{1}{4}$	05	@ 05 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ doubles,.....	—	@ 05 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	@ 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ trebles,.....	—	@ 07	05 $\frac{3}{4}$	@ 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russia, (gold,).....	—	@ 12	—	@ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

LEAD.

Galena, (gold,).....	10	@ —	06 $\frac{3}{8}$	@ 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish, “.....	08 $\frac{3}{4}$	@ 09	06 $\frac{3}{8}$	@ 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
German Refined, (gold,).....	08 $\frac{3}{4}$	@ 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 06 $\frac{5}{8}$
English, “.....	—	@ —	—	@ —
Pipe and Sheet,.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	@ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	@ 09 $\frac{1}{2}$

SPELTER.

Silesian, (gold,).....	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	@ 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	06	@ 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
American, (Lehigh,) currency,.....	11	@ 12	11	@ 12

TIN.

Banca, (gold,).....	32	@ —	35	@ 36
Straits, “.....	30	@ 31	33	@ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
English “.....	28	@ 29	31	@ 32
Plates, I. C. charcoal, per box, currency,	12 25	@ 12 50	10 75	@ 11 00
“ coke, “ “	9 50	@ 11 00	8 50	@ 9 50
Terne, charcoal, “ “	11 25	@ 11 50	9 75	@ 10 50
“ coke, “ “	8 75	@ 9 00	7 50	@ 9 00

ZINC.

American, sheet, currency,.....	13	@ 14	11	@ 13
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ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TEA TRADE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

	<i>Green.</i> lbs.	<i>Japan.</i> lbs.	<i>Black.</i> lbs.	<i>Total.</i> lbs.
Stock in bond January 1st, 1869,...	2,593,129	2,049,293	4,934,592	9,577,014
Receipts from January 1st to December 31st, 1869,.....	20,609,168	10,413,335	12,983,919	44,006,422
	23,202,297	12,462,628	17,918,511	53,583,436
Exported Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1869,	2,531,459	1,851,176	640,132	5,022,767
	20,670,838	10,611,452	17,278,379	48,560,669
Stock in bond December 31, 1869,.	3,417,918	1,575,322	4,872,927	9,866,167
Consumption in 1869,.....	17,252,920	9,036,130	12,405,452	38,694,502
“ 1868,.....	15,577,505	7,153,304	12,584,635	35,315,444
“ 1867,.....	14,231,271	7,027,459	13,600,212	34,858,942
“ 1866,.....	13,138,226	5,348,609	11,402,703	29,889,538
“ 1865,.....	13,227,628	5,646,571	10,979,234	29,853,433
Exported in 1869,.....	2,531,459	1,851,176	640,132	5,022,767
“ 1868,.....	1,195,265	204,866	513,793	1,913,924
“ 1867,.....	1,623,776	1,102,857	423,241	3,149,874
“ 1866,.....	943,680	606,720	522,710	2,073,110
“ 1865,.....	571,780	200,000	280,000	1,051,780

The preceding statement has reference to the port of New-York only; the difficulty in obtaining reliable statistics of the movement of tea at other ports in the United States makes it unsafe to include them.

The figures presented in the foregoing tables show an increased consumption, as compared with 1868, of 1,675,415 lbs. in Greens, 1,882,826 lbs. in Japans, and a diminished consumption in Blacks of 179,183 lbs., but an aggregate increase of 3,379,058 lbs.

They also show an increased export, as compared with 1868, of 1,336,194 lbs. in Greens, 1,646,310 lbs. in Japans, 126,339 lbs. in Blacks, a total of 3,108,843 lbs. Receipts from England during the year were materially less than the year previous, amounting only to 930,816 lbs. of Green, 9,944 lbs. of Japan, 459,590 lbs. of Black, an aggregate of 1,400,350 lbs., while the shipments to this, via San Francisco, were, to a larger extent, reaching 1,050,045 lbs. of Green, 362,375 lbs. of Japan, 320,028 lbs. of Black, together 1,732,448 lbs.

The year opened with a decided increase in the demand for tea, and quite a large business was done, without, however, any great change in prices, except for Oolongs, which realized from one to two cents advance on prices previously current, the inquiry being fairly met by holders. The month closed with a fair demand, and

a firm market for Greens, while Oolongs and Japans showed some weakness.

A pretty large business was done in *February* in Greens, a part in advance of arrival, and a fair demand prevailed for other descriptions. The market ruled steady, though at the close the tendency was to a lower scale of prices.

An inactive market was the rule during the entire month of *March*, a decline of 3 to 5 cents on medium and low grades of Greens, and some concession on the finer kinds was submitted to; but on these last, holders were more firm, and towards the close of the month there was an increased disposition to operate at current prices. In other descriptions the market continued weak, with only a limited business.

In *April* the inactivity noted in March continued, and transactions (other than in Japans) were quite moderate. These were in demand for export to Canada, and some 16,000 half-chests, (including an entire cargo from Nagasaki,) mostly of low and medium grade, were taken for that market at prices showing a decline of two cents per lb. At the close, cargo grade Greens showed a further reduction in quotations. Little was done in Oolongs, but prices remained without material change.

A slight increase in the demand was manifest during the early part of *May*, but at lower prices generally. The advanced rate for gold, and the fear of still higher quotations, induced buyers to restrict operations to their immediate wants. The market closed weak and unsettled for all descriptions.

June opened with a rather better demand for all kinds of tea, and a fair amount of business was transacted, but without any material change in current values. No general improvement was apparent in the tone of the market, though a rather more settled feeling prevailed in reference to Greens.

The latter part of the month the market was less active, but closed with more steadiness for all classes, and with a somewhat increased inquiry for the better grades of Green and Japan.

Throughout *July* the market ruled very quiet, and only a moderate amount of business was transacted, with little or no change in values, and closed firm for the better sorts of Green, quiet and weak for Japan, and steady for Blacks.

In *August*, considerable sales of Oolongs were made during the early part of the month, at prices indicating no advance on quotations current in July. In other descriptions the demand was moderate all through the month, but toward the close there was an improvement in the inquiry for the fine to finest chops of Green, on which a slight advance was realized.

For Japan, the demand continued light, and prices weak.

In *September*, the demand for Green was moderately active, and a fair amount of business was done, the inquiry being mainly for the finer kinds, for which somewhat better prices were obtained. In Japans and Blacks business was limited, and the market closed at rather lower rates; for other than choice grades of Japan, one to two cents decline on "good to superior cargo grades" Oolongs, and

with an unsettled feeling growing out of disturbances in financial affairs.

The collapse of the gold speculation, and consequent relief to the money market, was followed by an increased activity in the demand for tea during the early part of *October*, and considerable sales were made at about the average rates current in September. Business was less active towards the close of the month, and the market showed some signs of weakness, especially in medium and low grades of Green.

In *November*, business was light during the entire month, and prices remained without material change. Some invoices of the new crop received via San Francisco, were sold at very full rates. Oolongs were held with more firmness in consequence of a prospectively short supply for 1870.

Little or no change in the condition of the market prevailed during the early part of *December*, but toward the latter part of the month there was an increased inquiry, and new crop goods at hand via Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s route, brought extreme prices as compared with old, the absence of fine grades in the remaining stock of the latter making the new especially desirable at the moment.

The following table shows the range of prices "in gold," in January, July and December, and the average value of the various descriptions and grades for the year, as compared with 1868:

	Jan., 1869.	July, 1869.	Dec., 1869.	Average, 1869.	Average, 1868.
Gunpowder, finest,.....	100 @ 130 ..	80 @ 115 ..	80 @ 125 ..	87 @ 123 ..	106 @ 126
" fine,.....	85 @ 110 ..	70 @ 90 ..	70 @ 110 ..	75 @ 103 ..	97 @ 111
Imperial, finest,.....	90 @ 110 ..	72 @ 100 ..	75 @ 110 ..	79 @ 107 ..	94 @ 109
" fine,.....	80 @ 98 ..	66 @ 82 ..	65 @ 95 ..	70 @ 92 ..	85 @ 97
" superior,.....	70 @ 85 ..	58 @ 68 ..	57 @ 75 ..	62 @ 76 ..	75 @ 86
Young Hyson, finest,.....	95 @ 112 ..	70 @ 105 ..	70 @ 116 ..	75 @ 111 ..	93 @ 111
" fine,.....	80 @ 100 ..	62 @ 80 ..	62 @ 90 ..	68 @ 90 ..	78 @ 98
" superior,.....	65 @ 85 ..	55 @ 60 ..	56 @ 65 ..	59 @ 70 ..	64 @ 79
" cargo,.....	56 @ 65 ..	50 @ 55 ..	50 @ 55 ..	52 @ 58 ..	53 @ 63
Hyson, finest,.....	85 @ 100 ..	75 @ 95 ..	70 @ 100 ..	77 @ 98 ..	82 @ 95
" fine,.....	75 @ 85 ..	60 @ 75 ..	60 @ 85 ..	65 @ 82 ..	73 @ 84
" superior,.....	65 @ 75 ..	55 @ 63 ..	55 @ 65 ..	58 @ 68 ..	72 @ 74
Hyson Skin and Twankay, fine,..	58 @ 65 ..	50 @ 55 ..	43 @ 55 ..	52 @ 58 ..	57 @ 61
" " cargo,..	50 @ 60 ..	46 @ 50 ..	45 @ 52 ..	47 @ 54 ..	49 @ 56
Japan, finest,.....	75 @ 80 ..	65 @ 75 ..	65 @ 75 ..	68 @ 77 ..	75 @ 78
" fine,.....	69 @ 72 ..	61 @ 63 ..	60 @ 62 ..	63 @ 69 ..	69 @ 72
" good medium,.....	65 @ 67 ..	59 @ 60 ..	57 @ 58 ..	60 @ 62 ..	65 @ 67
" medium,.....	60 @ 63 ..	56 @ 58 ..	55 @ 56 ..	57 @ 59 ..	61 @ 63
" common,.....	55 @ 58 ..	50 @ 53 ..	50 @ 52 ..	52 @ 55 ..	56 @ 58
Oolong, extra fine and finest,....	70 @ 110 ..	65 @ 100 ..	65 @ 100 ..	67 @ 103 ..	75 @ 102
" fine,.....	62 @ 80 ..	59 @ 70 ..	60 @ 70 ..	60 @ 73 ..	65 @ 75
" superior cargo,.....	58 @ 65 ..	54 @ 60 ..	54 @ 58 ..	55 @ 61 ..	59 @ 64
" good " 	52 @ 58 ..	50 @ 55 ..	50 @ 53 ..	51 @ 55 ..	53 @ 57
" fair " 	48 @ 53 ..	45 @ 50 ..	45 @ 48 ..	46 @ 50 ..	47 @ 52
Souchong and Congou, extra fine to finest,.....	75 @ 90 ..	65 @ 85 ..	65 @ 85 ..	68 @ 87 ..	70 @ 82
Souchong and Congou, fine,....	65 @ 70 ..	60 @ 62 ..	60 @ 62 ..	62 @ 65 ..	62 @ 65
" " superior,.....	58 @ 63 ..	55 @ 58 ..	55 @ 58 ..	56 @ 60 ..	56 @ 59
" " cargo,..	52 @ 55 ..	51 @ 53 ..	51 @ 53 ..	51 @ 54 ..	51 @ 53
" dusty and common,.....	45 @ 50 ..	45 @ 48 ..	46 @ 48 ..	45 @ 49 ..	44 @ 48

Referring to the statistics showing the comparative consumption of the various descriptions of tea, it will be noted, that while there was an increase in Greens and Japans, Blacks fell off. This was not unexpected by those engaged in the trade, for the reason that the import of Oolong for the season of 1868 and 9, though somewhat improved, was still very objectionable on the score of dust. The indications are, that the evil will be remedied; but not until that time is reached will this description resume its former popularity with tea consumers.

Tea forwarded by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. to San Francisco, and from thence by rail-road, can be laid down here in some fifty to sixty days less time than by sailing vessels; still the route will only be adopted except when the condition of the market is such as to make it desirable to have the new crop in hand at the earliest moment, until the charges are reduced, and the frequent delays are overcome.

As in 1868, so in 1869, the most noticeable feature in the tea trade generally, was its entire freedom from speculation, all parties, from the jobber to the retailer, confining their operations to immediate wants for consumption, thus avoiding any accumulation of stock here or elsewhere. The deliveries for consumption and export, though large, were in such quantities, and so uniform throughout the year, as not to call forth any competition in the demand.

THE increase in number and the vast amount of capital controlled by the managers of these institutions in this State, renders information on this subject of especial importance to the commercial community.

INVESTMENTS.

Amount due depositors, including interest to January 1st, 1870, \$2,444,070 68

The detailed report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department is not yet at hand. We have, however, been furnished with the aggregates, which show an increase in the resources of all the Savings Banks of the State of \$26,648,500. Supposing this increase to be mainly in this city, the amount held in the institutions of the city will be found to be not far from \$135,000,000.

Very properly the Legislature has restricted these institutions to investment only in bonds and mortgages, and securities of the United States, of the various States of the Union, and to legalized loans of cities and counties within this State.

If the State or city require loans for the various purposes of government or public improvement, these institutions are among the

first to offer the required amount. If our merchants, tradesmen or mechanics can make a more profitable use of capital already invested in real estate, these institutions stand ready to loan about fifty per cent. of its value, at legal interest or less, thus aiding commerce and its adjuncts in a very substantial way, while, at the same time, the depositors are reaping a large interest for funds placed in securities so perfectly sound and safe.

The following summary shows the increase in the number of savings banks, and in the extent and magnitude of their business, and their condition generally, as compared with the previous year:

FINANCIAL.			
RESOURCES.	Jan. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.	Increase.
Bonds and mortgages,	\$51,477,547	\$64,830,285	\$13,352,738
Stock investments, as reported,	106,300,194	112,651,111	6,350,917
Amount loaned on public stocks,....	6,431,857	10,176,239	3,744,382
Amount loaned on stocks or bonds of private corporations,.....	1,223,217	1,733,816	510,599
Amount loaned on personal securities,	385,523	429,412	43,889
Amount reported as invested in real estate,.....	2,733,834	3,285,608	551,774
Cash on deposit in Banks and Trust Companies,.....	8,810,050	9,952,228	1,142,178
Cash on hand not deposited in banks,	3,021,255	3,152,907	131,652
All other assets,*.....	1,575,171	2,395,542	820,371
Total,	\$181,958,648	\$208,607,148	\$26,648,500
LIABILITIES.			
Amount due depositors,	\$169,808,718	\$194,360,299	\$24,551,581
Other liabilities,.....	61,714	222,969	161,255
Excess of assets over liabilities,	12,088,216	14,023,880	1,935,664
Total,	\$181,958,648	\$208,607,148	\$26,648,500
STATISTICAL.			
Number of institutions reporting, ...	110	133	23
Number of open accounts,.....	588,556	651,474	62,818
Average to each depositor or account,	\$288 51	\$296 80	\$8 29
Number of accounts opened during the last year,.....	183,822	209,624	25,802
Number of accounts closed during the last year,.....	139,812	148,145	8,333
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during the last year,.	\$110,148,050	\$133,389,700	\$23,241,650
Amount deposited (including interest credited) during the last year,.....	118,814,424	143,709,907	24,895,483
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	101,133,308	119,105,499	17,972,191
Interest or profits received or earned during the last year,.....	11,283,415	12,918,009	1,634,594
Interest credited to depositors during last year,.....	8,666,374	10,320,207	1,653,833

* This large increase in the amount of other assets is occasioned by the banks including this year much more generally than heretofore, in the amount due depositors, the interest accrued to their accounts on the 1st of January, and off-setting this increase of liabilities by the interest due and accrued, though not received, from their investments, which is, of course, perfectly legitimate and correct. Much the larger proportion of these "other assets" consists of this due and accrued interest.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND FINANCE.

COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1869.

IMPORTS AT AND EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1869.

[Prepared by the Editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce.]

THE total foreign imports at New-York in 1869 were \$306,357,673, being a gain on any previous calendar year excepting 1866, which exceeded it only by a few dollars. The following is a brief summary, showing the total foreign imports at this port in each year since 1850 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW-YORK.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Dutiable.</i>		<i>Free Goods.</i>		<i>Specie.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1851,.....	\$119,592,264	..	\$9,719,771	..	\$2,049,543	..	\$131,361,578
1852,.....	115,336,052	..	12,105,342	..	2,408,225	..	129,849,619
1853,.....	179,512,412	..	12,156,387	..	2,429,083	..	194,097,882
1854,.....	163,494,984	..	15,768,916	..	2,107,572	..	181,371,472
1855,.....	142,900,661	..	14,103,946	..	855,631	..	157,860,238
1856,.....	193,839,646	..	17,902,578	..	1,814,425	..	213,556,649
1857,.....	196,279,362	..	21,440,734	..	12,898,033	..	230,618,129
1858,.....	128,578,256	..	22,024,691	..	2,264,120	..	152,867,067
1859,.....	213,640,363	..	28,708,732	..	2,816,421	..	245,165,516
1860,.....	201,401,683	..	28,006,447	..	8,852,330	..	238,260,460
1861,.....	95,326,459	..	30,353,918	..	37,088,413	..	162,768,790
1862,.....	149,970,415	..	23,291,625	..	1,390,277	..	174,652,317
1863,.....	174,521,766	..	11,567,000	..	1,525,811	..	187,614,577
1864,.....	204,128,236	..	11,731,902	..	2,265,622	..	218,125,760
1865,.....	212,208,301	..	10,410,837	..	2,123,281	..	224,742,419
1866,.....	284,033,567	..	13,001,588	..	9,578,029	..	306,613,184
1867,.....	238,297,955	..	11,044,181	..	3,306,339	..	252,648,475
1868,.....	232,344,418	..	11,764,027	..	17,085,389	..	251,193,834
1869,.....	275,779,976	..	14,789,235	..	15,788,462	..	306,357,673

In the above table we have included, under the head of dutiable, the duty-paying goods entered directly for consumption, as well as those entered for warehousing; these, with the free goods and specie, make the total entered at the port. The free list was greatly curtailed seven years ago, especially by the transfer of tea and coffee to the list of dutiables. The specie imports include considerable sums brought here to be re-shipped to foreign ports, and they will be found again among the exports.

The following tables show the total imports into the port of New-York for each month during the past three years :

FOREIGN IMPORTS ENTERED AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEARS 1867,
1868 AND 1869.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MONTHS.	1867.		1868.		1869.
January,.....	\$11,046,856	..	\$7,855,830	..	\$11,698,755
February,.....	13,364,912	..	10,386,053	..	14,205,473
March,.....	11,373,974	..	11,999,520	..	17,890,058
April,.....	10,800,747	..	9,652,649	..	13,836,593
May,.....	9,438,747	..	10,244,318	..	12,514,151
June,.....	8,947,379	..	8,786,471	..	10,510,444
July,.....	11,036,960	..	12,193,589	..	12,560,232
August,.....	13,547,834	..	14,005,112	..	15,895,735
September,.....	13,149,846	..	14,152,546	..	12,938,666
October,.....	10,224,405	..	11,294,439	..	10,288,541
November,.....	8,193,013	..	9,707,521	..	11,015,790
December,.....	6,416,343	..	7,458,965	..	9,080,463
Total,.....	\$127,541,016	..	\$127,737,013	..	\$152,434,901

ENTERED WAREHOUSE.

January,.....	\$9,087,702	..	\$6,647,871	..	\$9,378,719
February,.....	11,211,014	..	9,297,632	..	8,548,655
March,.....	9,069,756	..	12,391,956	..	13,428,973
April,.....	13,327,839	..	10,780,668	..	16,497,691
May,.....	10,896,675	..	10,541,079	..	12,876,131
June,.....	10,478,305	..	10,063,867	..	12,380,145
July,.....	11,226,514	..	10,573,083	..	10,705,702
August,.....	9,340,292	..	8,280,600	..	10,008,548
September,.....	6,676,707	..	6,804,640	..	8,840,059
October,.....	7,096,411	..	6,850,498	..	5,841,349
November,.....	6,414,609	..	7,050,229	..	6,913,527
December,.....	5,931,115	..	5,325,282	..	7,925,576
Total,.....	\$110,756,939	..	\$104,607,405	..	\$123,345,075

FREE GOODS.

January,.....	\$717,810	..	\$778,296	..	\$1,243,777
February,.....	918,364	..	718,777	..	1,190,397
March,.....	923,377	..	821,682	..	1,702,591
April,.....	1,232,997	..	964,488	..	1,202,080
May,.....	1,140,103	..	887,657	..	1,256,112
June,.....	1,043,040	..	783,149	..	1,277,514
July,.....	766,786	..	1,094,543	..	1,214,472
August,.....	844,664	..	828,188	..	1,322,924
September,.....	854,987	..	1,421,652	..	1,200,764
October,.....	754,881	..	1,294,991	..	879,329
November,.....	1,082,066	..	1,323,254	..	1,151,880
December,.....	765,106	..	847,350	..	1,147,395
Total,.....	\$11,044,181	..	\$11,764,027	..	\$14,789,235

SPECIE.

MONTHS.	1867.		1868.		1869.
January,.....	\$126,719	..	\$136,574	..	\$221,278
February,.....	136,491	..	415,875	..	1,882,755
March,.....	145,867	..	1,299,776	..	1,771,668
April,.....	271,710	..	871,079	..	4,818,287
May,.....	376,725	..	477,485	..	403,267
June,.....	499,184	..	838,111	..	914,005
July,.....	56,606	..	126,442	..	202,487
August,.....	540,244	..	846,821	..	159,927
September,.....	345,669	..	906,558	..	1,364,904
October,.....	362,789	..	554,862	..	3,580,817
November,.....	181,319	..	220,316	..	156,286
December,.....	263,016	..	391,490	..	312,781
Total,.....	\$3,306,339	..	\$7,085,389	..	\$15,788,462

TOTAL IMPORTS.

January,.....	\$20,979,087	..	\$15,418,571	..	\$22,542,529
February,.....	25,630,781	..	20,818,337	..	25,827,280
March,.....	21,512,974	..	26,512,934	..	34,793,290
April,.....	25,633,293	..	22,268,884	..	36,354,651
May,.....	21,852,250	..	22,150,539	..	27,049,661
June,.....	20,967,908	..	20,471,598	..	25,082,108
July,.....	23,086,866	..	23,987,657	..	24,682,893
August,.....	24,273,034	..	23,960,721	..	27,387,134
September,.....	21,027,209	..	23,285,396	..	24,344,393
October,.....	18,438,486	..	19,994,790	..	20,590,036
November,.....	15,871,007	..	18,301,320	..	19,237,483
December,.....	13,375,580	..	14,023,087	..	18,466,215
Total,.....	\$252,648,475	..	\$251,193,834	..	\$306,357,673

The following table, in addition to the foregoing, gives the withdrawals from bond each month for consumption of the goods previously entered for warehousing :

WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE.

January,.....	\$9,380,484	..	\$6,731,624	..	\$8,506,630
February,.....	11,794,156	..	9,049,339	..	9,880,388
March,.....	13,318,411	..	10,296,124	..	9,661,447
April,.....	8,838,610	..	10,140,834	..	8,954,512
May,.....	9,245,943	..	9,045,351	..	8,379,918
June,.....	6,910,287	..	6,658,943	..	7,604,330
July,.....	7,560,396	..	6,829,796	..	8,151,534
August,.....	10,490,050	..	9,676,657	..	11,706,296
September,.....	9,928,471	..	10,935,659	..	11,121,143
October,.....	7,728,761	..	8,892,665	..	10,704,752
November,.....	6,378,248	..	6,104,542	..	7,818,234
December,.....	5,202,239	..	5,675,429	..	5,509,480
Total,.....	\$106,776,056	..	\$100,036,963	..	\$107,998,664

It will be seen that the total entered for warehousing last year was about one hundred and twenty-three million dollars. The withdrawals for consumption have been about fifteen millions less ; part of this difference has been transported in bond to other ports, leav-

ing probably a slight increase of the stock in warehouse. The bulk of this accumulation consists of what is called general merchandise. There is much popular misapprehension on this subject. Whenever our large imports are alluded to, many think only of dry goods, and refer at once to the silks, laces and gewgaws which show the extravagance of our people. The truth is, that less than one-third of all the foreign products landed here, and included in the above tables, are to be reckoned under any branch of the dry goods trade. The following is a brief comparison which will show the relative totals:

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AT NEW-YORK.

	1867.		1868.		1869.
Dry goods,.....	\$86,263,643	..	\$80,905,834	..	\$94,726,417
General merchandise,.....	163,078,493	..	163,202,611	..	195,842,794
Specie,	3,306,339	..	7,085,389	..	15,788,462
Total imports,.....	\$252,648,475	..	\$251,193,834	..	\$306,357,673

During the last year, out of over three hundred millions in foreign products landed here, less than ninety-five millions came under the head of dry goods, even including in that, as we do, all miscellaneous articles usually classed with that trade.

The cash duties are not collected on the goods as landed, the bonded goods paying only as they are entered for consumption. The following is a comparison of the monthly receipts:

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS AT NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	1867.		1868.		1869
January,	\$9,472,248 48	..	\$7,133,428 42	..	\$9,615,894 43
February,	11,466,418 42	..	9,696,752 39	..	11,996,628 46
March,	11,977,418 19	..	11,195,861 33	..	13,027,672 02
April,	9,372,701 48	..	10,023,029 37	..	10,727,099 86
May,	9,340,766 73	..	9,723,476 45	..	9,688,820 34
June,	7,725,135 60	..	7,678,200 69	..	8,411,294 83
July,	9,505,432 94	..	9,237,920 50	..	10,045,078 14
August,	12,623,300 45	..	11,995,596 18	..	13,845,030 69
September,	11,712,164 78	..	12,916,782 29	..	11,975,804 75
October,	8,682,889 05	..	10,059,277 34	..	10,554,660 92
November,	6,931,212 90	..	7,309,086 88	..	8,540,788 60
December,	5,276,301 32	..	6,327,300 78	..	6,590,945 65
Total,.....	\$114,085,990 34	..	\$113,296,712 62	..	\$125,019,718 69

All of the foregoing figures represent coin. The imports are all entered at their foreign cost in gold, freight and duty not included; so that the actual cost in currency here, of the last year's imports, without any profit, would be about six hundred million dollars.

We turn now to the exports, and remark in advance, that the figures which follow represent chiefly the paper currency. The shipments of gold are counted at their tale value; but all others, with unimportant exceptions, are given at their market value in paper money at the time of shipment. Before giving the monthly de-

tails, we present, in a brief comparison, a quarterly summary of the exports hence to foreign ports, exclusive of specie and bullion. It includes both foreign and domestic merchandise, but is made up chiefly of the latter:

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

Quarter.	1867.		1868.		1869.
1st,.....	\$49,376,379	..	\$42,033,366	..	\$36,566,724
2d,	46,270,261	..	41,381,668	..	48,705,409
3d,	38,928,663	..	36,549,086	..	54,933,449
4th,.....	52,214,722	..	44,101,982	..	55,021,124
Total,.....	\$186,790,025	..	\$164,066,102	..	\$195,226,706

There has been a gain during each of the last three-quarters of the year, and the total, not reckoning the coin, is larger than for any recent twelvemonth on our record. The following is a complete series of monthly tables, giving the movement in each month for the last three years:

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1867, 1868 AND 1869.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

MONTHS.	1867.		1868.		1869.
January,.....	\$12,911,689	..	\$13,766,496	..	\$12,672,824
February,.....	14,615,040	..	13,543,674	..	10,507,041
March,.....	19,679,955	..	12,882,808	..	11,942,672
April,	16,979,383	..	13,976,761	..	14,671,026
May,	12,615,022	..	14,297,029	..	15,443,499
June,	14,346,769	..	10,634,544	..	16,555,107
July,.....	13,666,098	..	10,538,848	..	18,450,323
August,.....	12,116,096	..	12,750,918	..	17,975,524
September,.....	11,102,100	..	11,316,492	..	16,510,324
October,.....	16,679,540	..	13,954,602	..	18,419,645
November,.....	20,056,540	..	13,881,126	..	16,836,617
December,.....	13,442,177	..	14,532,280	..	17,828,174
Total,.....	\$178,210,409	..	\$156,075,578	..	\$187,812,776

FOREIGN FREE.

January,.....	\$114,207	..	\$12,680	..	\$7,965
February,.....	36,803	..	36,387	..	4,941
March,.....	31,133	..	24,761	..	31,102
April,	38,389	..	113,489	..	4,600
May,	23,492	..	183,986	..	49,261
June,	43,214	..	32,946	..	59,001
July,.....	20,168	..	37,975	..	27,020
August,.....	24,096	..	18,192	..	54,356
September,.....	9,498	..	80,593	..	16,960
October,.....	4,446	..	10,822	..	71,862
November,	8,515	..	9,763	..	44,159
December,.....	82,694	..	39,330	..	37,433
Total,.....	\$436,655	..	\$600,924	..	\$408,660

FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

MONTHS.	1867.		1868.		1869.
January,.....	\$422,751	..	\$669,151	..	\$472,228
February,.....	800,663	..	441,528	..	312,830
March,.....	764,138	..	655,881	..	615,121
April,.....	845,824	..	648,960	..	733,461
May,.....	665,031	..	852,544	..	583,846
June,.....	713,137	..	641,409	..	605,608
July,.....	382,595	..	444,735	..	604,923
August,.....	717,161	..	558,078	..	594,339
September,.....	890,851	..	803,255	..	699,680
October,.....	797,235	..	740,477	..	577,748
November,.....	610,460	..	517,907	..	512,226
December,.....	533,115	..	415,675	..	693,260
Total,.....	\$8,142,961	..	\$7,389,600	..	\$7,005,270

SPECIE AND BULLION.

January,.....	\$2,551,351	..	\$7,349,825	..	\$3,214,380
February,.....	2,124,461	..	4,203,825	..	3,232,083
March,.....	1,891,141	..	3,694,912	..	2,389,968
April,.....	2,261,283	..	6,095,179	..	1,767,601
May,.....	9,043,154	..	15,936,231	..	2,512,330
June,.....	6,724,272	..	11,823,628	..	2,335,531
July,.....	13,519,894	..	10,584,558	..	6,474,624
August,.....	1,714,594	..	4,690,989	..	3,027,940
September,.....	2,201,958	..	1,954,723	..	1,763,171
October,.....	1,182,031	..	1,608,739	..	2,531,076
November,.....	1,733,261	..	1,181,085	..	1,126,845
December,.....	6,854,548	..	1,717,905	..	1,732,899
Total,.....	\$51,801,948	..	\$70,841,599	..	\$32,108,448

TOTAL EXPORTS.

January,.....	\$15,999,998	..	\$21,798,152	..	\$16,367,397
February,.....	17,576,967	..	18,225,414	..	14,056,895
March,.....	22,366,367	..	17,258,362	..	14,978,863
April,.....	20,124,879	..	20,834,389	..	17,176,688
May,.....	22,346,699	..	31,269,790	..	18,588,936
June,.....	21,827,392	..	23,132,527	..	19,555,247
July,.....	27,588,755	..	21,606,116	..	25,556,890
August,.....	14,571,947	..	18,018,177	..	21,652,159
September,.....	14,204,407	..	14,155,063	..	18,990,135
October,.....	18,663,252	..	16,314,640	..	21,600,331
November,.....	22,408,776	..	15,589,881	..	18,519,847
December,.....	20,912,534	..	16,705,190	..	20,291,766
Total,.....	\$238,591,973	..	\$234,907,701	..	\$227,335,154

Including the shipments of specie, the total for last year has fallen behind that of either the previous three years, but the exports of domestic merchandise show a comparative gain.

To avoid any misapprehension, we wish to remind our readers that these figures refer only to the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and not to the foreign trade of the whole United States. About two-thirds of the entire imports of the whole country are landed here, and a little over forty per cent. of the entire exports shipped hence. On this basis it will be comparatively easy to estimate the commerce of the Union.

IMPORTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of a few leading articles of general merchandise at this port during the last three years:

Imports of a few leading articles of General Merchandise at New-York from Foreign Ports for the years

	1867.		1868.		1869.
Books,.....	\$929,167	....	\$1,111,115	....	\$1,364,806
Buttons,.....	1,557,005	....	1,590,313	....	1,288,522
Cheese,.....	218,489	....	233,018	....	281,906
Chinaware,.....	656,717	....	571,470	....	729,418
Cigars,.....	493,350	....	669,262	....	884,927
Coal,.....	567,699	....	369,195	....	356,760
Coffee,.....	14,433,119	....	15,925,976	....	14,067,280
Cotton,.....	76,865	....	113,521	....	289,199
Earthenware,.....	2,230,305	....	1,820,819	....	2,149,415
Furs,.....	2,251,629	....	2,525,090	....	2,363,659
Glassplate,.....	944,289	....	947,306	....	1,104,354
India Rubber,.....	2,400,349	....	1,902,691	....	3,168,343
Indigo,.....	487,979	....	834,596	....	1,061,819
Leather and dressed skins,....	4,493,680	....	4,034,447	....	5,603,572
Undressed skins,.....	9,132,298	....	8,052,681	....	10,581,696
Brandy,.....	350,512	....	452,081	....	724,700
Whiskey,.....	50,515	....	98,196	....	99,238
Copper,.....	54,144	....	43,382	....	106,355
Iron, bars,.....	2,436,417	....	2,558,712	....	2,901,776
“ pig,.....	1,024,128	....	501,704	....	952,627
“ rail-road,.....	2,149,685	....	4,094,569	....	6,346,917
“ sheet,.....	634,467	....	350,443	....	358,638
Lead,.....	2,217,311	....	2,286,218	....	2,985,890
Spelter,.....	175,322	....	338,146	....	504,436
Steel,.....	3,248,602	....	3,382,146	....	2,342,918
Tin and Tin Plates,.....	5,794,094	....	6,023,759	....	7,559,576
Zinc,.....	206,146	....	187,511	....	422,967
Molasses,.....	3,939,006	....	5,090,436	....	4,969,590
Rags,.....	1,354,432	....	1,403,510	....	2,194,202
Salt,.....	429,055	....	422,942	....	463,251
Saltpetre,.....	179,451	....	113,236	....	207,372
Sugar,.....	18,845,192	....	26,969,044	....	35,232,757
Tea,.....	10,507,346	....	10,683,755	....	12,574,493
Watches,.....	1,990,369	....	1,904,272	....	2,380,586
Wines,.....	2,468,466	....	2,303,160	....	3,439,419
Wool and Waste,.....	3,421,784	....	2,005,403	....	2,774,769

For Imports of General Merchandise for years previous to 1867, see Ninth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, Part II., page 106.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each of the several districts of the State of New-York from foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. (Official.)

ENTERED.									
	AMERICAN VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Number.	Tons.	Crews: Men and Boys.	Number.	Tons.	Crews: Men and Boys.			
New-York,	2,151	1,057,271	30,795	3,067	2,044,420	73,783	5,218	3,101,691	104,578
Genesee,	75	3,638	286	441	86,131	7,317	516	89,769	7,603
Oswego,	531	74,364	3,560	2,668	407,492	19,756	3,199	481,856	23,316
Niagara, .....	.....	.....	.....	69	15,828	1,108	69	15,828	1,108
Buffalo Creek,	653	417,399	5,201	740	75,002	4,274	1,393	492,401	9,475
Oswegatchie,	174	9,980	513	299	67,431	4,466	473	77,411	4,979
Champlain,	697	59,887	2,120	814	63,224	3,916	1,511	123,111	6,036
Cape Vincent,	15	1,184	61	603	142,571	8,229	618	143,755	8,290
Dunkirk, .....	.....	.....	.....	33	3,387	198	33	3,387	198
Total State of New-York,	4,296	1,623,723	42,536	8,734	2,905,486	123,047	13,030	4,529,209	165,533
All other States,	5,632	1,778,945	63,140	10,070	2,442,208	79,342	15,702	4,221,153	142,482
Total United States, 1868-'69,	9,928	3,402,668	105,676	18,804	5,347,694	202,389	28,732	8,750,362	308,065
" " 1867-'68,	9,684	3,550,550	116,152	16,539	4,495,465	177,977	26,223	8,046,015	294,129
" " 1866-'67,	8,808	3,455,052	109,472	17,410	4,318,673	181,970	26,218	7,773,725	291,442
" " 1865-'66,	8,846	3,372,060	110,250	17,587	4,410,424	183,365	26,433	7,782,484	293,615
" " 1864-'65,	8,324	2,943,661	98,570	14,417	3,216,967	141,100	22,741	6,160,628	239,670
" " 1863-'64,	7,799	3,066,434	99,754	14,942	3,471,219	150,583	22,741	6,537,653	250,337
" " 1862-'63,	10,044	4,614,698	130,373	11,917	2,640,378	119,623	21,961	7,255,076	249,996
" " 1861-'62,	10,805	5,117,685	139,037	10,438	2,245,278	102,627	21,243	7,362,963	241,664
" " 1860-'61,	11,251	5,023,917	149,704	10,709	2,217,554	105,925	21,960	7,241,471	255,629
" " 1859-'60,	12,206	5,921,285	168,801	10,725	2,353,911	106,571	22,931	8,275,196	275,372

TONNAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the Tonnage of the several Customs Districts of the State of New-York, compared with all other Customs Districts in the United States, on the 30th day of June, 1869. (Official.)

Districts.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED.		LICENSED UNDER 20 TONS.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Ves.	Tonnage.	No. of Ves.	Tonnage.	No. of Ves.	Tonnage.	No. of Ves.	Tonnage.
New-York,	937	653,453.27	3,467	477,011.36	527	6,163.02	4,931	1,136,627.65
Sag Harbor,	5	977.55	97	8,610.47	69	752.87	171	10,340.89
Champlain, .....	....	....	728	47,384.84	3	35.59	731	47,420.43
Oswegatchie, .....	....	....	696	83,395.99	2	23.35	698	83,419.34
Cape Vincent, .....	....	....	29	4,146.71	6	76.55	35	4,223.26
Oswego, .....	....	....	24	2,534.27	3	42.67	27	2,576.94
Genesee, .....	....	....	226	27,651.21	5	70.27	231	27,721.48
Niagara, .....	....	....	25	3,321.60	1	18.64	26	3,340.24
Buffalo Creek, .....	....	....	701	143,888.68	..	....	701	143,888.68
Dunkirk, .....	....	....	2	149.30	1	5.45	3	154.75
Total State of New-York,							7,554	1,459,713.66
“ all other Districts in United States,							19,933	2,684,927.10
Total United States,							27,487	4,144,640.76

Statement exhibiting the registered, enrolled and licensed Tonnage belonging to the Port of New-York for each year, from 1858 to June 30, 1869, inclusive. (Official.)

Years.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED AND LICENSED.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.
1858,	840,449	.. 08	592,256	.. 33	1,432,705	.. 41
1859,	844,432	.. 24	599,928	.. 44	1,444,360	.. 68
1860,	838,449	.. 51	625,551	.. 47	1,464,001	.. 03
1861,	912,942	.. 79	626,412	.. 44	1,539,355	.. 28
1862,	921,983	.. 03	645,232	.. 57	1,567,215	.. 60
1863,	846,445	.. 79	777,554	.. 24	1,624,000	.. 08
1864,	723,812	.. 49	931,157	.. 85	1,654,970	.. 39
1865,	471,473	.. 00	751,791	.. 50	1,223,264	.. 50
1866, new measurem't,	469,103	.. 69	461,461	.. 83	930,565	.. 02
1867, “ “	549,269	.. 08	497,994	.. 94	1,047,364	.. 02
1868, “ “	648,378	.. 01	491,527	.. 42	1,139,905	.. 43
		100ths.		100ths.		100ths.
1869, “ “	653,453	.. 27	483,174	.. 38	1,136,627	.. 65

TONNAGE OF THE NORTHERN LAKES.

Statement exhibiting the number of Vessels, Sail and Steam, amount of tonnage, with the estimated value of the same, belonging to the Northern Lake Ports of the United States, on the 30th day of June, 1869. (Official.)

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.		No. of Sail.	Tonnage, Sail.	No. of Steam.	Tonnage, Steam.	Estimated value of Sail.	Estimated val. of Steam.	Total No. of Vessels.	Total am't of Tonnage.	Total value.
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.,	127	38,180.69	..	130	53,147.36	\$1,336,335	\$4,251,840	257	91,328.05	\$5,588,175
Cape Vincent, N. Y.,	33	4,163.20	..	2	59.97	145,740	4,800	35	4,233.26	150,540
Champlain, N. Y.,	143	9,159.75	..	12	1,790.65	320,600	143,280	155	10,950.40	463,880
Chicago, Ill.,	348	69,090.83	..	82	10,559.03	2,418,185	844,800	430	79,649.86	3,262,985
Cuyahoga, Ohio,	119	29,840.23	..	46	12,191.17	1,044,435	975,360	165	42,031.40	2,019,795
Detroit, Mich.,	126	27,845.76	..	104	32,573.35	974,610	2,605,920	230	60,419.11	3,580,530
Dunkirk, N. Y.,	1	34.79	..	1	5.45	1,225	480	2	40.24	1,705
Erie, Pa.,	20	3,920.87	..	9	644.24	137,235	51,600	29	4,565.11	188,835
Genesee, N. Y.,	15	1,400.57	..	3	97.45	49,035	7,840	18	1,498.02	56,875
Huron, Mich.,	54	6,333.39	..	58	6,502.37	221,690	520,240	112	12,835.76	741,930
Miami, Ohio,	30	6,291.81	..	16	651.78	220,220	52,160	46	6,943.59	272,380
Michigan, Mich.,	79	4,923.50	..	59	4,037.94	172,340	323,040	138	8,961.44	495,380
Milwaukee, Wis.,	169	24,661.74	..	36	12,453.31	863,170	996,320	205	37,115.05	1,859,490
Niagara, N. Y.,	5	1,267.36	..	..	..	44,380	..	5	1,267.36	44,380
Oswegatchie, N. Y.,	13	1,816.24	..	6	231.44	63,595	18,560	19	2,047.68	82,155
Oswego, N. Y.,	77	16,919.64	..	14	658.71	592,200	52,720	91	17,578.35	644,920
Sandusky, Ohio,	63	8,218.42	..	15	2,038.59	287,665	163,120	78	10,257.01	450,785
Superior, Mich.,	28	977.04	..	20	1,927.37	34,230	154,240	48	2,904.41	188,470
Vermont, Vt.,	18	976.87	..	7	4,502.01	34,195	860,240	25	5,478.88	394,435
Grand totals,	1,468	256,022.79	..	620	144,072.19	\$8,961,085	\$11,526,560	2,088	400,094.98	\$20,487,645

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

STATES.		No. of Sail.	Tonnage, Sail.	No. of Steam.	Tonnage, Steam.	Estimated value of Sail.	Estimated val. of Steam.	Total No. of Vessels.	Total am't of Tonnage.	Total value.
New-York,	414	72,942.33	..	168	55,991.03	\$2,553,110	\$4,479,520	582	128,933.36	\$7,032,630
Ohio,	212	44,350.46	..	77	14,831.54	1,552,320	1,190,640	289	59,232.00	2,742,960
Michigan,	287	40,079.69	..	241	45,041.03	1,402,870	3,603,440	528	85,120.72	5,066,310
Illinois,	348	69,090.83	..	82	10,559.03	2,418,185	844,800	430	79,649.86	3,262,985
Wisconsin,	169	24,661.74	..	36	12,453.31	863,170	996,320	205	37,115.05	1,859,490
Pennsylvania,	20	3,920.87	..	9	644.24	137,235	51,600	29	4,565.11	188,835
Vermont,	18	976.87	..	7	4,502.01	34,195	860,240	25	5,478.88	394,435
Grand totals,	1,468	256,022.79	..	620	144,072.19	\$8,961,085	\$11,526,560	2,088	400,094.98	\$20,487,645

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary Statement of Vessels engaged in the Foreign Trade of the United States during the twenty years from 1850 to 1869, inclusive. (Official.)

YEAR.	ENTERED THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.									
	AMERICAN VESSELS.					FOREIGN VESSELS.				
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	TOTAL.
1850,.....	8,412	2,573,016	104,369	10,100	1,775,623	91,801	18,512	4,348,639	..	196,170
1851,.....	8,951	3,054,349	116,577	10,759	1,939,091	92,627	19,710	4,993,440	..	207,204
1852,.....	8,964	3,235,522	115,846	10,607	2,057,358	100,821	19,571	5,292,880	..	216,467
1853,.....	9,955	4,004,013	144,430	11,722	2,277,930	124,589	21,677	6,281,943	..	269,019
1854,.....	9,455	3,752,115	136,653	9,648	2,132,224	101,455	19,103	5,884,339	..	238,108
1855,.....	9,315	3,861,391	137,808	10,012	2,083,948	100,807	19,327	5,948,339	..	238,611
1856,.....	10,307	4,385,404	149,179	11,375	2,486,769	119,958	21,682	6,872,253	..	269,137
1857,.....	11,304	4,721,370	161,895	11,024	2,464,946	118,027	22,328	7,186,316	..	279,932
1858,.....	10,735	4,395,642	142,234	10,037	2,200,403	103,556	20,772	6,605,045	..	245,790
1859,.....	12,035	5,265,648	156,132	10,532	2,540,387	111,112	22,567	7,806,035	..	267,244
1860,.....	12,206	5,921,285	170,100	10,725	2,353,911	107,542	22,931	8,275,196	..	277,642
1861,.....	11,251	5,023,917	149,704	10,709	2,217,554	105,925	21,960	7,241,471	..	255,629
1862,.....	10,805	5,117,685	139,037	10,438	2,245,278	102,627	21,243	7,362,963	..	241,664
1863,.....	10,044	4,614,698	130,373	11,917	2,640,378	119,623	21,961	7,255,076	..	249,996
1864,.....	7,709	3,066,434	99,754	14,942	3,471,219	150,583	22,651	6,537,653	..	250,337
1865,.....	8,324	2,943,661	98,570	14,417	3,216,967	141,100	22,741	6,160,628	..	239,670
1866,.....	8,846	3,272,060	110,250	17,587	4,410,424	183,365	26,433	7,782,484	..	293,615
1867,.....	8,808	3,455,052	109,472	17,410	4,318,673	181,970	26,218	7,773,725	..	291,442
1868,.....	9,684	3,550,550	116,152	16,539	4,495,465	177,977	26,223	8,046,015	..	294,129
1869,.....	9,928	3,402,668	105,676	18,804	5,347,694	202,389	28,732	8,750,362	..	308,065

Statistics of Trade and Finance.

CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	AMERICAN VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
1850,.....	8,379	2,632,788	106,753	9,816	1,728,214	89,018	18,195	4,361,002	195,871
1851,.....	9,274	3,200,519	117,067	10,712	1,929,535	91,588	19,986	5,130,054	208,655
1852,.....	8,887	3,230,590	117,033	10,438	2,047,575	97,722	19,325	5,278,165	214,755
1853,.....	10,001	3,766,789	146,789	11,680	2,298,790	122,314	21,681	6,065,579	269,103
1854,.....	9,570	3,911,392	141,825	9,503	2,107,802	99,813	19,073	6,019,194	241,638
1855,.....	9,569	4,068,979	143,677	9,921	2,110,322	102,878	19,490	6,179,301	246,555
1856,.....	10,592	4,538,364	154,041	11,186	2,462,109	119,379	21,778	7,000,473	273,420
1857,.....	11,134	4,580,651	155,153	10,969	2,490,170	121,079	22,103	7,070,821	276,232
1858,.....	11,124	4,490,033	145,062	10,155	2,312,759	104,824	21,279	6,802,792	249,886
1859,.....	12,277	5,297,367	158,003	10,427	2,618,388	110,294	22,704	7,915,755	268,297
1860,.....	12,682	6,165,924	180,745	10,912	2,624,005	114,276	23,594	8,789,929	295,021
1861,.....	11,079	4,889,313	147,200	10,586	2,262,042	104,789	21,665	7,151,355	251,989
1862,.....	10,451	4,961,818	133,661	10,415	2,376,999	104,200	20,866	7,338,817	237,861
1863,.....	9,529	4,447,261	122,880	12,528	3,064,023	124,139	22,057	7,511,284	247,019
1864,.....	7,977	3,090,948	99,446	15,039	3,741,131	145,589	23,016	6,832,079	245,035
1865,.....	8,434	3,025,134	100,867	14,999	3,595,122	145,270	23,433	6,620,257	246,137
1866,.....	8,644	3,383,176	109,545	17,490	4,438,384	181,378	26,134	7,821,560	290,923
1867,.....	8,401	3,419,502	106,527	17,592	4,465,490	183,293	25,993	7,884,992	289,820
1868,.....	9,651	3,717,956	118,166	16,625	4,561,060	175,286	26,276	8,279,016	293,452
1869,.....	9,659	3,381,363	102,579	18,637	5,372,570	198,509	28,296	8,753,933	301,088

Absolute increase of tonnage from 1850 to 1869: Cleared, 100 73.100 per cent. Entered, 101 22.100 per cent.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the Tonnage of the United States from the year 1830 to June 30, 1869 ; also the registered, enrolled and licensed Tonnage employed in steam navigation for each year during the same period. (Official.)

YEARS.	Registered Sail Tonnage. Tons.	Registered Steam. Tons.	Enrolled and Licensed Sail. Tons.	Enrolled and Licensed Steam. Tons.	Total Tonnage. Tons.
1830,.....	575,056	1,419	552,243	63,053	1,191,776
1831,.....	619,575	877	613,827	33,568	1,267,847
1832,.....	686,809	181	661,827	90,633	1,439,450
1833,.....	749,482	545	754,819	101,305	1,606,151
1834,.....	857,098	340	778,995	122,474	1,758,907
1835,.....	885,481	340	816,645	122,474	1,824,940
1836,.....	897,321	454	839,226	145,102	1,822,103
1837,.....	809,343	1,104	932,576	153,661	1,896,684
1838,.....	819,801	2,791	982,416	190,632	1,995,640
1839,.....	829,096	5,149	1,062,445	199,789	2,096,479
1840,.....	895,610	4,155	1,082,815	193,154	2,180,764
1841,.....	945,057	746	1,010,599	174,342	2,130,744
1842,.....	970,658	4,701	892,072	224,960	2,092,391
1843,.....	1,003,932	5,373	917,804	231,494	2,158,603
1844,.....	1,061,856	6,909	946,060	265,270	2,280,095
1845,.....	1,088,680	6,492	1,002,303	319,527	2,417,002
1846,.....	1,123,999	6,287	1,090,192	341,606	2,562,084
1847,.....	1,235,682	5,631	1,198,523	399,210	2,839,046
1848,.....	1,344,819	16,068	1,381,332	411,823	3,154,042
1849,.....	1,418,072	20,870	1,453,459	411,525	3,334,016
1850,.....	1,540,769	44,429	1,468,738	481,005	3,535,454
1851,.....	1,663,917	62,390	1,524,915	521,217	3,772,439
1852,.....	1,819,774	79,704	1,675,456	563,536	4,138,440
1853,.....	2,013,154	90,520	1,789,238	514,098	4,407,010
1854,.....	2,238,783	95,036	1,887,512	581,571	4,802,902
1855,.....	2,440,091	115,045	2,021,625	655,240	5,212,001
1856,.....	2,401,687	89,715	1,796,888	583,362	4,871,652
1857,.....	2,377,094	86,873	1,857,964	618,911	4,940,842
1858,.....	2,499,742	78,027	2,550,067	651,363	5,049,808
1859,.....	2,414,654	92,748	1,961,631	676,095	5,145,038
1860,.....	2,448,941	97,296	2,036,990	770,641	5,353,868
1861,.....	2,540,020	102,608	1,122,589	774,596	5,539,813
1862,.....	2,177,253	113,998	2,224,449	596,465	5,112,165
1863,.....	1,892,899	133,215	2,660,212	439,755	5,126,081
1864,.....	1,475,376	106,519	2,550,690	853,816	4,986,401
1865, old admeas'nt,	1,022,465	69,539	1,866,594	553,189	3,516,787
“ new “	482,109	28,469	724,901	344,515	1,579,694
1866, old “	953,018	155,513	1,489,194	770,754	3,368,479
“ new “	341,619	42,776	443,635	114,269	942,299
1867, old “	182,203	32,593	95,869	36,307	346,972
“ new “	1,178,714	175,522	1,682,497	872,312	3,909,045
1868, old “	33,449	....	....	....	33,449
“ new “	1,310,344	221,939	1,808,550	977,476	4,318,309
1869, “ “	1,352,536	213,252	1,651,182	890,316	4,107,336

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK IN 1869.

The following statement exhibits the number of vessels and their nationality that arrived at the port of New-York from foreign countries during the year ending December 31st, 1869. (Prepared by H. E. ABELL, Esq., Deputy Surveyor of the port :)

NATIONALITY.	Steam- ships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Canal Boats.	Total.						
American,	200	..	227	..	368	..	547	..	767	..	151	..	2,260
British,	420	..	136	..	462	..	802	..	402	..	..	..	2,222
North German,	128	..	60	..	174	..	45	..	5	..	..	..	412
Norwegian, .....	..	..	6	..	91	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	117
Danish, .....	..	..	..	..	9	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	39
Italian, .....	..	..	2	..	73	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	148
Dutch, .....	..	..	1	..	13	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	37
French,	26	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
Swedish, .....	..	..	..	..	10	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	29
Russian, .....	..	..	2	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18
Austrian, .....	..	..	2	..	13	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	26
Prussian, .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brazilian, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spanish, .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Portuguese, .....	..	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	12
Mexican, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Bolivian, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Argentine, .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total, 1869,	774	..	441	..	1,240	..	1,571	..	1,187	..	151	..	5,364
“ 1868,	694	..	390	..	1,055	..	1,499	..	1,223	..	..	..	4,861
“ 1867,	678	..	473	..	1,020	..	1,572	..	933	..	..	..	4,676
“ 1866,	617	..	557	..	1,128	..	1,623	..	967	..	..	..	4,892

Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in the State of New-York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. (Official.) (Tons, new measurement.)

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.										Tons.		
	<i>Ships and Barks.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Schoon- ers.</i>	<i>Sloops. and Canal- Boats.*</i>	<i>Steam- ers.</i>	<i>Total number of vessels built.</i>							
New-York,	6	..	5	..	24	..	57	..	31	..	123	..	28,074.52
Oswego,.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1,082.07
Niagara,.....	..	..	..	..	none.	..	none.	..	..	..	..	..	none.
Genesee,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	403.47
Buffalo Creek,.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	26	..	29	..	3,688.84
Cape Vincent,.....	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	1,664.46
Oswegatchie,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	28.15
Champlain,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	680.84
Dunkirk,.....	none.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	none.	..	..	..	none.
Total, 1868-'69,	6	..	5	..	39	..	59	..	62	..	171	..	35,622.35
“ 1867-'68,	5	..	1	..	52	..	60	..	34	..	152	..	31,412.22
“ 1866-'67,	4	..	..	..	53	..	148	..	52	..	257	..	50,313.26
“ 1865-'66,	5	..	6	..	35	..	170	..	53	..	269	..	52,641.54

* Canal-boats and barges not given by districts. No. built in the State in 1868-'69, 232; tons, 29,845.67.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE CANALS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement of the tons of property going from tide water, the tons arriving at tide water, from Western States and from New-York State; the total tons arriving at tide water, the tons of the internal trade of New-York, and the tons of the total movement, on all the Canals, from 1836 to 1869. (Official.)

YEAR.	Going from tide water.	ARRIVING AT TIDE WATER.						Total arriving at tide water.	Internal movement of New-York State.	Total movement.	
		By way of Erie Canal.		By way of Champlain Canal.							
		From New-York State.		From Vermont and Canada.		From New-York State.					
		From Western States.	From New-York State.	From Western States.	From New-York State.	From Western States.	From New-York State.				
1836	133,796	....	364,906	....	53,553	....	223,369	....	696,347	480,666	1,310,807
1837	122,130	....	331,251	....	43,546	....	180,729	....	611,781	437,355	1,171,296
1838	142,803	....	336,016	....	36,330	....	184,902	....	640,481	549,722	1,333,011
1839	142,035	....	264,596	....	56,308	....	159,553	....	602,128	691,550	1,435,713
1840	129,580	....	309,167	....	50,900	....	150,797	....	669,012	617,454	1,416,046
1841	162,715	....	308,344	....	50,909	....	190,905	....	774,334	584,612	1,521,661
1842	123,294	....	258,672	....	30,515	....	155,962	....	666,676	447,011	1,236,931
1843	143,595	....	378,969	....	32,126	....	169,390	....	836,861	532,983	1,513,439
1844	176,737	....	491,791	....	33,974	....	185,304	....	1,019,094	620,755	1,816,586
1845	195,000	....	655,039	....	33,389	....	211,964	....	1,204,943	577,622	1,977,565
1846	213,815	....	600,440	....	41,552	....	213,196	....	1,362,319	692,528	2,268,662
1847	288,267	....	618,412	....	51,377	....	261,654	....	1,744,283	837,260	2,869,810
1848	329,557	....	534,183	....	34,528	....	229,040	....	1,447,905	999,236	2,796,230
1849	315,550	....	498,065	....	65,471	....	247,751	....	1,579,946	1,018,768	2,894,732
1850	418,370	....	530,358	....	124,033	....	355,155	....	2,033,863	624,384	3,076,617
1851	467,961	....	462,857	....	80,656	....	337,818	....	1,977,151	1,137,621	3,582,783
1852	521,527	....	492,726	....	167,941	....	482,182	....	2,334,828	1,107,087	3,863,441
1853	584,141	....	637,748	....	129,609	....	524,750	....	2,505,787	1,157,914	4,247,852
1854	531,831	....	602,167	....	108,848	....	412,202	....	3,223,743	1,410,288	4,165,862
1855	504,696	....	327,839	....	99,928	....	374,950	....	1,895,593	1,622,328	4,022,617
1856	573,733	....	374,580	....	91,254	....	445,085	....	2,123,469	1,418,880	4,116,082
1857	340,176	....	197,201	....	92,207	....	407,781	....	1,617,187	1,386,698	3,844,061
1858	257,073	....	223,588	....	93,069	....	395,386	....	1,985,142	1,392,977	3,665,192
1859	317,459	....	414,699	....	122,917	....	547,422	....	2,121,672	1,342,553	3,751,684
1860	373,735	....	379,086	....	104,150	....	474,666	....	2,854,877	1,421,602	4,650,214
1861	340,736	....	291,184	....	53,096	....	477,442	....	2,980,144	1,186,755	4,507,635
1862	417,623	....	322,257	....	72,601	....	413,014	....	3,402,709	1,778,453	5,598,785
1863	456,800	....	368,437	....	198,116	....	428,922	....	3,274,727	1,826,165	5,557,692
1864	493,913	....	239,498	....	195,532	....	466,091	....	2,805,257	1,553,771	4,852,941
1865	458,684	....	174,205	....	202,331	....	449,489	....	2,730,181	1,540,789	4,729,564
1866	626,974	....	237,948	....	220,890	....	561,053	....	3,305,607	1,842,639	5,775,220
1867	792,573	....	96,707	....	206,634	....	596,949	....	3,029,695	1,866,057	5,688,325
1868	1,067,020	....	163,350	....	193,474	....	668,760	....	3,240,806	2,184,399	6,442,225
1869	772,201	....	229,121	....	203,576	....	634,577	....	3,096,142	1,990,737	5,859,080

Statement showing the estimated Value of all property transported on each Canal in the State of New-York in each year, from 1837 to 1869, inclusive. (Official.)

Year.	Erie Canal.	Champlain Canal.	Oswego Canal.	Cayuga and Seneca Canal.	Chemung Canal.	Crooked Lake Canal.	Chenango Canal.	Genesee Valley Canal.	Black River Canal.	Oneida Lake Canal.	Baldwinsville Canal.	Total.
1837,.....	\$47,720,879	\$3,233,325	\$2,637,984	\$684,607	\$609,207	\$583,393	\$333,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$55,809,289
1838,.....	57,127,613	3,562,160	2,329,038	929,122	264,812	738,301	795,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,756,459
1839,.....	64,171,485	3,956,749	3,065,749	598,916	294,678	574,505	737,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,399,764
1840,.....	57,803,803	3,310,783	2,433,518	728,524	238,061	522,280	866,196	\$400,726	.....	.....	.....	66,303,892
1841,.....	82,881,874	3,215,244	2,655,832	847,473	299,275	586,466	778,956	737,809	.....	.....	.....	92,202,929
1842,.....	52,323,527	2,826,333	2,063,271	578,664	295,150	334,613	597,389	947,661	.....	.....	.....	60,921,142
1843,.....	65,297,574	3,685,639	2,817,564	561,572	321,707	435,668	640,093	1,099,374	.....	.....	.....	74,841,281
1844,.....	78,526,053	4,347,613	4,072,047	676,934	459,789	551,953	881,957	1,874,806	.....	.....	.....	90,921,152
1845,.....	85,053,971	4,365,574	4,627,174	965,964	929,259	667,848	1,257,413	1,762,656	.....	.....	.....	100,629,856
1846,.....	90,263,426	4,848,987	5,569,234	958,525	882,802	723,846	1,253,609	1,822,662	.....	.....	.....	115,812,109
1847,.....	121,909,448	5,865,413	8,613,805	1,293,701	1,247,029	976,280	1,322,754	2,209,763	.....	.....	.....	151,563,427
1848,.....	118,643,902	15,477,184	8,316,896	1,114,418	1,070,614	743,868	1,237,497	2,147,283	.....	.....	.....	140,086,157
1849,.....	121,367,513	6,539,448	10,023,997	993,114	1,042,141	816,871	1,106,721	2,233,516	.....	\$233,235	.....	144,732,285
1850,.....	127,159,987	8,594,841	10,225,238	1,306,253	1,131,036	909,236	1,174,065	2,436,104	.....	576,982	.....	156,397,929
1851,.....	137,068,032	5,910,213	10,239,469	806,956	1,013,132	647,065	1,078,403	2,433,605	.....	709,894	.....	149,881,891
1852,.....	168,981,144	7,613,826	11,083,481	671,716	1,354,136	748,807	1,440,623	2,786,745	\$436,947	467,169	.....	196,603,517
1853,.....	172,682,109	10,604,522	15,934,303	897,657	1,806,757	997,340	1,999,803	3,533,879	542,040	847,979	.....	209,584,573
1854,.....	177,161,781	10,280,702	12,074,247	1,346,050	1,651,133	373,482	1,556,623	5,575,932	521,981	480,999	\$76,597	210,946,781
1855,.....	169,754,495	10,558,378	15,185,885	1,137,829	1,681,218	723,346	1,981,777	5,225,256	685,250	606,227	77,447	204,390,147
1856,.....	178,755,075	10,747,438	18,142,870	1,796,833	1,830,915	703,825	2,284,391	3,028,250	718,952	264,934	66,684	218,327,062
1857,.....	104,053,639	14,176,061	11,373,163	1,532,769	1,424,467	292,561	2,395,088	1,106,879	603,065	345,548	.....	136,997,018
1858,.....	103,593,601	11,418,370	15,973,081	1,426,181	1,436,835	505,575	1,856,266	1,412,582	471,880	362,736	.....	138,568,844
1859,.....	99,716,480	14,697,493	9,705,704	1,431,161	1,634,273	438,630	1,923,555	1,348,246	656,297	170,512	.....	132,160,758
1860,.....	124,345,103	15,654,177	23,732,145	1,253,681	1,374,595	425,087	1,715,268	1,176,966	919,741	286,493	.....	170,849,198
1861,.....	93,421,771	12,019,138	18,205,400	1,065,357	1,186,654	351,094	2,067,477	748,595	876,501	252,435	.....	130,115,893
1862,.....	156,106,889	16,526,518	22,297,534	1,123,754	1,892,238	695,964	1,895,199	942,342	1,743,843	223,906	.....	203,234,331
1863,.....	137,248,465	20,016,320	23,227,704	1,337,577	2,294,055	366,844	2,724,009	1,127,233	1,709,254	.....	.....	240,046,461
1864,.....	201,058,135	32,131,015	29,135,243	2,231,962	3,228,134	381,806	3,463,720	832,092	1,943,531	.....	.....	274,400,639
1865,.....	186,114,718	34,255,844	24,553,884	2,534,611	1,734,656	452,033	3,015,622	669,638	2,573,098	.....	.....	256,237,104
1866,.....	198,331,627	32,312,420	28,830,785	3,106,721	1,860,474	654,208	2,225,597	1,177,342	2,463,502	.....	.....	270,963,670
1867,.....	208,624,149	31,498,962	28,713,600	3,008,167	1,238,531	386,414	2,105,704	918,052	2,463,733	.....	.....	278,956,712
1868,.....	239,561,569	27,692,536	27,049,967	3,542,385	2,681,705	234,869	1,607,774	1,215,736	1,665,388	.....	.....	305,301,929
1869,.....	190,896,463	24,185,543	25,000,926	3,023,417	2,775,124	319,227	1,145,003	882,080	1,053,496	.....	.....	249,281,284

Statement of the Number and Class of Vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State of the Union, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. (Official.) (Tons, new measurement.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	Tons.	Canal-Boats, &c.	
	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamers.			Number.	Tons.
Maine,.....	40	23	94	17	3	177	61,537.60	..	..
New-Hampshire,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	69.43	..	..
Massachusetts,.....	31	2	62	9	5	109	38,269.05	..	..
Connecticut,.....	1	..	21	13	..	35	3,357.51	..	..
New-York,.....	6	5	39	59	62	171	35,622.35	282	96.29
New-Jersey,.....	..	..	34	22	8	64	4,430.80	..	29,845.67
Pennsylvania,.....	..	1	15	11	40	67	11,507.88	..	1,924.94
Delaware,.....	1	..	9	1	6	17	2,100.20	..	2,047.77
Maryland,.....	1	2	33	23	1	60	3,045.11	..	..
Virginia,.....	..	..	13	15	1	29	555.20	8	230.87
District of Columbia, ..	..	..	4	1	2	7	184.24	..	483.82
North Carolina,.....	..	..	18	1	3	22	511.54	12	369.43
South Carolina,.....	..	..	3	19	1	23	331.87	1	31.90
Georgia,.....	1	..	..	1	1	3	500.40	..	..
Alabama,.....	..	..	1	2	2	5	532.27	..	..
Louisiana,.....	..	..	12	8	6	26	1,525.92	6	299.52
Missouri,.....	..	..	..	..	6	6	1,312.34	1	36.64
Illinois,.....	2	..	11	3	9	25	4,364.80	7	1,051.59
Ohio,.....	..	..	13	4	27	44	11,035.74	20	4,004.08
Wisconsin,.....	..	..	6	1	1	8	1,272.94	58	3,703.65
Michigan,.....	1	..	17	4	20	42	7,640.51	5	338.99
California,.....	6	3	45	4	14	72	9,920.13	13	2,558.91
Washington Territory, ..	7	3	59	12	4	85	10,215.65	16	1,628.74
Total, 1868-'69,.....	97	39	509	230	223	1,098	209,843.53	2	35.83
“ 1867-'68,.....	79	49	590	192	236	1,146	206,682.17	492	48,688.64
“ 1866-'67,.....	95	70	517	657	180	1,519	303,528.66	..	..
“ 1865-'66,.....	96	61	457	926	348	1,888	336,146.56	..	..

Statement Exhibiting the Numbers and Nativities of Alien Emigrants who arrived at the Port of New-York during the past twelve years.

NATIONALITY.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Ireland,.....	25,075	32,652	47,330	25,784	32,217	92,157	89,399	70,462	68,047	65,134	47,571	66,204
Germany,.....	31,874	28,270	37,899	27,139	27,740	35,002	57,446	83,451	106,716	117,591	101,989	99,605
England,.....	12,324	10,375	11,361	5,632	7,975	18,757	23,710	27,286	36,186	33,712	29,695	41,090
Scotland,.....	2,718	2,325	1,617	659	692	1,937	3,126	3,962	4,979	6,315	7,390	10,643
France,.....	1,786	1,532	1,549	1,200	1,187	1,303	1,804	2,059	3,246	3,204	2,811	2,795
Switzerland,....	1,315	791	1,422	1,398	1,254	1,194	1,652	2,513	3,685	3,985	3,302	2,999
Holland,.....	348	261	440	331	456	407	615	729	1,506	2,156	1,265	1,247
Wales,.....	566	500	811	697	1,062	1,143	659	505	540	142	699	1,111
Norway,.....	3	36	53	93	22	238	88	158	583	309	1,008	3,465
Sweden,.....	237	318	361	382	663	1,370	1,516	2,337	3,907	4,843	14,520	23,453
Italy,.....	669	399	542	750	487	444	475	591	918	1,032	993	1,548
Belgium,....,	253	57	76	165	195	456	186	97	157	1,623	149	146
Spain,.....	146	234	228	190	124	202	196	224	315	203	210	210
West Indies,....	344	416	523	165	156	256	236	283	246	214	171	378
Denmark,.....	284	493	495	612	1,689	1,580	565	727	1,526	1,372	1,087	2,600
Poland,.....	88	114	80	43	50	137	198	423	231	268	268	598
Sardinia,.....	324	164	89	67	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
South America,..	92	138	110	88	92	60	124	109	155	97	133	102
Portugal,.....	27	45	19	14	13	3	34	42	96	79	13	60
Nova Scotia,....	18	81	23	11	67	77	40	77	40	22	52	119
Russia,.....	19	69	61	36	46	47	37	93	154	185	145	376
Canada,.....	17	25	25	19	33	17	35	43	28	42	33	27
Mexico,.....	13	13	22	45	13	38	92	70	56	28	34	90
Sicily,.....	19	1	4	1	9	1	3	3	1	..	3	..
China,.....	15	4	13	10	15	5	41	36	26	17	49	15
East Indies,....	7	..	4	2	1	3	1	7	15	4	3	25
Greece,.....	2	6	2	1	6	2	13	5	5	8	10	7
Turkey,.....	6	3	3	5	3	2	5	5	8	6	22	5
Africa,.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	37	15	2	10	17
Australia,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	26	12
Japan,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	87	3	4
Central America,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	21	38
Unknown,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Annual totals,;	78,589	79,322	105,162	65,539	76,306	156,844	182,296	196,352	233,418	242,731	213,686	258,989

*Statement showing the Numbers and Nativities of Alien Emigrants
who arrived at the Port of New-York from May 5th, 1847, to
December 31, 1869.*

NATIONALITIES.	Total Number.
Ireland,	1,664,009
Germany,	1,636,254
England,	539,668
Scotland,	111,238
France,	77,200
Switzerland,	65,607
Holland,	28,347
Wales,	23,834
Norway,	19,757
Sweden,	64,538
Italy,	14,712
Belgium,	7,943
Spain,	6,411
West Indies,	6,507
Denmark,	15,104
Poland,	4,622
Sardinia,	2,306
South America,	2,337
Portugal,	1,530
Nova Scotia,	1,309
Russia,	1,630
Canada,	715
Mexico,	790
Sicily,	297
China,	414
East Indies,	193
Greece,	112
Turkey,	115
Arabia,	8
Africa,	87
Australia,	87
Japan,	124
Central America,	73
Unknown,	107
Grand Total,	4,297,985

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Aliens who arrived in the United States, by sea, from Foreign countries, from September 30, 1819, to December 31, 1869.

YEAR.		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	
Year ending Sept. 30,	1820,...	4,871 ..	2,393 ..	1,121 ..	8,385	
	1821,...	4,651 ..	1,636 ..	2,840 ..	9,127	
	1822,...	3,816 ..	1,013 ..	2,082 ..	6,911	
	1823,...	3,598 ..	848 ..	1,908 ..	6,354	
	1824,...	4,706 ..	1,393 ..	1,813 ..	7,912	
	1825,...	6,917 ..	2,959 ..	323 ..	10,199	
	1826,...	7,702 ..	3,078 ..	57 ..	10,837	
	1827,...	11,803 ..	5,939 ..	1,133 ..	18,875	
	1828,...	17,261 ..	10,060 ..	61 ..	27,382	
	1829,...	11,303 ..	5,112 ..	6,105 ..	22,520	
	1830,...	6,439 ..	3,135 ..	13,748 ..	23,322	
	1831,...	14,909 ..	7,724 ..	.... ..	22,633
	1832,...	34,596 ..	18,583 ..	.... ..	53,179
Quarter ending Dec. 31,	1832,...	4,691 ..	2,512 ..	100 ..	7,303	
Year ending Dec. 31,	1833,...	41,546 ..	17,094 ..	.... ..	58,640
	1834,...	38,796 ..	22,540 ..	4,029 ..	65,365	
	1835,...	28,196 ..	17,027 ..	151 ..	45,374	
	1836,...	47,865 ..	27,553 ..	824 ..	76,242	
	1837,...	48,837 ..	27,653 ..	2,850 ..	79,340	
	1838,...	23,474 ..	13,685 ..	1,755 ..	38,914	
	1839,...	42,932 ..	25,125 ..	12 ..	68,069	
	1840,...	52,883 ..	31,132 ..	51 ..	84,066	
	1841,...	48,082 ..	32,031 ..	176 ..	80,289	
	1842,...	62,277 ..	41,907 ..	381 ..	104,565	
	First three quarters of Year ending Sept. 30,	1843,...	30,069 ..	22,424 ..	3 ..	52,496
		1844,...	44,431 ..	34,184	78,615
		1845,...	65,015 ..	48,115 ..	1,241 ..	114,371
1846,...		87,777 ..	65,742 ..	897 ..	154,416	
1847,...		136,086 ..	97,917 ..	965 ..	234,968	
1848,...		133,906 ..	92,149 ..	472 ..	226,527	
1849,...		177,232 ..	119,280 ..	512 ..	297,024	
Year ending Sept. 30,		1850,...	196,331 ..	112,635 ..	1,038 ..	310,004
Quarter ending Dec. 31,		1850,...	32,990 ..	26,805 ..	181 ..	59,976
Year ending Dec. 31,		1851,...	217,181 ..	162,219 ..	66 ..	379,466
		1852,...	212,469 ..	157,696 ..	1,438 ..	371,603
		1853,...	207,958 ..	160,615 ..	72 ..	368,645
		1854,...	256,177 ..	171,656	427,833
	1855,...	115,307 ..	85,567 ..	3 ..	200,877	
	1856,...	115,846 ..	84,590 ..	.... ..	200,436
	1857,...	146,215 ..	105,091 ..	.... ..	251,306
	1858,...	72,824 ..	50,002 ..	300 ..	123,126	
	1859,...	69,161 ..	51,640 ..	481 ..	121,282	
	1860,...	88,477 ..	65,077 ..	86 ..	153,640	
	1861,...	70,736 ..	41,969 ..	.... ..	112,705
	1862,...	69,202 ..	45,122 ..	151 ..	114,475	
	1863,...	123,544 ..	76,196 ..	71 ..	199,811	
	1864,...	135,364 ..	86,171 ..	.... ..	221,535
	1865,...	161,353 ..	94,466 ..	31,578 ..	287,397	
	1866,...	179,614 ..	111,696 ..	27,184 ..	318,494	
	1867,...	179,969 ..	118,389 ..	.... ..	298,358
	1868,...	179,436 ..	117,779 ..	.... ..	297,215
	1869,...	242,559 ..	153,355 ..	.... ..	395,914
Total for 50½ years,.....		4,319,380 ..	2,880,679 ..	108,259 ..	7,308,318	

RATES OF MARINE INSURANCE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the rates of insurance charged by the underwriters on vessels and their cargoes sailing from the port of New-York to domestic and foreign ports during the years 1868 and 1869:

DOMESTIC PORTS.		1868.		1869.
New-York to	Boston,.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ @ 1	..	$\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$
	Providence, R. I.,.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$	..	1-6 @ $\frac{3}{8}$
	Portland, }	$\frac{3}{8}$ @ 1	..	$\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$
	Portsmouth, }			
	Baltimore,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	..	$\frac{3}{8}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$
	Charleston,.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ 1
	Pensacola,.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
	Key West,.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
	Mobile,.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
	New-Orleans,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
	Galveston,.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{3}{4}$ @ 2
	San Francisco,.....	4 @ 5	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4
	“ free from par aver.,	— @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	“ via Isthmus,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	“ “ free from par av.,	— @ 2	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
FOREIGN PORTS.				
New-York to	London,.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Liverpool,.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Havre,.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Hamburg,.....	1 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
	Bremen,.....	1 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
	St. Petersburg,.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$
	Glasgow,.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Cork,.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Bordeaux,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Smyrna,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
	Trieste,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Genoa,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Cape Town, G. C. H.,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Shanghai,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Canton,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
	Hong Kong,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
	Vera Cruz,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
	Aspinwall,.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ 3	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Havana,.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ 2
	Port au Prince,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	..	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Rio de Janeiro,.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$
	Bahia,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2
	Valparaiso,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
	Acapulco,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Panama,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Honolulu,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3

RATES OF PILOTAGE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,
As established by an Act of the Legislature of the State, passed
March 17, 1865.

FROM APRIL 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.						FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 1. Four Dollars Additional.					
Feet and Inches.	INWARD.			OUTWARD.			INWARD.			OUT- WARD.	
	Rate.	Off Shore.	Total.	Rate.			Off Shore.	Total.			
6	\$3 75	\$22 50	\$5 62	\$28 12	\$2 70	\$16 20	\$26 50	\$5 62	\$32 12	\$20 20	
6.6	3 75	24 37	6 09	30 46	2 70	17 55	28 37	6 09	34 46	21 55	
7	3 75	26 25	6 56	32 81	2 70	18 90	30 25	6 56	36 81	22 90	
7.6	3 75	28 12	7 03	35 15	2 70	20 25	32 12	7 03	39 15	24 25	
8	3 75	30 00	7 50	37 50	2 70	21 60	34 00	7 50	41 50	25 60	
8.6	3 75	31 87	7 96	39 83	2 70	22 95	35 87	7 96	43 83	26 95	
9	3 75	33 75	8 44	42 19	2 70	24 30	37 75	8 44	46 19	28 30	
9.6	3 75	35 62	8 90	44 52	2 70	25 65	39 62	8 90	48 52	29 65	
10	3 75	37 50	9 37	46 87	2 70	27 00	41 50	9 37	50 87	31 00	
10.6	3 75	39 37	9 84	49 21	2 70	28 35	43 37	9 84	53 21	32 35	
11	3 75	41 25	10 31	51 56	2 70	29 70	45 25	10 31	55 56	33 70	
11.6	3 75	43 12	10 78	53 90	2 70	31 05	47 12	10 78	57 90	35 05	
12	3 75	45 00	11 25	56 25	2 70	32 40	49 00	11 25	60 25	36 40	
12.6	3 75	46 87	11 72	58 59	2 70	33 75	50 87	11 72	62 59	37 75	
13	3 75	48 75	12 19	60 94	2 70	35 10	52 75	12 19	64 94	39 10	
13.6	3 75	50 62	12 65	63 27	2 70	36 45	54 62	12 65	67 27	40 45	
14	4 50	63 00	15 75	78 75	3 10	43 40	67 00	15 75	82 75	47 40	
14.6	4 50	65 25	16 31	81 56	3 10	44 95	69 25	16 31	85 56	48 95	
15	4 50	67 50	16 87	84 37	3 10	46 50	71 50	16 87	88 37	50 50	
15.6	4 50	69 75	17 43	87 18	3 10	48 05	73 75	17 43	91 18	52 05	
16	4 50	72 00	18 00	90 00	3 10	49 60	76 00	18 00	94 00	53 60	
16.6	4 50	74 25	18 56	92 81	3 10	51 15	78 25	18 56	96 81	55 15	
17	4 50	76 50	19 12	95 62	3 10	52 70	80 50	19 12	99 62	56 70	
17.6	4 50	78 75	19 69	98 44	3 10	54 25	82 75	19 69	102 44	58 25	
18	5 50	99 00	24 75	123 75	4 10	73 80	103 00	24 75	127 75	77 80	
18.6	5 50	101 75	25 44	127 19	4 10	75 85	105 75	25 44	131 19	79 85	
19	5 50	104 50	26 12	130 62	4 10	77 90	108 50	26 12	134 62	81 90	
19.6	5 50	107 25	26 81	134 06	4 10	79 95	111 25	26 81	138 06	83 95	
20	5 50	110 00	27 50	137 50	4 10	82 00	114 00	27 50	141 50	86 00	
20.6	5 50	112 75	28 19	140 94	4 10	84 05	116 75	28 19	144 94	88 05	
21	6 50	136 50	34 12	170 62	4 75	99 75	140 50	34 12	174 62	103 75	
21.6	6 50	139 75	34 94	174 69	4 75	102 12	143 75	34 94	178 69	106 12	
22	6 50	143 00	35 75	178 75	4 75	104 50	147 00	35 75	182 75	108 50	
22.6	6 50	146 25	36 56	182 81	4 75	106 87	150 25	36 56	186 81	110 87	
23	6 50	149 50	37 37	186 87	4 75	109 25	153 50	37 37	190 87	113 25	
23.6	6 50	152 75	38 19	190 94	4 75	111 62	156 75	38 19	194 94	115 62	
24	6 50	156 00	39 00	195 00	4 75	114 00	160 00	39 00	199 00	118 00	
24.6	6 50	159 25	39 81	199 06	4 75	116 37	163 25	39 81	203 06	120 37	
25	6 50	162 50	40 62	203 12	4 75	118 75	166 50	40 62	207 12	122 75	

All National armed vessels, \$7 50 per foot. Inward and Outward, with Off Shore, if so boarded, and Winter Charge.

TRANSPORTATION NORTH TO EAST RIVER, AND VICE VERSA.

A 74-gun Ship,.....	\$20	A Sloop-of-War,....	\$10
A Frigate,	15	All Merehant Vessels,.....	5

Pilotage from Quarantine, one-quarter of the Inward pilotage, exclusive of Off Shore. Hauling to or from wharf, \$3. Detention, \$3 per day.

PILOTAGE FOR TAKING VESSELS FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW QUARANTINE.

For vessels having had death or sickness on board, double Outward pilotage.
For vessels from sickly ports, but having had no sickness on board, single Outward pilotage.
Pilotage of vessels from new Quarantine to New-York, Inward pilotage.
Pilotage of vessels from Lower to Upper Quarantine, quarter pilotage.

Extraet from the law passed as above in reference to unlicensed pilots :

SEC. 29. Any person not holding a lieense as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days ; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a lieense under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the gross value of Exports and Imports annually, from the year ending June 30th, 1847, to the year ending June 30th, 1869. (Official.)

Year ending	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS. Total.
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Merchandise.	Total.	
June 30,.....1847,	\$150,637,464	\$8,011,158	\$158,648,622	\$146,545,638
1848,	132,904,121	21,128,010	154,032,131	154,998,928
1849,	132,666,955	13,088,865	145,755,820	147,857,439
1850,	136,946,912	14,951,808	151,898,720	178,138,318
1851,	196,689,718	21,698,293	218,388,011	216,224,932
1852,	192,368,984	17,289,382	209,658,366	212,945,442
1853,	213,417,697	17,558,460	230,976,157	267,978,647
1854,	253,390,870	24,850,194	278,241,064	304,562,381
1855,	246,708,553	28,448,293	275,156,846	261,468,520
1856,	310,586,330	16,378,578	326,964,908	314,639,942
1857,	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141
1858,	293,758,279	30,886,142	324,644,421	282,613,150
1859,	335,894,385	20,895,077	356,789,462	338,768,130
1860,	373,189,274	26,933,022	400,122,296	362,163,941
1861,	389,711,391	21,145,427	410,856,818	352,075,535
1862,	213,069,519	16,869,466	229,938,975	205,819,823
1863,	324,092,877	25,959,248	350,052,125	252,187,587
1864,	320,292,171	20,373,409	340,665,580	328,514,559
1865,	306,306,758	30,390,365	336,697,123	234,339,810
1866,	550,684,277	14,742,117	565,426,394	437,640,354
1867,	440,838,834	21,230,980	462,069,814	412,233,322
1868,	454,183,590	22,195,438	476,384,028	373,409,448
1869,	413,961,115	25,173,414	439,134,529	437,314,255

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of Breadstuffs and Provisions exported by the United States annually, from 1821 to the year ending June 30, 1869: (Official.)

Year ending	Amount.	Year ending	Amount.
September 30,.....1821,	\$12,341,901	June 30,.....1846,	\$27,701,921
1822,	13,886,856	1847,	68,701,121
1823,	13,767,847	1848,	37,472,751
1824,	15,059,484	1849,	38,155,507
1825,	11,634,449	1850,	26,051,373
1826,	11,303,496	1851,	21,948,651
1827,	11,685,556	1852,	25,857,027
1828,	11,461,144	1853,	32,985,322
1829,	13,131,858	1854,	65,941,323
1830,	12,075,430	1855,	38,895,348
1831,	17,538,227	1856,	77,187,301
1832,	12,424,703	1857,	74,667,852
1833,	14,209,128	1858,	50,683,285
1834,	11,524,024	1859,	33,305,991
1835,	12,009,399	1860,	45,271,850
1836,	10,614,130	1861,	94,866,735
1837,	9,588,359	1862,	119,338,785
1838,	9,636,650	1863,	139,100,382
1839,	14,147,779	1864,	110,689,317
1840,	19,067,535	1865,	105,254,620
1841,	17,196,102	1866,	72,438,929
1842,	16,902,876	1867,	66,954,195
9 mos. ending June 30, 1843,	11,204,123	1868,	100,954,090
June 30,.....1844,	17,970,135	1869,	84,755,285
1845,	16,743,421		

Exports of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1869.

[From EDWARD BILL & Co.'s Flour and Grain Circular.]

FROM	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York,.....	588,197 ..	94 ..	13,360,015 ..	2,308,398
New Orleans,.....	65,725 ..	.... ..	165,823 ..	325,974
Philadelphia,.....	13,121 ..	35 ..	127,930 ..	57,108
Baltimore,.....	16,265 ..	34 ..	183,221 ..	418,249
Boston,.....	1,808 ..	.... ..	.... ..	....
California,.....	18,798 ..	.... ..	5,999,833 ..	....
Other ports,.....	21,811 ..	.... ..	75,614 ..	75,307
Total y'r end'g Sept. 1, 1869,	725,725 ..	163 ..	19,912,436 ..	3,185,036
" " " 1868,	529,494 ..	612 ..	12,992,609 ..	9,121,449
" " " 1867,	179,990 ..	491 ..	6,014,271 ..	10,410,208
" " " 1866,	147,568 ..	4,249 ..	1,521,210 ..	13,908,358
" " " 1865,	170,109 ..	.... ..	2,989,740 ..	1,293,404
" " " 1864,	1,241,804 ..	114 ..	16,492,523 ..	717,434
" " " 1863,	1,479,414 ..	1,147 ..	23,167,190 ..	10,334,356
" " " 1862,	2,672,515 ..	1,124 ..	25,754,709 ..	14,084,168
" " " 1861,	2,561,561 ..	4,416 ..	25,553,370 ..	11,705,034
" " " 1860,	717,156 ..	944 ..	4,938,714 ..	2,221,857
Total for 10 years,.....	10,425,336 ..	13,260 ..	139,336,772 ..	76,981,304

Exports to the Continent from New-York and other Ports.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Total, 1868-'69,.....	36,538 ..	220,175 ..	405,359 ..	85,198
" 1867-'68,.....	78,975 ..	544,916 ..	378,542 ..	72,104
" 1866-'67,.....	4,294 ..	160,086 ..	79,417 ..	10,360
" 1865-'66,.....	4,285 ..	245,651 ..	68,111 ..	41,803
" 1864-'65,.....	23,261 ..	97,529 ..	112,315 ..	11,485
" 1863-'64,.....	100,511 ..	13,965 ..	333,819 ..	13,369
" 1862-'63,.....	213,579 ..	435,205 ..	2,343,314 ..	68,957
" 1861-'62,.....	626,672 ..	1,612,926 ..	7,617,472 ..	322,074
" 1860-'61,.....	142,129 ..	347,258 ..	3,452,496 ..	101,145
" 1859-'60,.....	49,243 ..	.... ..	178,031 ..	19,358
Total for 10 years,.....	1,279,487 ..	3,677,711 ..	14,968,876 ..	745,853

Exports from Canada to Great Britain and Ireland via St. Lawrence.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Peas, bush.
Total, 1868-'69,.....	222,200 ..	3,143,107 ..	192,231 ..	321,465 ..	601,050
" 1867-'68,.....	242,419 ..	1,836,197 ..	660,426 ..	806,187 ..	872,679
" 1866-'67,.....	19,246 ..	31,154 ..	1,416,679 ..	510,839 ..	1,376,240
" 1865-'66,.....	20,150 ..	43,860 ..	1,427,474 ..	2,803,386 ..	1,188,061

Exports from the United States to all Ports, from Sept. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1869.

FROM	Flour, bbls.	R. Flour, bbls.	C. Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
New-York, ..	1,376,206 ..	4,759 ..	153,413 ..	13,397,916 ..	2,622,402 ..	221,175 ..	62,100 ..	....
Other ports, ..	1,225,313 ..	169 ..	91,948 ..	7,356,426 ..	1,122,959 ..	.... ..	121,421 ..	172,434
Total,	2,601,519 ..	4,928 ..	245,361 ..	20,754,342 ..	3,745,361 ..	221,175 ..	183,521 ..	172,434
Last year, ..	2,065,359 ..	8,392 ..	281,577 ..	13,493,845 ..	9,569,592 ..	595,434 ..	153,895 ..	23,330

IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, exported and consumed, annually, from 1830 to June 30, 1869, inclusive. (Official.)

VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>Imported.</i>	<i>Exported.</i>	<i>Consumed and on hand.</i>
September 30,....1830,.....	\$70,876,920	.. \$14,387,479	.. \$56,489,441
1831,.....	103,191,124	.. 20,033,526	.. 83,157,598
1832,.....	101,029,266	.. 24,039,473	.. 76,989,793
1833,.....	108,118,311	.. 19,822,735	.. 88,295,576
1834,.....	126,521,332	.. 23,312,811	.. 103,208,521
1835,.....	149,895,742	.. 20,504,495	.. 129,391,247
1836,.....	189,980,035	.. 21,746,360	.. 168,233,675
1837,.....	140,989,217	.. 21,854,962	.. 119,134,255
1838,.....	113,717,404	.. 12,452,795	.. 101,264,609
1839,.....	162,092,132	.. 17,494,525	.. 144,597,607
1840,.....	107,141,519	.. 18,190,312	.. 88,951,207
1841,.....	127,946,177	.. 15,469,081	.. 112,477,096
1842,.....	100,162,087	.. 11,721,538	.. 88,440,549
9 mos. to June 30, 1843,.....	64,753,799	.. 6,552,697	.. 58,201,102
Year to June 30,..1844,.....	108,435,035	.. 11,484,867	.. 96,950,168
1845,.....	117,254,564	.. 15,346,830	.. 101,907,734
1846,.....	121,691,797	.. 11,346,623	.. 110,345,174
1847,.....	146,545,638	.. 8,011,158	.. 138,534,480
1848,.....	154,998,928	.. 21,128,010	.. 133,870,918
1849,.....	147,857,439	.. 13,088,865	.. 134,768,574
1850,.....	178,138,318	.. 14,951,808	.. 163,186,510
1851,.....	216,224,932	.. 21,698,293	.. 194,526,639
1852,.....	212,945,442	.. 17,289,382	.. 195,656,060
1853,.....	267,978,647	.. 17,558,460	.. 250,420,187
1854,	304,562,381	.. 24,850,194	.. 279,712,187
1855,.....	261,468,520	.. 28,448,293	.. 233,020,227
1856,.....	314,639,942	.. 16,378,578	.. 298,261,364
1857,.....	360,890,141	.. 23,975,617	.. 336,914,524
1858,.....	282,613,150	.. 30,886,142	.. 251,727,008
1859,.....	338,768,130	.. 20,895,077	.. 317,873,053
1860,.....	362,163,941	.. 26,933,022	.. 335,230,919
1861,.....	356,150,153	.. 21,145,427	.. 335,004,728
1862,.....	205,819,823	.. 16,869,466	.. 188,950,182
1863,.....	252,187,587	.. 25,959,248	.. 226,228,339
1864,.....	330,109,840	.. 20,373,409	.. 309,736,431
1865,.....	234,339,810	.. 30,390,365	.. 203,949,445
1866,.....	437,640,354	.. 14,742,117	.. 422,898,237
1867,.....	412,233,322	.. 20,775,651	.. 391,457,671
1868,.....	373,409,448	.. 22,195,438	.. 351,214,010
1869,	437,314,255	.. 25,173,414	.. 412,140,841

EXPORT OF COTTON BY THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of Cotton exported by the United States annually from 1821 to June 30, 1869, inclusive, and the average price per pound. (Official.)

YEARS.	Number of Bales.	Sea Island, Pounds.	Other, Pounds.	Total, Pounds.	Value.	Average cost per pound.
1821,....	11,344,066	113,549,339	124,893,405	\$20,157,484	cts. 16.2
1822,....	11,250,635	133,424,460	144,675,095	24,035,058	16.6
1823,....	12,136,688	161,586,582	173,723,270	20,445,520	11.8
1824,....	9,525,722	132,843,941	142,369,663	21,947,401	15.4
1825,....	9,665,278	166,784,629	176,449,907	36,846,649	20.9
1826,....	5,972,852	198,562,563	204,535,415	25,025,214	12.2
1827,....	15,140,798	279,169,317	294,310,115	29,359,545.	10.
1828,....	11,288,419	199,302,044	210,590,463	22,487,229	10.7
1829,....	12,833,307	252,003,879	264,837,186	26,575,311	10.
1830,....	8,147,165	290,311,937	298,459,102	29,674,883	9.9
1831,....	8,311,762	268,668,022	276,979,784	25,289,492	9.1
1832,....	8,743,373	313,451,749	322,215,122	31,724,682	9.8
1833,....	11,142,987	313,535,617	324,698,604	36,191,105	11.1
1834,....	8,085,937	376,601,970	384,717,907	49,448,402	12.8
1835,....	7,752,736	379,686,256	387,358,992	64,961,302	16.8
1836,....	7,849,597	415,721,710	423,631,307	71,284,925	16.8
1837,....	5,286,971	438,964,566	444,211,537	63,240,102	14.2
1838,....	7,286,340	588,615,957	595,952,297	61,566,811	10.3
1839,....	5,107,404	408,566,808	413,624,212	61,238,982	14.8
1840,....	8,779,669	735,161,392	743,941,061	63,870,307	8.5
1841,....	6,237,424	523,966,676	530,204,100	54,330,341	10.2
1842,....	7,254,099	577,462,918	584,717,017	47,593,464	8.1
1843,....	7,515,079	784,782,027	792,297,106	49,119,806	6.2
1844,....	6,099,076	657,534,379	663,633,455	54,063,501	8.1
1845,....	9,380,625	863,516,371	872,905,996	51,739,643	5.92
1846,....	9,388,533	538,169,522	547,558,055	42,767,341	7.81
1847,....	6,293,973	520,925,985	527,219,958	53,415,848	10.34
1848,....	7,724,148	806,550,283	814,274,431	61,998,294	7.61
1849,....	11,969,259	1,014,633,010	1,026,602,269	66,396,967	6.4
1850,....	8,236,463	627,145,141	635,381,604	71,984,616	11.3
1851,....	8,299,656	918,937,433	927,237,089	112,315,317	12.11
1852,....	11,738,075	1,031,492,564	1,093,230,639	87,965,732	8.05
1853,....	11,165,165	1,100,405,205	1,111,570,370	109,456,404	9.85
1854,....	10,486,423	977,346,683	987,833,106	93,596,220	9.47
1855,....	2,303,403	13,058,590	995,366,011	1,008,424,601	88,143,844	8.74
1856,....	2,991,175	12,797,225	1,338,634,476	1,351,431,701	128,382,351	9.49
1857,....	2,265,588	12,940,725	1,035,341,750	1,048,282,475	131,575,859	12.55
1858,....	2,454,529	12,101,058	1,106,522,954	1,118,624,012	131,386,661	11.72
1859,....	3,005,536	13,713,556	1,372,755,000	1,386,468,556	161,434,923	12.72
1860,....	3,812,345	15,598,698	1,752,087,640	1,767,686,338	191,806,555	10.85
1861,....	671,403	6,170,321	301,345,778	307,516,099	34,051,483	11.07
1862,....	11,890	66,443	4,998,121	5,064,564	1,180,113	23.30
1863,....	527,747	10,857,239	11,384,986	6,652,405	58.43
1864,....	133,521	11,860,390	11,993,911	9,895,854	82.92
1865,....	330,584	8,563,790	8,894,374	6,836,400	76.86
1866,....	7,284,473	643,288,356	650,572,829	281,385,223	43.25
1867,....	6,742,314	654,731,274	661,473,588	201,470,423	30.46
1868,....	4,998,315	779,765,318	784,763,633	152,820,733	19.47
1869,....	2,785,244	641,542,677	644,327,921	162,633,052	25.24

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LEADING ARTICLES IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET,

ON THE 1ST MAY IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1865 TO 1870.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Breadstuffs—						
Wheat Flour, State,.....bbl.	\$6 90	\$7 10	\$10 70	\$10 00	\$5 90	\$4 90
Rye Flour, fine,.....“	6 10	4 90	8 75	9 00	6 75	5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey,.....“	5 75	3 85	6 50	6 00	4 70	4 75
Wheat, prime white,...bush.	1 85	2 55	3 40	3 10	1 90	1 35
Rye,“	1 03	78	1 58	2 15	1 30	1 05
Oats, State,.....“	72	61	83	85½	90	69
Corn, yellow,.....“	1 48	86	1 40	1 20	90	1 12
Candles—						
Mould,.....lb.	26	20½	20½	20	20	18
Sperm,.....“	40	40	40	45	48	37½
Coal—						
Anthracite,.....ton,	10 00	8 50	5 50	5 00	5 50	5 50
Copper,.....ingot,	33¼	28	24	23½	24	18¾
Coffee—						
Brazil,.....lb.	*20	*20	19	†11¼	11	10½
Java,“	*22½	*25½	25	*23	25	*22
Cotton—						
Middling Upland,.....lb.	42	33	28	32½	28¾	23¼
Fish—						
Dry Cod,.....qtl.	8 25	4 50	6 50	6 00	7 50	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass.,.keg,	16 00	18 50	18 50	22 50	29 00	27 00
Fruit—						
Raisins,.....box,	4 75	3 70	3 65	3 90	3 00	3 90
Currants,.....lb.	*9	13	11¾	11¼	10	11¼
Dried Apples,.....“	10	15½	10	8	15½	8½
Hay,.....hundred,	90	60	1 90	80	60	90
Hemp, Manila,.....lb.	14	*10	*11½	*11	*12¾	*14
Hides, B. A.,.....lb.	*19½	18¾	*21	*20½	*22	*23½
Hops,.....“	35	65	60	50	8	21
Indigo, Manila,.....“	1 35	1 35	1 30	*90	*90	*90
Iron—						
Scotch, pig,.....ton,	50 00	44 00	42 00	40 50	41 50	35 00
Com. Eng. bar,.....“	125 00	94 00	90 00	85 00	85 00	75 00
Laths,.....M.	2 75	4 00	3 25	3 00	3 00	2 15
Leather, hemlock, sole,... lb.	32	30½	31	28½	30	29
Lime, com. Rockland,.....bbl.	1 60	1 50	1 70	1 25	1 25	1 25
Liquors—						
Cog. Brandy,.....gall.	20 00	*5 50	*5 50	*5 55	*5 00	*5 00
Dom. Whiskey,.....“	2 10	2 26	2 35	....	95	1 05
Molasses—						
New-Orleans,.....gall.	1 05	1 10	90	90	80	80
Muscovado,.....“	45	65	57	55	55	45
Naval Stores—						
Spirits Turpentine,.....gall.	3 00	87½	73	75	46½	44
Rosin, com.,.....bbl.	19 00	3 25	2 75	3 35	2 62½	2 05
Oils—						
Whale, Crude,.....gall.	1 25	1 00	95	75	1 05	70
Whale, Manuf.,.....“	1 50	1 20	75	85	1 20	82½
Sperm, Crude,.....“	2 00	2 35	2 45	2 00	1 20	1 55
Sperm, Manuf.,.....“	2 30	2 45	2 90	2 25	1 05	1 65
Linseed,.....“	1 25	1 45	1 36	1 14	1 03	92
Petroleum, Ref., bond,.. “	54	42	24	28	32¼	29½
Provisions—						
Pork, Mess,.....bbl.	26 00	26 00	22 80	28 00	31 00	28 50
Pork, Prime,.....“	25 00	24 00	19 00	23 00	25 75	22 00
Beef, Mess, Country, “	14 00	20 00	16 00	20 00	12 00	11 50
Beef, Prime,.....“	....	....	....	23 00	9 00	15 75
Pickled Hams,.....lb.	18	17¼	13	18¼	15½	15½

* Gold.

† Gold in Bond.

NOTE.—For comparative prices for years previous to the above, see Fifth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the year 1862-'63, page 210.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Pickled Shoulders,.....lb.	15	12	9¼	13½	13	11¾
Lard,....."	18	20	13¼	18	18	16¾
Butter, State,....."	35	50	28	48	38	35
Cheese,....."	20	20	19	15	22	16
Rice, .....100 lbs.	10 50	9 12½	10 50	9 75	9 00	7 00
Salt, Liv., fine,.....sack,	2 50	2 75	*2 60	1 90	2 00	1 50
Seeds—						
Clover,.....lb.	30	12	15	10	13½	15
Timothy,.....tce.	....	6 75	3 00	2 30	4 00	7 00
Linseed,.....	3 17½	*2 65	*2 50	*2 27½	*2 20	*2 20
Soap—						
New-York,.....lb.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Castile,....."	16½	14	18	17	13½	12
Spices—						
Pepper,.....lb.	32	*23	29	*23¾	*24	*27½
Nutmegs,....."	1 20	*92	1 19	*90	*90	*1 00
Sugars—						
New-Orleans,..... lb.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba,....."	12	12¾	12	12	11¾	9¼
Refined White,....."	19½	15	15	15¾	15¾	11¾
Tallow,.....lb.	11½	11½	11½	12¼	11½	9½
Teas—						
Young Hyson,.....lb.	1 25	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 20	78
Souchong,....."	90	90	1 05	1 05	95	80
Oolong,....."	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 20	1 10	85
Tin—						
Straits,.....lb.	*26	*21	21¾	24¼	33¾	*34
Plates, I. C. char.,.....box,	13 00	*10 25	*9 25	*8 25	8 75	*8 75
Tobacco—						
Kentucky,.....lb.	25	20	16	16½	12½	11½
Manuf.,....."	70	75	70	....	25	29
Whalebone,.....lb.	1 45	1 30	*91	*66	*90	*85
Wine—						
Port,.....gall.	8 00	6 00	8 00	....	....	3 00
Madeira,....."	12 00	8 00	7 00	3 00	3 00	4 00
Wool—						
Common,.....lb.	65	65	48	45	45	44
¾ Blood,....."	67	50	55	54	50	50
Merino,....."	70	62	65	57	54	54
Pulled, No. 1,....."	64	45	43	37	35	33

EXPORT OF TOBACCO BY THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of Tobacco exported by the United States annually, from 1827 to June 30, 1869. (Official.)

YEARS.	Bales.	Cases.	Hhds.	Value.	YEARS.	Bales.	Cases.	Hhds.	Value.
1827,	100,025	\$6,577,123	1849, ...	....	....	101,521	\$5,804,207
1828,	96,278	5,269,960	1850, ...	....	....	145,729	9,951,023
1829,	77,131	4,982,974	1851, ...	....	....	95,945	9,219,251
1830,	83,810	5,586,365	1852, ...	....	....	137,097	10,031,283
1831,	86,718	4,892,388	1853, ...	....	....	159,553	11,319,319
1832,	106,806	5,999,769	1854, ...	....	....	126,107	10,016,046
1833,	83,153	5,755,968	1855, ...	12,913	13 366	150,213	14,712,468
1834,	87,979	6,595,305	1856, ..	17,772	9,384	116,962	12,221,843
1835,	91,353	8,250,577	1857, ...	14,432	5,631	156,848	20,662,772
1836,	109,042	10,058,640	1858, ...	12,640	4,841	127,670	17,009,767
1837,	100,232	5,795,647	1859, ...	19,651	7,188	198,846	21,074,038
1838,	110,593	7,392,029	1860, ...	17,817	15,035	167,274	15,906,547
1839,	78,995	9,832,943	1861, ...	19,450	18,815	160,816	13,784,710
1840,	119,484	9,883,957	1862, ...	15,489	31,972	107,229	12,325,356
1841,	147,828	12,576,703	1863, ...	26,586	7,685	111,896	19,752,076
1842,	158,710	9,540,755	1864, ...	14,411	2,986	109,905	22,845,936
1843,	94,454	4,650,979	1865, ...	21,488	40,128	149,032	41,625,226
1844,	163,042	8,397,255	1866, ...	Pounds,....	190,826,248	29,456,145	
1845,	147,168	7,469,819	1867, ...	"	184,803,065	19,620,159	
1846,	147,998	8,478,270	1868, ...	"	206,020,504	22,898,823	
1847,	135,762	7,242,086	1869, ..	"	181,527,630	20,552,943	
1848,	130,665	7,551,122					

RATES OF COMMISSIONS

*Recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, January 8th, 1857,
to be charged where no express agreement to the contrary exists.*

BANKING.

PER CENT.

On purchase of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including the drawing of Bills for payment of same,.....	1
On sale of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee,.....	1
On purchase or sale of Specie and Bullion,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Remittances in Bills of Exchange,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Remittances in Bills of Exchange, with guarantee,.....	1
Drawing or Endorsing Bills of Exchange,.....	1
Collecting Dividends on Stocks, Bonds, or other Securities,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Collecting interest on Bonds and Mortgages,.....	1
Receiving and paying Moneys on which no other Commission is received,...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Procuring acceptance of Bills of Exchange payable in Foreign Countries,...	$\frac{1}{2}$
On issuing Letters of Credit to Travelers, exclusive of Foreign Bankers' charge,.....	1

Where Bills of Exchange are remitted for Collection, and returned under protest for non-acceptance or non-payment, the same commissions are to be charged as though they were duly accepted and paid.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On sales of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and General Merchandise, usually sold in large quantities, and on credit under 6 months, or for Cash,.....	5
On sales of Manufactured Goods, and other articles usually sold on long credits, for Commissions and Guarantee,.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$
On sales of Manufactured Goods, and other articles usually sold on long credits, for Commissions and Guarantee, for Cash,.....	5
On purchase and Shipment of Merchandise with funds in hand, on cost and charges,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Collecting delayed and litigated Accounts,.....	5
Effecting Marine Insurance, on amount insured,	$\frac{1}{2}$

No charge to be made for effecting Insurance on property consigned.

Landing and re-shipping of Goods from vessels in distress—on value of Invoice,	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Landing and re-shipping of Goods from vessels in distress—on Specie and Bullion,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Receiving and forwarding Merchandise entered at Custom-House, on Invoice value 1 per cent., and on expenses incurred,	$2\frac{1}{2}$

On Consignments of Merchandise withdrawn or re-shipped, full Commissions are to be charged, to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and one-half Commission on the residue of the value.

On giving Bonds that Passengers will not become a burthen on the City—on the amount of the Bonds,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
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The risk of loss by robbery, fire, (unless Insurance be ordered,) theft, popular tumult, and all other unavoidable occurrences, is, in all cases, to be borne by the owners of the Goods, provided due diligence has been exercised in the care of them.

SHIPPING.

	PER CENT.
On purchase or sale of Vessels,.....	2½
Disbursements and Outfit of Vessels,.....	2½
Procuring Freight and Passengers for Europe, East Indies, and Domestic Ports,.....	2½
Procuring Freight and Passengers for West Indies, South America, and other places,.....	5
Procuring Freight and Passengers for Foreign Vessels, in all cases,.....	5
Collecting Freight,.....	2½
Collecting Insurance Losses of all kinds,.....	2½
Chartering Vessels on amount of Freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the Charter Parties are signed,.....	2½
But no Charter to be considered binding till a memorandum, or one of the copies of the Charter, has been signed.	
On giving Bonds for Vessels under attachment in litigated cases—on amount of Liability,.....	2½

The foregoing Commission to be exclusive of Brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.

RATES OF STORAGE AND LABOR

Chargeable on Unclaimed Goods, at United States Private Bonded Warehouses. Approved by the Chamber of Commerce, February 5th, 1857.

A.

	STORAGE. Cts.	LABOR. Cts.	STORAGE. Cts.	LABOR. Cts.
Absinthe		See Cordials.		
Ale or Porter, in hhds.,.....	20	....	20	
Ale or Porter, (bottles,) in barrels,.....	8	....	8	
Ale or Porter, (bottles,) in casks,.....	15	....	15 to 20	.... 20
Alcohol, in puncheons,.....	30	....	30 to 40	.... 40
Anvils, loose,.....	4	....	4	
Anvils, in casks,.....	30	....	30 to 40	.... 40
Antimony, in casks,.....	20	....	20 to 30	.... 30
Almonds, in frails,.....	4	....	4 to 6	.... 6
Almonds, in bales,.....	10	....	10 to 20	.... 20
Almonds, in casks,.....	10	....	10 to 15	.... 15
Almonds, in bags,.....	4	....	4	
Argols, in casks,.....	20	....	20 to 30	.... 30
Arrow Root, in kegs, (Berinuda,).....	5	....	5 to 8	.... 8

B.

Balsam Copaiba, in tin cans,.....	6	....	6	
Balsam Copaiba, in barrels,.....	15	....	15 to 25	.... 25
Balsam Copaiba, in hhds.,.....	30	....	30 to 40	.... 40
Bark, (Peruvian,) in bags,.....	4	....	4	
Bark, (do.) in ceroons,.....	5	....	5 to 10	.... 10
Beads, (Trieste,) in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	.... 20
Beer, in bbls.,.....	10	....	10	
Beer, in hhds.,.....	20	....	20	
Bees' Wax, in bales,.....	10	....	10 to 20	.... 20
Blankets, in bales,.....	30	....	30	
Blankets, in trusses, 2 bales each,.....	30	....	30 to 40	.... 40
Boots and Shoes, in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 15	.... 15
Bottles, in hampers,.....	25	....	25	
Bottles, in crates,.....	20	....	25	
Borax, in casks,.....	10	....	10 to 20	.... 20
Borax, in cases,.....	5	....	5	
Brandy, in pipes,.....	35	....	35	
Brandy, in half pipes,.....	25	....	25	
Brandy, in qr. casks,.....	12½	....	12½	
Brandy, in eighths casks,.....	6¼	....	6¼	
Burlaps, in bales,.....	30	....	30 to 50	.... 50
Butter, in kegs,.....	3	....	3 to 5	.... 5

C.

Cassia, in mats, (for 100 mats,).....	25	....	25	
Cassia, in chests,.....	5	....	5 to 8	.... 8
Cassia, in rolls or bales,.....	8	....	8 to 10	.... 10
Camphor, in cases,.....	5	....	5 to 8	.... 8
Capers, in boxes,.....	1½	....	1½ to 3	.... 3
Carboys, (Vitriol, &c,).....	20	....	20 to 50	.... 50
Canvass, in bolts,.....	3	....	3	
Cantharides, in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	.... 20

	STORAGE.		LABOR.	STORAGE.	LABOR.
	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Candles, in boxes,.....	2	....	2 to 6	....	6
Camomile Flowers, in bales,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Carpets, in rolls, (single,).....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Carpets, in cases,.....	25	....	25 to 30	....	30
Carpets, in bales,.....	30	....	30 to 40	....	40
Cheese, in boxes, (Dutch,).....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Cheese, in casks,.....	15	....	15 to 25	....	25
Chicory, in casks,.....	15	....	15 to 20	....	20
Champagne, in baskets,.....	3	....	3		
Champagne, in cases,.....	3	....	3		
Chocolate, in casks,.....	15	....	15		
Chocolate, in cases,.....	2	....	2 to 3	....	3
Chain Cables, per ton,.....	37½	....	75		
Citron, in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Cloves, in bags,.....	4	....	4 to 8	....	8
Cloths, in bales,.....	20	....	20 to 30	....	30
Cloths, in cases, (English,).....	20	....	20 to 30	....	30
Cocoa, in bags,.....	4	....	4 to 8	....	8
Cochineal, in ceroon,.....	6	....	6 to 10	....	10
Codfish, (dry,) per quintal,.....	4	....	5		
Coffee, in bags,.....	3	....	3 to 4	....	4
Crockery, in crates,.....	30	....	30 to 40	....	40
Crockery, in casks,.....	30	....	30 to 40	....	40
Crockery, in cases,.....	20	....	20 to 30	....	30
Cordials, in cases of 1 doz.,.....	2½	....	2½ to 3	....	3
Cordials, in hhds.,.....	15	....	15 to 20	....	20
Cordials, in puncheons,.....	30	....	30 to 40	....	40
Corks, in bales,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Cork Wood, in bundles or bales,.....	5	....	5 to 15	....	15
Copper, in pigs, per 2,000 lbs.,.....	25	....	40		
Copper, in sheets, per ton,.....	35	....	35		
Copperas, in casks,.....	20	....	20 to 40	....	40
Cubebs, in bales,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Currants, in bbls.,.....	5	....	5 to 6	....	6
Currants, in carotels,.....	20	....	20		
Cream of Tartar, in casks,.....	20	....	20 to 40	....	40
Cinnamon, in rolls or bales,.....	8	....	8 to 15	....	15
Cigars,.....			See Segars.		

D.

Dates, in frails,.....	10	....	10		
Demijohns, (empty,) 5 galls.,.....	1½	....	1½		
Demijohns, (do.) 3 galls.,.....	1	....	1		
Demijohns, (do.) under 3 galls.,.....	¾	....	1		
Dry Goods, (Cottons,) in cases, } Dry Goods, (Linen,) do. } Dry Goods, (Hosiery,) do. } Dry Goods, (Hdkfs,) do. } Dry Goods, (Gloves,) do. }	15	....	20 to 25	....	30
Dry Goods, (Woolen Hosiery,) casks,.....	20	....	20 to 30	....	30
Dundee Linens, bales, all sizes, average,.....	30	....	30 to 40	....	40
Dunnage Mats, each.....	½	½		

E.

Earthenware,.....			See Crockery.		
Emery, in kegs,.....	4	4		

F.

Figs, in drums,.....	½	½		
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	STORAGE.		LABOR.	STORAGE.	LABOR.
	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Figs, in frails.....	5	5		
Filberts, in bags.....	5	5 to 10	10
Flour, in bbls.....	4	....	4		
Flour, (Sago,) in bags.....	3	....	3		
Fish, (Cod,) per quintal.....	4	....	5		
Fish, (Herrings,) in kegs.....	2	....	2 to 5	....	5
Fish, (Mackerel,) in bbls.....	8	....	8		
Fish, (do.) in $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.....	4	....	4		
Furs, in casks.....	20	....	20 to 35	....	35
Furs, in cases.....	20	....	20 to 25	....	25
Furs, in bales.....	15	....	15 to 30	....	30
Flocks, woolen, in bales.....	20	....	20 to 25	....	25
Flax, in bales.....	20	....	20		
Felt, in do.	20	....	20 to 25	....	25
Fustic, per ton.....	25	....	30		

G.

Gamboge, in cases.....	8	8 to 10	10
Gin, in pipes.....	35	....	35		
Gin, in $\frac{3}{4}$ pipes.....	30	....	30		
Ginger, in bags.....	4	....	4		
Ginger, (East India,) in cases.....	4	....	4 to 10	....	10
Gum Arabic, in cases.....	10	....	10 to 15	....	15
Gums, in casks.....	20	....	20 to 25	....	25
Gunny Bags, in bales, (2 bus. bags,).....	10	....	10		
Gunny Bags, do. (3 do.).....	15	....	15		
Gunny Gags, do. (4 do.).....	20	....	20		
Guns, in cases.....	15	....	20 to 20	....	25
Glue, in casks.....	20	....	20 to 30	....	30
Gutta Percha, loose, per 100 ps. aver,.....	30	....	30 to 50	....	50
Glass, (Window,) in boxes.....	2	....	2 to 4	....	4
Glass, (Plate,) in cases.....	20	....	20 to 50	....	50

H.

Hardware, in casks.....	30	30 to 50	50
Hats, (Maracaibo,) in ceroons.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20	....	20
Hats, (do.) in cases.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20	....	20
Hats, (Panama,) in cases.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20	....	20
Hats, (do.) in ceroons.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20	....	20
Hides, (Ox,) loose, each.....	1	....	1		
Hides, (Deer,) in bales.....	15	....	15 to 25	....	25
Hides, (do.) in bundles.....	15	....	15 to 25	....	25
Hemp, (Manilla,) in bales.....	5	....	5		
Hemp, (Italian,) in bales.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Hemp, loose, per ton.....	100	....	75		
Hops, in bales.....	15	....	15 to 20	....	20
Hops, do. compressed.....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Hosiery, (Woolen,) in casks.....	20	....	20 to 40	....	40

I.

Indigo, in ceroons.....	5	5 to 10	10
Indigo, in cases.....	10	....	10 to 15	....	15
Iron, in bars, per ton.....	25	....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Iron, in rods, do.	25	....	37		
Iron, in sheets, do.	25	....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Iron, hoop, in bdl., per bdl. of 56 lbs.....	1	....	1		
Iron, do. do. 112 lbs.....	2	....	2		

	STORAGE.		LABOR.	STORAGE.	LABOR.
	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Iron, in pigs, per ton,.....	25	....	37½		
Ipecac, in ceroons,.....	5	....	5 to 10	....	10
Iron, (Rail-Road,).....	10	....	15		
Iron Boiler Plates, per ton,.....	25	....	40		
Iron Rods, in coils, each,.....	6	....	6 to 10	....	10
Iron Wire, in mats,.....	4	....	4 to 8	....	8

J.

Jalap, in bales,.....	8	....	8 to 15	....	15
Jews' Harps, in casks or cases,.....	20	....	20 to 30	....	20

K.

Kirschwasser, in cases, 1 doz.,.....	2½	....	2½ to 3	....	3
Kirschwasser, in hhds.,.....	20	....	20		

L.

Laces, in cases,.....	15	....	15 to 20	....	20
Lard, in kegs,.....	3	....	3 to 5	....	5
Lead, in pigs, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,.....	20	....	30		
Lead, in sheets, or in rolls, per ton,.....	50	....	75		
Lead Pipes, in cases,.....	30	....	30		
Lithographic Stones, in cases,.....	25	....	25 to 50	....	50
Liquorice Paste, in cases,.....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Liquorice Sticks, do.	8	....	8		
Liquorice Root, in bundles,.....	5	....	5		
Liquorice Root, in bales, each,.....	8	....	8		
Linens, (Dundee,) in bales, average,.....	30	....	30 to 40	....	40
Linens, in cases,.....	15	....	15 to 30	....	30
Looking Glass Plates, in cases,.....	20	....	20 to 50	....	50
Logwood, per ton,.....	25	....	30		
Lignumvitæ, per 2,000 lbs.,.....	20	....	30		

M.

Maccaroni, (Italian,) in cases,.....	4	....	4 to 6	....	6
Maccaroni, (French,) do.	3	....	3 to 4	....	4
Madder, (French,) in casks,.....	50	....	50 to 75	....	75
Madder, (German,) do.	35	....	35 to 40	....	40
Magnesia, in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Manna, in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Marbles, in casks,.....	25	....	25 to 30	....	30
Matting, (East India,) in rolls, ¾ yds.,.....	3	....	3		
Matting, (do.) do. 4-4ths,.....	4	....	4		
Matting, (do.) do. 5-4ths,.....	5	....	5		
Mustard, in cases,.....	3	....	3 to 5	....	5
Musical Instruments, in cases,	30	....	30 to 50	....	50

N.

Nails, in kegs,.....	2	....	2		
Nails, in bags,.....	2	....	2		
Nut Galls, in bags,.....	3	....	3 to 4	....	4
Nutmegs, in cases,.....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Nutmegs, in bbls.,.....	10	....	10		
Nutmegs, in casks,.....	20	....	20 to 25	....	25

O.

	STORAGE.		LABOR.	STORAGE.	LABOR.
	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Ochre, in casks,.....	15	....	15 to 25	....	25
Oil, (Olive,) in cases,.....	2	....	2 to 3	....	3
Oil, (do.) in baskets,.....	1½	....	2 to 2	....	3
Oil, (do.) and other, in casks,.....	15	....	15 to 30	....	30
Oil, (Essence,) in cases,.....	6	....	6 to 10	....	10
Oil of Vitriol,.....			See Carboys.		
Olives, in cases,.....	2	....	2		
Olives, in jars,.....	1	....	1		
Olives, in kegs,.....	2	....	2		
Opium, in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20

P.

Paints, in barrels,.....	10	....	10 to 15	....	15
Paints, in kegs,.....	5	....	5		
Paper, in bales,.....	8	....	8 to 20	....	20
Paper, in cases,.....	8	....	8 to 20	....	20
Paper Segars,.....			See Segars.		
Peas, (Preserved,) in cases,.....	5	....	5		
Palm Leaf, (Esteras,).....	4	....	4		
Palf Leaf, per bundle,.....	1	....	1		
Pencils, (Lead,) in cases,.....	10	....	10 to 20	....	20
Pepper, in bags,.....	3	....	3 to 4	....	4
Peruvian Bark, in bags,.....	4	....	4		
Peruvian Bark, in ceroons,.....	5	....	5 to 10	....	10
Pipes, in boxes,.....	1	....	1		
Potash, (Hydriodate of,) in cases,.....	15	....	15 to 20	....	20
Prunes, in casks,.....	15	....	15 to 20	....	20
Prunes, in bbls.,.....	6	....	6		
Prunes, in ½ bbls.,.....	2	....	2 to 3	....	3
Prunes, in ¼ bbls.,.....					
Prunes, (in paper,) in cases,.....	5	....	5 to 10	....	10
Prunes, (in glass,) do.	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Pimento, in bags,.....	3	....	3 to 4	....	4
Pianos,.....	100	....	200		

Q.

Quinine, (bottles,) in cases,.....	6	6 to 12	12
Quicksilver, in flasks,.....	5	....	5		

R.

Raisins, in boxes,.....	¾	1		
Raisins, in ½ and ¼ boxes,.....	½	....	½		
Raisins, in kegs,.....	3	....	3		
Raisins, in ½ kegs,.....	2	....	2		
Rhubarb, in cases,.....	6	....	6 to 20	....	20
Rum, (Jamaica,) in puncheons,.....	35	....	35		
Rum, (St. Croix,) do.	35	....	35		
Rum, (Bay,) do.	35	....	35		

S.

Sardines, (Guilloux,) in cases,.....	5	5		
Sardines, (A. Camus,) do.	4	....	4		
Sago, in cases,.....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Sarsaparilla, (Honduras,) in bales,.....	8	....	8 to 10	....	10
Sago Flour, in bags,.....	3	....	3 to 4	....	4

	STORAGE.		LABOR.	STORAGE.	LABOR.
	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Segars, in cases,.....	20	....	20	to 50	.... 50
Segars, loose, per box, all sizes,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Segars, in bbls. and paper do.,.....	8	....	8	to 10	.... 10
Shot, in frails, (of 8 bags,).....	10	....	10		
Silks, (India,) in cases,.....	8	....	10		
Silks, (English,) do.	20	....	20		
Silks, (French,) do.	20	....	20		
Silks, (Italian,) do.	20	....	20		
Silks, (Raw,) in ceroons,.....	8	....	8	to 10	.... 10
Soap, in boxes,.....	2	....	2	to 3	.... 3
Straw Goods, in cases,.....	10	....	10	to 30	.... 30
Steel, (Milan) in boxes,.....	4	....	4		
Steel, (English,) in cases,.....	20	....	25	to 25	.... 30
Steel, in bundles, per bundle,.....	3	....	3	to 4	.... 4
Skins, (Deer,) in bales,.....	15	....	15	to 20	.... 20
Spelter, in plates, 2,000 lbs.,.....	20	....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sugar, (Manilla,) in bags,.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 3	.... 3
Sugar, (Brazil,) do.	3	....	3	to 4	.... 4
Sugar, (Dutch,) in tierces,.....	15	....	20	to 25	.... 30
Sugar, (Raw,) in hhds.,.....	30	....	30	to 35	.... 35
Sugar, in boxes,.....	8	....	10	to 10	.... 10
Suspenders, in cases,.....	10	....	10	to 20	.... 20

T.

Tea, in chests,.....	4	....	4		
Tin plates, in boxes,.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	2	to 2	.... 2
Tin, (Banca,) per 2,000 lbs.,.....	20	....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Tonqua Beans, in casks,.....	10	....	10	to 20	.... 20
Toys, in cases, } average,.....	25	....	25	to 30	.... 30
Toys, in casks, }					
Twine, in bales,.....	10	....	10	to 30	.... 30
Tobacco, in ceroons or bales,.....	4	....	4	to 6	.... 6
Tobacco, in cases,.....	10	....	10	to 20	.... 20

V.

Valerian, in bales,.....	10	....	10	to 25	.... 25
Vermicelli, (Italian,) in cases,.....	4	...	4	to 6	.... 6
Vermicelli, (French,) in cases,.....	3	....	3	to 4	.... 4
Vinegar, in hhds.,.....	20	....	20		
Vinegar, in bbls.,.....	10	....	10		

W.

Watches and Jewelry, per case,.....	35	....	50		
White Lead, in kegs,.....	2	....	2		
Whiskey, in puncheons,.....	40	....	40		
Wine, in butts,.....	40	....	40		
Wine, in pipes,.....	35	....	35		
Wine, in $\frac{1}{2}$ pipes,.....	15	....	15		
Wine, in $\frac{1}{4}$ pipes,.....	7	....	7		
Wine, in $\frac{1}{8}$ pipes,.....	5	....	5		
Wine, (Claret,) in cases, 1 doz.,.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Wine, (Hock,) do. 1 doz.,.....	3	....	3		
Wine, (do.) do. 2 doz.,.....	5	....	5		
Wine, (Claret and Sauterne,) in hhds.,.....	20	....	20		
Woolens, in casks,.....	20	....	20	to 40	.... 40
Woolens, in bales,.....	20	....	20	to 40	.... 40
Wool, in bales,.....	15	....	15	to 30	.... 30

Z.

	STORAGE.		LABOR.	STORAGE.	LABOR.
	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Zinc, in pigs or plates, per ton, 2,000 lbs.,.....	25	....	37½		
Zinc, in casks,.....	20	....	20 to 30	....	30

Articles not enumerated, at rates to correspond with those allowed for packages of similar size, or property of like general description. Such as are of unusual weight or size, as compared with enumerated articles, to be charged a reasonable compensation for labor and for storage according to space occupied, as compared with rates allowed for other storage.

All packages of ordinary and usual size to be charged at rates not exceeding those specified in the first columns of prices, to wit, the lowest rates. The higher rates indicated in the second columns, are intended to apply only to packages of more than ordinary size or weight.

The rates for labor include both receipt and delivery of goods. The rates for storage are per month. If goods are taken from store at any time during the first month, one month storage chargeable; after the first, to be computed by the half month.

All questions as regards the rates, or disputes between the warehouse proprietor and importer on any of these points, to be decided by arbitration.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Coin and Bullion imported and exported annually by the United States, from 1821 to the year ending June 30th, 1869, inclusive, and also the amount of importation over exportation, and exportation over importation during the same years. (Official.)

Year ending	COIN AND BULLION.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of Im- portation over Exportation.	Excess of Ex- portation over Importation.
September 30,.....1821,	\$8,064,890	\$10,477,969	....	\$2,413,079
1822,	3,369,846	10,810,180	....	7,440,334
1823,	5,097,896	6,372,987	....	1,275,091
1824,	8,379,835	7,014,552	\$1,365,283	....
1825,	6,150,765	8,787,659	....	2,636,894
1826,	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	....
1827,	8,151,130	8,014,880	136,250	....
1828,	7,489,741	8,243,476	....	753,735
1829,	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	....
1830,	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	....
1831,	7,305,945	9,014,931	....	1,708,986
1832,	5,907,504	5,656,340	251,164	....
1833,	7,070,368	2,611,701	4,458,667	....
1834,	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,834,874	....
1835,	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,672	....
1836,	13,400,881	4,324,336	9,076,545	....
1837,	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	....
1838,	17,747,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	....
1839,	5,595,176	8,776,743	....	3,181,567
1840,	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	....
1841,	4,988,633	10,034,332	....	5,045,699
1842,	4,087,016	4,813,539	....	726,523
9 months, to June 30, 1843,	22,390,559	1,520,791	20,869,768	....
Year ending June 30, 1844,	5,830,429	5,454,214	376,215	....
1845,	4,070,242	8,606,495	....	4,536,253
1846,	3,777,732	3,905,268	....	127,536
1847,	24,121,289	1,907,024	22,214,265	....
1848,	6,360,284	15,841,616	....	9,481,332
1849,	6,651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	....
1850,	4,628,792	7,522,994	....	2,894,202
1851,	5,453,592	29,472,752	....	24,019,160
1852,	5,505,044	42,674,135	....	37,169,091
1853,	4,201,382	27,486,875	....	23,285,493
1854,	6,958,184	41,436,456	....	34,478,272
1855,	3,659,812	56,247,343	....	52,587,531
1856,	4,207,632	45,745,485	....	41,537,853
1857,	12,461,799	69,136,922	....	56,675,123
1858,	19,274,496	52,633,147	....	33,358,651
1859,	6,369,703	63,887,411	....	57,517,708
1860,	8,550,135	66,546,239	....	57,996,104
1861,	46,339,611	29,791,080	16,548,531	....
1862,	16,415,052	36,886,956	....	20,471,904
1863,	9,584,105	82,364,482	....	72,780,377
1864,	13,155,706	69,390,485	....	56,274,873
1865,	7,225,377	54,448,184	....	47,222,807
1866,	10,329,156	86,044,071	....	75,714,915
1867,	22,308,345	60,975,186	....	38,666,841
1868,	13,702,928	93,784,288	....	80,081,360
1869,	19,806,876	57,138,380	....	37,331,504

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the Public Debt on the 1st day of January, in each of the years, from 1791 to 1842, inclusive, and at various dates in subsequent years, to July 1, 1870. (Official.)

On 1st of January, 1791, ..	\$75,463,476 52	On 1st of January, 1831, ..	\$39,123,191 68
“ “ 1792, ..	77,227,924 66	“ “ 1832, ..	24,322,235 18
“ “ 1793, ..	80,352,634 04	“ “ 1833, ..	7,001,032 88
“ “ 1794, ..	78,427,404 77	“ “ 1834, ..	4,760,081 08
“ “ 1795, ..	80,747,587 38	“ “ 1835, ..	351,289 05
“ “ 1796, ..	83,762,172 07	“ “ 1836, ..	291,089 05
“ “ 1797, ..	82,064,479 33	“ “ 1837, ..	1,878,223 55
“ “ 1798, ..	79,228,529 12	“ “ 1838, ..	4,557,660 46
“ “ 1799, ..	78,408,669 77	“ “ 1839, ..	11,982,737 53
“ “ 1800, ..	82,976,294 35	“ “ 1840, ..	5,125,077 63
“ “ 1801, ..	83,038,050 80	“ “ 1841, ..	6,737,398 00
“ “ 1802, ..	80,712,632 25	“ “ 1842, ..	15,028,486 37
“ “ 1803, ..	77,054,686 30	On 1st of July, 1843, ..	27,203,450 69
“ “ 1804, ..	86,427,120 88	“ “ 1844, ..	24,748,188 23
“ “ 1805, ..	82,312,150 50	“ “ 1845, ..	17,093,794 80
“ “ 1806, ..	75,723,270 66	“ “ 1846, ..	16,750,926 33
“ “ 1807, ..	69,218,398 64	“ “ 1847, ..	38,956,623 38
“ “ 1808, ..	65,196,317 97	“ “ 1848, ..	48,526,379 37
“ “ 1809, ..	57,023,192 09	On 1st of Dec., 1849, ..	64,704,693 71
“ “ 1810, ..	53,173,217 52	“ “ 1850, ..	64,228,238 37
“ “ 1811, ..	48,005,587 76	On 20th of Nov., 1851, ..	62,560,395 26
“ “ 1812, ..	45,209,737 90	On 30th of Dec., 1852, ..	65,131,692 13
“ “ 1813, ..	55,962,327 57	On 1st of July, 1853, ..	67,340,628 78
“ “ 1814, ..	81,487,846 24	“ “ 1854, ..	47,242,206 05
“ “ 1815, ..	99,833,660 15	On 17th of Nov., 1855, ..	39,969,731 05
“ “ 1816, ..	127,334,933 74	On 15th of Nov., 1856, ..	30,963,909 64
“ “ 1817, ..	123,491,965 16	On 1st of July, 1857, ..	29,060,386 90
“ “ 1818, ..	103,466,633 83	“ “ 1858, ..	44,910,777 66
“ “ 1819, ..	95,529,648 28	“ “ 1859, ..	58,754,699 33
“ “ 1820, ..	91,015,566 15	“ “ 1860, ..	64,769,703 08
“ “ 1821, ..	89,987,427 66	“ “ 1861, ..	90,867,828 68
“ “ 1822, ..	93,546,676 98	“ “ 1862, ..	514,211,371 92
“ “ 1823, ..	90,875,877 28	“ “ 1863, ..	1,098,793,181 37
“ “ 1824, ..	90,269,777 77	“ “ 1864, ..	1,740,690,489 49
“ “ 1825, ..	83,788,432 71	“ “ 1865, ..	2,682,593,026 53
“ “ 1826, ..	81,054,059 99	“ “ 1866, ..	2,783,425,879 21
“ “ 1827, ..	73,987,357 20	“ “ 1867, ..	2,692,199,215 12
“ “ 1828, ..	67,475,043 87	“ “ 1868, ..	2,636,320,964 67
“ “ 1829, ..	58,421,413 67	“ “ 1869, ..	2,489,002,480 58
“ “ 1830, ..	48,565,406 50	“ “ 1870, ..	2,386,358,599 74

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED
STATES, JULY 1ST, 1870.

	<i>Amount Outstanding.</i>	<i>Interest.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.			
Bonds at 5 per cent.,.....	\$221,589,300 00		
Bonds at 6 per cent.,.....	1,886,361,400 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$2,107,950,700 00	\$49,647,032 38	
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.			
Certificates, at 3 per cent.,	\$45,545,000 00		
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.,.....	14,000,000 00		
	<hr/>		
	59,545,000 00	487,993 57	
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY,.....	3,647,367 35	472,530 57	
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
Demand and legal tender notes,	\$356,106,256 00		
Fractional currency,.....	39,873,684 48		
Certificates of gold depo- sited,.....	34,547,120 00		
	<hr/>		
	430,532,060 48		
	<hr/>		
	\$2,601,675,127 83	\$50,607,556 52	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid,.....			<hr/>
			\$2,652,282,684 35
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.			
Coin,.....		\$112,776,048 88	
Currency,.....		28,945,067 19	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon,.....		37,665,191 63	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon,.....		86,537,776 91	
		<hr/>	
			265,924,084 61
Debt, less amount in the Treasury,.....			<hr/>
			\$2,386,358,599 74

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coinage, at the Mint of the United States, from the year 1841; the Coinage at the Branch Mints, and the Assay Office, New-York, from their organization to June 30th, 1869. (Official.)

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Copper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1841,.....	\$1,102,107 50	\$1,115,875 00	\$15,973 67	\$2,233,956 17
1842,.....	1,833,170 50	2,325,750 00	23,833 90	4,182,754 40
1843,.....	8,302,797 50	3,722,250 00	24,283 20	12,049,330 70
1844,.....	5,428,230 00	2,235,550 00	23,977 52	7,687,757 52
1845,.....	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	38,948 04	5,668,595 54
1846,.....	4,034,177 50	2,558,580 00	41,208 00	6,633,965 50
1847,.....	20,221,385 00	2,374,450 00	61,836 69	22,657,671 69
1848,.....	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	64,157 99	5,879,720 49
1849,.....	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	41,984 32	11,164,695 82
1850,.....	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	44,467 50	33,892,306 00
Total 10 years,.	\$89,443,328 00	\$22,226,755 00	\$380,670 83	\$112,050,753 83
1851,.....	\$62,614,492 50	\$774,397 00	\$99,635 43	\$63,488,524 93
1852,.....	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	50,630 94	57,896,228 44
1853,.....	55,213,906 94	9,077,571 00	67,059 78	64,358,537 72
1854,.....	52,094,595 47	8,619,270 00	42,638 35	60,756,503 82
1855,.....	52,795,457 20	3,501,245 00	16,030 79	56,312,732 99
1856,.....	59,343,365 35	5,196,670 17	27,106 78	64,567,142 30
1857, (Jan. 1, to June 30, inclu- sive,).....	25,183,138 68	1,601,644 46	63,510 46	26,848,293 60
1858, (fiscal yr.,)	52,889,800 29	8,233,287 77	234,000 00	61,357,088 06
1859,.....	30,409,953 70	6,833,631 47	307,000 00	37,550,585 17
1860,.....	23,447,283 35	3,250,636 26	342,000 00	27,039,919 61
Total 9½ years,..	\$470,838,180 98	\$48,087,763 13	\$1,249,612 53	\$520,175,556 64
1861, (fiscal yr.,)	\$80,708,400 64	\$2,883,706 94	\$101,660 00	\$83,693,767 58
1862,.....	61,676,576 55	3,231,081 51	116,000 00	65,023,658 06
1863,.....	22,645,729 90	1,564,297 22	478,450 00	24,688,477 12
1864,.....	23,982,748 31	850,086 99	463,800 00	25,296,635 30
1865,.....	30,685,699 95	950,218 69	1,183,330 00	32,819,248 64
1866,.....	37,429,430 46	1,596,646 58	646,570 00	39,672,647 04
1867,.....	39,838,878 82	1,562,694 18	1,879,540 00	43,281,113 00
1868,.....	24,141,245 06	1,592,986 48	1,713,385 00	27,447,616 54
1869,.....	32,027,966 03	1,574,937 17	1,279,655 00	34,881,938 20
Total 9 years,..	\$353,136,675 72	\$15,806,655 76	\$7,861,790 00	\$376,805,115 48

NOTE.—For coinage from the establishment of the Mint and branches to the year 1840, inclusive, see "Seventh Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York for the year 1864-65," Part II., pages 106, 107.

RECAPITULATION OF COINAGE FROM 1793 TO JUNE 30TH, 1869,
INCLUSIVE.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Copper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1793 to 1800, (inclusive,)	\$1,014,290 00 ..	\$1,440,454 75 ..	\$79,390 82 ..	\$2,534,135 57
1801 " 1810, "	3,250,742 50 ..	3,569,165 25 ..	151,246 39 ..	6,971,154 14
1811 " 1820, "	3,166,510 00 ..	5,970,810 95 ..	191,158 57 ..	9,328,479 52
1821 " 1830, "	1,903,092 50 ..	16,781,046 95 ..	151,412 20 ..	18,835,551 65
1831 " 1840, "	18,791,862 00 ..	27,199,779 00 ..	342,322 21 ..	46,333,963 21
1841 " 1850, "	89,443,323 00 ..	22,226,755 00 ..	380,670 83 ..	112,050,753 83
1851 " 1860, "	470,838,180 98 ..	48,087,763 13 ..	1,249,612 53 ..	520,175,556 64
1861 " 1869, "	353,136,675 72 ..	15,806,655 76 ..	7,861,790 00 ..	376,805,121 48
Total 76½ years,.....	\$941,544,681 70 ..	\$141,082,430 69 ..	\$10,407,603 55 ..	\$1,093,034,715 94

AVERAGES OF COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH DECADE,
FROM 1793 TO 30TH JUNE, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Copper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1793 to 1800, 8 years,....	\$126,786 25 ..	\$180,056 84 ..	\$9,923 85 ..	\$316,766 94
1801 " 1810, 10 "	325,074 25 ..	356,916 52 ..	15,124 64 ..	697,115 41
1811 " 1820, 10 "	316,651 00 ..	597,081 09 ..	19,115 86 ..	932,847 95
1821 " 1830, 10 "	190,309 25 ..	1,678,104 69 ..	15,141 22 ..	1,883,555 16
1831 " 1840, 10 "	1,879,186 20 ..	2,719,977 90 ..	34,232 22 ..	4,633,396 32
1841 " 1850, 10 "	8,944,332 80 ..	2,222,675 50 ..	38,067 08 ..	11,205,075 38
1851 " 1860, 9½ "	49,561,913 79 ..	5,061,869 80 ..	131,538 16 ..	54,755,321 75
1861 " 1869, 9 "	39,237,408 41 ..	1,756,295 08 ..	873,532 22 ..	41,867,235 72

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

*Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches to the
close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. (Official.)*

MINTS.	<i>Commence- ment of Coinage.</i>	<i>Gold Coin- age. Value.</i>	<i>Silver Coin- age. Value.</i>	<i>Copper Coin- age. Value.</i>	<i>Entire Coinage.</i>	
					<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Philadelphia,...	1793,	\$445,213,649 91	\$100,229,821 36	\$10,407,603 55	1,068,513,854	\$555,851,074 82
San Francisco,	1854,	269,124,656 81	7,089,957 17	....	28,135,983	276,214,613 98
New-Orleans,						
(to Jan. 31, '61, 1838,		40,381,615 00	29,890,037 03	....	94,890,695	70,271,652 03
Charlotte,						
(to Mar. 31, '61,) 1838,		5,048,641 50	....	....	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonaga,						
(to Feb. 28, '61,) 1838,		6,121,919 00	....	....	1,381,750	6,121,919 00
A'sy Office, N.Y. 1854,		173,123,877 47	3,872,615 13	....	....	176,996,492 60
Denver,..... 1863,		2,530,322 01	....	....	....	2,530,322 01
Total,.....		\$941,544,681 70	\$141,082,430 69	\$10,407,603 55	1,194,129,266	\$1,093,034,715 94

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1869.

Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New-York, and Branch Mint at Denver, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. (Official.)

Denomination.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.		Assay Office, New-York.		Branch Mint, Denver.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.										
Double Eagles,...	152,525 ..	\$3,050,500 00 ..	911,000 ..	\$18,220,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063,525 ..	\$21,270,500 00
Eagles,	9,485 ..	94,850 00 ..	11,500 ..	115,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,985 ..	209,850 00
Half Eagles,	1,785 ..	8,925 00 ..	44,000 ..	220,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,785 ..	228,925 00
Three Dollars,	2,525 ..	7,575 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,525 ..	7,575 00
Quarter Eagles,...	4,345 ..	10,862 50 ..	38,000 ..	95,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,345 ..	105,862 50
Dollars,	5,925 ..	5,925 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,925 ..	5,925 00
Unparted Bars,...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fine Bars,	212 ..	130,141 91 ..	.....	.....	\$9,221,914 30 ..	\$847,272 32 ..	.....	.....	212 ..	847,272 32
Total Gold,	176,802 ..	\$3,308,779 41 ..	1,004,500 ..	\$18,650,000 ..	\$9,221,914 30 ..	\$847,272 32 ..	.....	.....	1,181,302 ..	\$32,027,966 03
SILVER.										
Dollars,	231,350 ..	\$231,350 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,350 ..	\$231,350 00
Half Dollars,	387,350 ..	193,675 00 ..	736,000 ..	\$368,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123,350 ..	561,675 00
Quarter Dollars, ..	16,550 ..	4,137 50 ..	76,000 ..	19,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,550 ..	23,137 50
Dimes,	49,050 ..	4,905 00 ..	190,000 ..	19,000 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,050 ..	23,905 00
Half Dimes,	10,550 ..	527 50 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,550 ..	527 50
Three Cent Pieces, ..	5,050 ..	151 50 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,050 ..	151 50
Bars,	716 ..	92,090 12 ..	.....	.....	\$642,100 55 ..	.....	.....	.....	716 ..	734,190 67
Total Silver,...	700,616 ..	\$526,836 62 ..	1,002,000 ..	\$406,000 ..	\$642,100 55 ..	.....	.....	.....	1,702,616 ..	\$1,574,937 17
COPPER.										
Five Cent Pieces, ..	22,025,000 ..	\$1,101,250 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,025,000 ..	\$1,101,250 00
Three Cent Pieces, ..	2,146,000 ..	64,380 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,146,000 ..	64,380 00
Two Cent Pieces, ..	1,730,750 ..	34,615 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730,750 ..	34,615 00
Cents,	7,881,000 ..	78,810 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,881,000 ..	78,810 00
Total Copper, ..	33,782,750 ..	\$1,279,055 00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,782,750 ..	\$1,279,055 00
Total Coinage, ..	34,660,168 ..	\$5,114,671 03 ..	2,006,500 ..	\$19,056,000 ..	\$9,864,014 85 ..	\$847,272 32 ..	.....	.....	36,666,668 ..	\$34,881,958 20

GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.
Statement of Gold and Silver of Domestic Production deposited at the Mint of the United States, Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New-York, and Branch Mints at Denver and Charlotte, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. (Official.)

GOLD.												
Alabama,.....	\$1,146 18	..	..	\$207,218 80	..	..	\$112 41	..	..	..	..	\$1,258 59
Arizona,.....	19,205 51	..	..	5,070,735 90	..	..	5,123 33	..	..	..	..	212,342 13
California,.....	26,896 36	..	..	..	..	..	4,199,736 35	..	..	..	..	9,289,727 76
Colorado,.....	31,649 27	..	..	..	..	..	830,029 47	..	..	\$795,566 38	..	1,652,492 21
Georgia,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,151 24	..	..	..	..	54,800 51
Dacotah,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,847 13	..	..	..	..	1,847 13
Idaho,.....	50,047 24	..	..	400,181 15	..	..	145,479 57	..	..	..	..	595,707 96
Kansas,.....	846 36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	846 36
Maryland,.....	89 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 15
Montana,.....	935,003 94	..	..	213,845 01	..	..	2,670,499 70	..	..	..	..	3,819,348 65
Nebraska,.....	8,872 23	..	..	..	..	..	218 83	..	..	..	..	9,091 06
Nevada,.....	511 70	..	..	32,463 54	..	..	8,399 67	..	..	..	..	41,374 91
New-Mexico,.....	46,935 48	..	..	190 10	..	..	59,939 48	..	..	..	..	107,065 06
North Carolina,.....	56,618 34	..	..	..	..	..	56,893 86	..	..	\$3,160 40	..	116,672 60
Oregon,.....	4,500 70	..	..	463,784 63	..	..	750 87	..	..	..	..	474,036 20
South Carolina,.....	466 19	..	..	..	..	..	5,894 49	..	..	..	..	6,360 68
Sitka,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397 64
Tennessee,.....	122 94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122 94
Utah,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,517 47	..	..	..	..	5,517 47
Virginia,.....	10,578 55	..	..	..	..	..	1,847 74	..	..	..	..	12,426 29
Vermont,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,508 09	..	..	..	..	3,508 09
Wyoming,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,648 30	..	..	..	..	6,648 30
Mint bars,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	284,470 42	..	..	..	..	284,470 42
Parted from silver,.....	4,672 44	..	..	60,582 59	..	..	33,089 23	..	..	..	..	98,344 26
Fine bars,.....	..	..	..	11,059,727 05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,059,727 05
Total Gold,.....	\$1,198,162 58	..	..	\$17,514,176 41	..	..	\$8,943,157 65	..	..	\$795,566 38	\$3,160 40	\$27,854,223 42
SILVER.												
Arizona,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$2,322 75	..	..	..	..	\$2,322 75
California,.....	133 35	..	..	..	..	..	13,839 95	..	..	..	..	13,973 30
Colorado,.....	43,262 38	..	..	..	..	..	99,587 53	..	..	\$54,828 63	..	197,678 54
Idaho,.....	..	..	..	\$15,883 01	..	..	449 51	..	..	..	..	16,332 52
Kansas,.....	468 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	468 00
Lake Superior,.....	3,276 72	..	..	..	..	..	22,305 72	..	..	..	..	25,582 44
Montana,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,568 77	..	..	..	..	16,568 77
Nevada,.....	53,474 37	..	..	17,367 27	..	..	198,438 64	..	..	..	..	269,280 28
New-Mexico,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,778 18	..	..	..	..	2,778 18
North Carolina,.....	9 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 57
Bars,.....	..	..	..	168,714 73	..	..	28,974 83	..	..	..	..	197,689 56
Parted from gold,.....	19,484 60	..	..	56,624 08	..	..	112,151 13	..	..	..	..	188,259 81
Total,.....	\$120,108 99	..	..	\$258,589 09	..	..	\$497,417 01	..	..	\$54,828 63	..	\$930,943 72
Total Gold and Silver of Domestic Production,.....	\$1,318,271 57	..	..	\$17,772,765 50	..	..	\$8,840,574 66	..	..	\$850,395 01	\$3,160 40	\$28,785,167 14

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting quarterly the amount of Bullion deposits, the amount of Silver parted from Gold, and the amount of fine Silver and fine Gold Bars manufactured at the United States Assay Office in New-York, from the year 1860 to the first quarter of the year 1870, inclusive. (Official.)

		BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver Bars, manu- factured.	Fine Gold Bars, manu- factured.
		Gold.	Silver.			
1860.	1st quarter,.....	\$3,816,776	\$93,474	\$29,653	\$32,602	\$4,195,423
"	2d ".....	608,954	114,878	6,385	67,504	678,761
"	3d ".....	697,936	111,339	8,393	37,854	636,713
"	4th ".....	11,818,606	216,472	62,878	115,781	5,765,522
		\$16,942,272	\$536,163	\$107,309	\$253,741	\$11,276,419
1861.	1st quarter,.....	\$17,882,426	\$452,118	\$70,275	\$50,318	\$8,376,175
"	2d ".....	21,959,126	792,647	81,729	19,550	5,170,319
"	3d ".....	16,192,742	880,103	52,246	124,593	6,710,462
"	4th ".....	7,025,893	289,486	54,984	194,720	7,441,739
		\$63,060,187	\$2,414,354	\$259,234	\$389,181	\$27,698,695
1862.	1st quarter,.....	\$1,200,910	\$85,611	\$12,161	\$62,573	\$1,584,361
"	2d ".....	275,368	55,590	4,570	33,716	358,207
"	3d ".....	667,337	71,732	8,944	43,085	640,451
"	4th ".....	404,747	73,066	6,787	52,313	427,838
		\$2,548,362	\$290,999	\$32,462	\$191,687	\$3,010,857
1863.	1st quarter,.....	\$382,258	\$55,487	\$6,540	\$26,251	\$388,616
"	2d ".....	357,765	75,679	5,993	36,894	336,934
"	3d ".....	268,148	66,251	4,478	58,722	311,978
"	4th ".....	441,551	64,876	5,771	39,822	377,817
		\$1,449,722	\$262,293	\$22,782	\$161,639	\$1,415,345
1864.	1st quarter,.....	\$461,581	\$68,653	\$6,908	\$43,796	\$437,379
"	2d ".....	413,545	54,159	5,851	30,968	412,578
"	3d ".....	660,763	55,920	8,893	27,604	571,500
"	4th ".....	1,505,142	48,828	18,735	29,733	1,358,504
		\$3,041,031	\$227,560	\$40,387	\$132,101	\$2,779,961
1865.	1st quarter,.....	\$2,086,868	\$62,313	\$21,881	\$35,184	\$1,787,006
"	2d ".....	997,488	76,581	10,925	55,965	1,230,798
"	3d ".....	1,755,193	187,077	17,238	99,253	1,768,355
"	4th ".....	2,202,900	82,137	23,693	146,910	2,279,392
		\$7,042,449	\$408,108	\$73,737	\$337,312	\$7,065,551
1866.	1st quarter,.....	\$2,676,657	\$150,754	\$27,035	\$78,987	\$2,076,140
"	2d ".....	2,441,673	122,603	24,132	93,202	2,738,564
"	3d ".....	4,946,751	158,970	43,766	84,096	3,416,819
"	4th ".....	4,321,608	86,631	44,402	151,948	5,599,944
		\$14,386,689	\$518,963	\$129,335	\$408,233	\$13,831,467
1867.	1st quarter,.....	\$1,610,382	\$125,392	\$16,898	\$64,870	\$1,273,104
"	2d ".....	906,886	134,479	9,810	124,241	910,875
"	3d ".....	1,838,111	101,665	16,881	82,214	1,466,364
"	4th ".....	1,712,448	115,725	19,861	163,716	1,988,992
		\$6,067,827	\$477,261	\$63,450	\$440,041	\$5,639,335

		BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver Bars, manu- factured.	Fine Gold Bars, manu- factured.
		Gold.	Silver.			
1868.	1st quarter,.....	\$1,014,216	\$134,562	\$13,050	\$96,155	\$1,025,552
"	2d ".....	1,527,577	180,455	17,987	102,420	1,086,175
"	3d ".....	3,674,123	154,057	37,728	187,570	3,205,003
"	4th ".....	2,051,526	218,412	24,102	216,369	2,858,993
		\$8,267,442	\$687,486	\$92,867	\$602,514	\$8,175,723
1869.	1st quarter,.....	\$1,317,619	\$157,831	\$18,030	\$52,375	\$873,807
"	2d ".....	2,221,900	198,552	26,052	185,787	2,284,112
"	3d ".....	2,902,350	335,223	31,652	119,608	1,728,323
"	4th ".....	1,708,444	430,732	22,313	243,053	2,669,233
Total, 1869,		\$8,150,313	\$1,122,338	\$98,047	\$600,823	\$7,555,475
1870.	1st quarter,.....	\$1,007,257	\$346,546	\$14,817	\$185,453	\$1,188,142

Recapitulation from the organization of the Assay Office, October 10, 1854, to April 1, 1870, a period of fifteen years and six months.

		BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver Bars, manu- factured.	Fine Gold Bars, manu- factured.
		Gold.	Silver.			
1854,.....		\$9,260,893	\$76,306	\$67,560	\$2,051	\$2,888,059
1855,.....		26,688,359	350,146	195,241	118,562	20,441,814
1856,.....		17,803,692	458,725	134,616	466,438	19,396,046
1857,.....		21,760,237	2,015,405	167,308	180,218	21,691,112
1858,.....		19,301,911	2,275,980	167,422	232,161	19,125,484
1859,.....		4,441,539	569,816	48,160	277,558	4,580,732
1860,.....		16,942,272	536,163	107,309	253,741	11,276,419
1861,.....		63,060,187	2,414,354	259,234	389,181	27,698,695
1862,.....		2,548,362	290,999	32,462	191,687	3,010,857
1863,.....		1,449,722	262,293	22,782	161,689	1,415,345
1864,.....		3,041,031	227,560	40,387	132,101	2,779,961
1865,.....		7,042,449	408,108	73,737	337,312	7,065,551
1866,.....		14,386,689	518,963	139,335	408,233	13,831,467
1867,.....		6,067,827	477,261	63,450	440,041	5,639,335
1868,.....		8,267,442	687,486	92,867	602,514	8,175,723
1869,.....		8,150,313	1,122,338	98,047	600,823	7,555,475
1870, 1st quarter,		1,007,257	346,546	14,817	185,453	1,188,142
Total,.....		\$231,220,182	\$13,038,449	\$1,724,734	\$4,979,763	\$177,760,217

Bullion transmitted from the Assay Office in New-York to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage, from October 10th, 1854, to March 31, 1870.

		Gold.	Silver.			Gold.	Silver.
4th quarter, 1854,		\$5,142,202	\$41,417	1864,		\$1,398,941	\$120,650
1855,		7,722,477	71,588	1865,		4,515,634	205,815
1856,		5,797,652	412,416	1866,		10,758,453	335,141
1857,		9,307,929	1,887,548	1867,		3,038,773	158,987
1858,		3,304,179	2,186,141	1868,		476,903	310,766
1859,		395,610	426,374	1869,		1,229,448	787,219
1860,		11,854,834	278,197	1st quarter, 1870,		353,686	282,589
1861,		62,480,508	2,663,046				
1862,		1,344,476	245,977				
1863,		608,311	154,006				
				Total,.....		\$129,730,016	\$10,567,877

Cost of transportation ; for Gold,.....@ \$1 00 per M. \$129,730
 " " " Silver,.....@ 3 00 " \$ 31,703

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Prepared by MR. WILLIAM A. CAMP, Manager.

THE New-York Clearing House Association commenced its operations on the 11th day of October, 1853, and consists, at the present time, of sixty banks. The aggregate of its transactions since its organization to the 1st day of May, 1870, a period of about 16½ years, amount to \$273,069,581,351 25.

The transactions for the fiscal year ending October 1st, 1866, were \$17,624,024,722 65 more than the average for 13 years, \$2,715,132,570 87 greater than for the previous year, and an increase of \$4,806,366,159 59 over the year ending October 1st, 1864.

The transactions for the year ending October 1st, 1867, were \$36,840,902 91 greater than the year ending October 1st, 1866, and for the year ending October 1st, 1868, \$210,379,049 75 less than the previous year.

The transactions for the year ending October 1st, 1869, were \$8,917,603,420 82 more than the previous year, and \$8,707,224,371 07 greater than any previous year.

The following table shows its yearly transactions :

CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS FROM OCTOBER 11TH, 1853, TO MAY 1ST, 1870.

EXCHANGES.			
October 11, 1853, to October 1st, 1854,	.....	\$5,750,455,987	06
October 1st, 1854, " 1855,	.....	5,362,912,098	38
" 1855, " 1856,	.....	6,906,213,328	47
" 1856, " 1857,	.....	8,333,226,718	06
" 1857, " 1858,	.....	4,756,664,386	09
" 1858, " 1859,	.....	6,448,005,956	01
" 1859, " 1860,	.....	7,231,143,056	69
" 1860, " 1861,	.....	5,915,742,758	05
" 1861, " 1862,	.....	6,871,443,591	20
" 1862, " 1863,	.....	14,867,597,848	60
" 1863, " 1864,	.....	24,097,196,655	92
" 1864, " 1865,	.....	26,032,384,341	89
" 1865, " 1866,	.....	28,717,146,914	09
" 1866, " 1867,	.....	28,675,159,472	20
" 1867, " 1868,	.....	28,484,288,636	92
" 1868, " 1869,	.....	37,407,028,986	55
" 1869, to May 1st, 1870,	.....	16,455,364,431	48

Total exchanges,..... \$262,312,975,167 66

BALANCES.			
October 11, 1853, to October 1st, 1854,	.....	\$297,411,493	69
October 1st, 1854, " 1855,	.....	289,694,137	14
" 1855, " 1856,	.....	334,714,489	33
" 1856, " 1857,	.....	365,313,901	69
" 1857, " 1858,	.....	314,238,910	60
" 1858, " 1859,	.....	363,984,682	56
" 1859, " 1860,	.....	380,693,438	37
" 1860, " 1861,	.....	353,383,944	41
" 1861, " 1862,	.....	415,530,331	46

October 1st, 1862, to October 1st, 1863,.....	\$677,626,482 61
“ 1863, “ 1864,.....	885,719,204 93
“ 1864, “ 1865,.....	1,035,765,107 68
“ 1865, “ 1866,.....	1,066,135,106 35
“ 1866, “ 1867,.....	1,144,963,451 15
“ 1867, “ 1868,.....	1,125,455,236 68
“ 1868, “ 1869,.....	1,120,318,307 87
“ 1869, to May 1st, 1870,.....	586,657,957 07

Total balances,..... \$10,757,606,183 59

Total exchanges,..... \$262,312,975,167 66

“ balances,..... \$10,757,606,183 59

Total transactions,..... \$273,070,581,351 25

The average exchanges per day for each year were as follows :

Ending October 1st, 1860,.....	\$23,401,757 47
“ “ 1861,.....	19,269,520 38
“ “ 1862,.....	22,237,681 53
“ “ 1863,.....	48,428,657 49
“ “ 1864,.....	77,984,455 20
“ “ 1865,.....	84,796,040 20
“ “ 1866,.....	93,541,195 16
“ “ 1867,.....	93,101,167 11
“ “ 1868,.....	92,182,163 87
“ “ 1869,.....	121,451,392 81
“ May 1st, 1870,.....	92,445,867 59

And the average balances per day :

Ending October 1st, 1860,.....	\$1,232,017 60
“ “ 1861,.....	1,151,087 77
“ “ 1862,.....	1,344,758 35
“ “ 1863,.....	2,207,252 39
“ “ 1864,.....	2,866,405 19
“ “ 1865,.....	3,373,827 71
“ “ 1866,.....	3,472,752 79
“ “ 1867,.....	3,717,413 80
“ “ 1868,.....	3,642,249 95
“ “ 1869,.....	3,637,397 10
“ May 1st, 1870,.....	3,295,831 22

Statement showing the Clearing House Transactions for each month, from January 1, 1868, to May 1, 1870, with the Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders and Liabilities of the Associated Banks, and the Per Centage of Specie and Legal Tenders to net Liabilities.

1868.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January,.....	\$2,560,993,353 18	.... \$93,075,128 04
February.....	2,397,271,347 85	.... 94,215,678 54
March,.....	2,700,283,297 36	.... 103,497,371 07
April,.....	2,498,259,896 61	.... 87,059,572 33
May,.....	2,272,719,073 18	.... 91,089,187 13
June,.....	2,446,416,952 91	.... 111,019,003 51
July,.....	2,271,315,625 86	.... 105,316,646 80
August,.....	2,329,280,954 51	.... 94,027,769 58
September,.....	2,329,408,334 25	.... 90,546,012 42
October,.....	2,385,916,738 68	.... 115,685,249 96
November,.....	3,183,534,378 47	.... 105,652,661 26
December,.....	2,784,313,395 57	.... 100,991,312 38

1869.		Exchanges.	Balances.
January,.....	\$2,807,421,677 73	....	\$86,828,147 99
February,.....	2,598,891,040 02	....	75,421,984 28
March,.....	3,304,126,467 78	....	77,476,928 75
April,.....	3,377,501,673 83	....	82,331,220 19
May,.....	3,619,242,026 06	....	95,549,328 04
June,.....	3,456,230,341 72	....	103,990,113 90
July,.....	3,025,336,795 62	....	89,973,032 01
August,.....	2,531,427,739 63	....	87,779,944 79
September,.....	3,333,086,711 44	....	98,638,384 32
October,.....	2,581,597,368 66	....	96,477,809 10
November,.....	2,505,132,864 60	....	86,296,566 43
December,.....	2,401,093,557 77	....	80,924,765 78
1870.			
January,.....	\$2,363,305,116 04	....	80,820,514 02
February,.....	2,034,179,389 65	....	78,222,164 31
March,.....	2,362,326,135 97	....	79,989,706 55
April,.....	2,208,729,998 79	....	83,926,430 88
1868.		Loans.	Specie.
January,.....	\$258,392,101	....	\$25,106,800
February,.....	267,240,678	....	22,091,642
March,.....	257,378,247	....	17,323,367
April,.....	252,314,617	....	14,934,547
May,.....	268,117,490	....	17,861,088
June,.....	276,504,036	....	7,753,300
July,.....	280,345,255	....	20,804,101
August,.....	271,780,726	....	16,949,108
September,.....	271,273,544	....	12,603,483
October,.....	262,365,869	....	10,620,526
November,.....	254,386,057	....	15,786,277
December,.....	261,342,530	....	17,940,865
1869.			
January,.....	\$265,171,109	....	\$27,784,923
February,.....	261,371,897	....	20,832,603
March,.....	263,909,589	....	12,073,722
April,.....	257,458,074	....	8,850,360
May,.....	274,935,461	....	17,871,230
June,.....	260,431,732	....	20,257,140
July,.....	260,530,225	....	27,871,933
August,.....	261,012,109	....	19,469,102
September,.....	263,441,828	....	13,968,481
October,.....	250,948,833	....	21,926,046
November,.....	252,678,474	....	29,687,896
December,.....	250,406,387	....	31,166,908
1870.			
January,.....	\$260,324,271	....	\$40,475,714
February,.....	268,485,642	....	35,694,289
March,.....	270,807,768	....	32,271,252
April,.....	269,504,285	....	28,817,596

1868.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits and Circulation.	Per Centage of Specie to Net Liabilities.	Per centage of Legal Tenders to Net Liabilities.
January.....	\$67,154,161	.. \$244,175,846	.. 10.28	.. 27.50
February,....	58,553,607	.. 242,737,801	.. 9.10	.. 24.12
March,.....	52,123,078	.. 220,715,936	.. 7.85	.. 23.62
April,.....	53,866,757	.. 214,535,113	.. 6.96	.. 25.51

1868.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits and Circulation.	Per centage of Specie to Net Liabilities.	Per centage of Legal Tenders to Net Liabilities.
May,.....	\$65,633,753	.. \$238,892,570	.. 7.48	.. 27.47
June,.....	73,853,303	.. 248,350,928	.. 3.11	.. 29.74
July,.....	72,235,586	.. 260,725,035	.. 7.98	.. 27.70
August,.....	67,757,376	.. 244,446,785	.. 6.93	.. 27.72
September,..	63,587,576	.. 236,119,105	.. 5.34	.. 26.93
October,.....	51,590,948	.. 216,201,757	.. 4.91	.. 23.86
November,...	62,440,206	.. 221,703,398	.. 6.98	.. 28.16
December,...	48,706,160	.. 212,890,866	.. 8.42	.. 22.87

1869.

January,.....	\$54,747,569	.. \$231,216,618	.. 12.02	.. 23.68
February,...	50,835,054	.. 219,464,156	.. 9.49	.. 23.16
March,.....	50,555,103	.. 214,891,724	.. 5.62	.. 23.53
April,.....	53,677,898	.. 211,400,661	.. 4.19	.. 25.39
May,.....	57,810,373	.. 236,976,465	.. 7.54	.. 24.39
June,.....	48,163,920	.. 215,989,480	.. 9.38	.. 22.30
July,.....	56,101,627	.. 230,485,120	.. 12.09	.. 24.38
August,.....	52,792,834	.. 222,754,281	.. 8.74	.. 23.70
September,..	50,025,081	.. 214,226,874	.. 6.52	.. 23.35
October,.....	52,177,883	.. 214,965,131	.. 10.20	.. 24.27
November,...	48,455,121	.. 217,966,112	.. 13.63	.. 22.13
December,...	45,034,608	.. 213,280,281	.. 14.61	.. 21.12

1870.

January,.....	\$56,782,168	.. \$243,863,195	.. 16.60	.. 23.39
February,...	53,771,824	.. 244,953,848	.. 14.57	.. 21.95
March,.....	52,685,063	.. 242,585,107	.. 13.30	.. 21.72
April,.....	54,944,865	.. 242,295,743	.. 11.89	.. 22.66

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING-HOUSE—CONTINUED.

The annexed Table exhibits the condition of the Banks of the City of New-York, as shown by their quarterly statement, during the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and on the 22d of January and 24th of March, 1870.

LIABILITIES.									
	Date.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Circulation.	Due Banks.	Deposits.	Sundries.	Total.	
1866.	March 31,	\$84,272,200	\$23,042,767	\$26,954,084	\$36,304,160	\$252,961,623	\$1,125,275	\$424,660,118	
"	July 2,	84,322,200	23,144,838	29,900,155	51,525,575	252,014,647	4,274,737	445,182,152	
"	October 1,	84,302,200	25,050,895	30,593,121	72,984,150	175,014,708	1,189,707	389,134,781	
1867.	January 1,	84,797,200	25,169,724	34,788,673	57,389,930	159,928,983	1,796,795	363,871,305	
"	April 1,	84,797,200	26,414,656	35,438,095	60,014,473	139,049,939	245,582	345,959,945	
"	July 1,	84,772,200	27,467,044	35,151,738	61,004,624	145,172,566	2,078,019	356,546,191	
"	October 7,	84,272,200	28,417,201	34,904,914	57,470,956	137,573,007	327,084	342,965,362	
1868.	January 6,	84,272,200	27,499,046	34,988,512	62,076,829	145,497,740	1,287,317	355,621,644	
"	April 6,	84,260,663	28,535,285	35,064,308	61,578,610	133,870,514	329,409	343,638,789	
"	July 6,	84,260,052	29,224,729	34,970,314	71,779,386	166,418,599	1,776,180	388,429,260	
"	October 5,	84,020,200	30,336,059	34,947,002	57,250,341	152,439,713	357,183	359,350,498	
1869.	January 4,	84,003,616	29,477,170	35,110,641	57,567,349	146,912,413	2,262,642	355,334,831	
"	April 17,	84,208,005	31,233,387	34,757,769	55,169,349	131,951,274	263,479	337,583,263	
"	June 12,	84,923,295	32,504,516	35,298,516	58,602,886	149,734,532	246,128	361,213,873	
"	October 9,	85,104,898	32,276,219	35,424,089	55,789,107	144,212,792	305,419	353,112,524	
1870.	January 22,	84,680,748	76,379,634	35,080,105	68,305,593	163,187,494	480,630	383,114,204	
"	March 24,	84,816,584	32,062,787	34,917,623	74,282,521	152,256,904	268,955	378,605,374	
RESOURCES.									
	Date.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks.	Bonds and Mortgages.	Real Estate.	Due from Banks.	Cash Items and Bank Notes.	Specie.	Legal Tender.
1866.	March 31,	\$163,458,942	\$80,548,173	\$231,978	\$5,710,149	\$10,057,535	\$91,877,286	\$9,375,535	\$73,104,112
"	July 2,	164,155,672	83,179,705	792,091	5,782,426	16,219,535	80,687,540	5,943,778	88,212,823
"	October 1,	190,972,952	76,086,560	287,859	5,865,930	15,429,943	7,718,268	6,960,427	85,693,009
1867.	January 7,	181,306,199	73,898,966	284,897	6,550,145	15,674,193	3,743,897	12,073,371	70,072,559
"	April 1,	176,160,742	74,486,485	(included in stocks.)	6,634,080	12,101,664	2,672,034	8,612,506	65,061,822
"	July 1,	170,157,752	75,109,670	"	6,642,041	13,744,349	5,081,069	9,048,077	76,632,374
"	October 7,	172,586,416	73,487,509	"	6,915,407	14,033,390	3,804,641	11,607,868	60,400,438
1868.	January 6,	178,827,250	71,432,105	"	7,244,840	11,610,917	4,693,951	16,754,801	64,913,123
"	April 6,	178,429,048	70,845,014	"	7,754,985	10,858,232	2,919,334	17,931,293	54,752,816
"	July 6,	204,160,018	72,485,261	"	7,843,047	12,072,625	3,720,113	17,189,664	70,779,246
"	October 5,	189,140,262	68,452,134	"	7,713,708	14,881,969	3,100,303	12,162,304	63,674,319
1869.	January 4,	187,101,591	62,683,736	"	7,867,241	14,989,417	3,920,864	24,454,661	53,134,586
"	April 17,	190,102,946	60,683,736	"	7,987,825	13,442,299	4,578,182	8,190,602	52,762,361
"	June 12,	202,365,425	60,654,031	"	7,965,928	16,675,853	4,010,778	18,782,567	51,143,721
"	October 9,	157,751,496	58,887,549	"	8,506,010	17,702,660	4,632,253	21,835,097	53,648,380
1870.	January 22,	198,196,116	57,435,580	"	8,744,701	16,127,524	6,503,359	40,177,487	55,608,964
"	March 24,	210,906,884	58,898,125	"	8,883,588	13,372,719	4,254,943	28,549,896	53,427,232

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The following Tables exhibit the condition of the National Banks in the City and State of New-York, at the dates mentioned, as shown by their Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. (Official.)

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

	January 4, 1869. 56 Banks,	April 17, 1869. 56 Banks.	June 12, 1869. 55 Banks.	October 9, 1869. 54 Banks.	January 22, 1870. 54 Banks.
Loans and Discounts, including overdrafts,	\$163,725,321 00	\$162,933,855 63	\$174,493,295 29	\$158,543,958 48	\$168,314,034 71
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,.....	42,482,450 00	42,060,450 00	41,914,450 00	41,762,450 00	41,727,450 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits,.....	4,059,000 00	1,762,000 00	1,094,000 60	1,474,000 00	1,350,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand,.....	9,843,750 00	7,627,200 00	6,744,400 00	5,011,500 00	5,389,650 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,.....	4,776,243 20	5,674,776 13	6,322,799 67	6,514,988 07	5,141,080 94
Due from other National Banks,.....	11,521,509 54	10,529,574 38	12,119,790 18	13,952,536 46	11,485,416 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers,.....	1,491,550 00	1,361,477 76	2,210,378 68	1,806,730 94	1,864,622 45
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures,.....	7,049,179 91	7,024,108 89	6,883,394 38	7,422,039 95	7,642,661 62
Current Expenses,.....	624,217 55	1,271,971 23	1,489,873 92	1,103,007 65	764,034 78
Premiums,.....	617,196 99	574,906 98	750,983 89	805,508 82	980,035 31
Checks and other Cash Items,.....	2,923,496 22	2,360,429 99	2,327,867 42	4,431,165 84	2,052,239 61
Exchanges for Clearing House,.....	108,379,455 50	125,060,974 69	131,980,431 26	76,598,457 95	83,058,156 00
Bills of other National Banks,.....	1,531,923 00	2,196,715 00	1,663,032 60	1,747,535 00	4,575,142 00
Bills of State Banks,.....	14,240 00	8,392 00	10,122 00	7,811 00	13,263 00
Fractional Currency,.....	307,016 03	389,561 55	228,818 74	343,252 74	338,144 97
Specie and Gold Treasury Notes,.....	20,200,314 97	5,372,615 00	14,496,214 00	18,690,640 73	34,697,496 29
Gold Checks on other Banks,.....	2,089,115 00	1,469,826 85	975,015 78	1,013,948 72	2,190,644 74
Legal Tender Notes,.....	18,988,247 00	17,229,007 00	16,152,021 00	21,333,561 00	22,844,405 00
Clearing House Certificates,.....	.....	15,350,000 00	19,055,000 00	18,295,000 00	16,360,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates,.....	30,245,000 00	15,850,000 00	11,560,000 00	9,700,000 00	11,115,000 00
Total,.....	\$430,869,225 91	\$426,107,942 58	\$452,476,888 21	\$390,563,093 85	\$421,903,477 69

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CONTINUED.

LIABILITIES.

	January 4, 1869. 56 Banks.	April 17, 1869. 56 Banks.	June 12, 1869. 55 Banks.	October 9, 1869. 54 Banks.	January 22, 1870. 54 Banks.
Capital Stock,.....	\$74,557,700 60	\$73,882,700 00	\$73,510,000 00	\$73,218,100 00	\$72,910,000 00
Surplus Fund,.....	18,959,627 17	18,981,094 98	17,494,679 86	17,768,667 71	18,811,180 44
Undivided Profits,.....	7,388,221 87	9,087,688 77	11,697,286 73	10,964,277 76	8,300,309 44
National Bank Notes outstanding,.....	85,289,522 00	84,558,337 00	84,588,498 00	84,688,075 00	84,869,913 00
State Bank Notes outstanding,.....	263,223 00	253,998 00	247,768 00	243,974 00	241,494 00
Individual Deposits,.....	222,038,395 82	223,326,058 27	248,378,535 53	190,528,446 53	207,710,007 98
United States Deposits,.....	1,085,314 25	89,508 08	12,354 58	253,692 98	881,890 85
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to National Banks,.....	55,461,126 94	53,357,805 11	55,215,481 93	50,005,913 23	63,106,736 40
Due to State Banks and Bankers,.....	15,876,095 86	12,620,802 87	16,382,334 18	12,901,946 14	16,121,996 18
Notes and Bills re-discounted,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills Payable,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	\$430,869,225 91	\$426,107,942 58	\$452,476,888 21	\$390,563,093 35	\$421,903,477 69

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXCLUSIVE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

	January 4, 1869. 236 Banks.	April 17, 1869. 234 Banks.	June 12, 1869. 233 Banks.	October 9, 1869. 233 Banks.	January 22, 1870. 233 Banks.
Loans and Discounts, including Overdrafts,.....	\$61,051,307 75	\$59,862,597 30	\$61,228,092 94	\$61,893,902 08	\$61,672,746 35
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,.....	33,369,450 00	33,113,450 00	33,063,450 00	33,392,450 00	33,299,750 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits,.....	3,596,450 00	3,396,450 00	3,378,450 00	1,656,500 00	1,606,500 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand,	3,075,500 00	2,291,950 00	1,662,450 00	2,107,800 00	2,317,950 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,.....	3,103,582 03	2,863,882 55	2,881,216 66	3,355,502 52	3,261,245 02
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,.....	9,220,539 43	7,624,548 09	7,326,777 32	7,726,438 20	11,208,686 73
Due from other National Banks,.....	2,902,977 25	1,665,039 16	2,299,192 37	2,036,575 22	2,050,449 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers,.....	504,409 37	766,515 65	634,102 83	674,435 48	890,422 04
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures,.....	1,720,137 45	1,720,586 67	1,736,785 25	1,772,955 36	1,808,901 67
Current Expenses,.....	313,749 65	614,424 72	701,078 47	585,313 54	346,320 22
Premiums,.....	204,614 69	153,796 38	122,247 92	252,767 22	252,327 67
Checks and other Cash Items,.....	1,688,988 15	1,490,206 80	1,735,073 25	1,748,412 53	1,671,251 97
Bills of other National Banks,.....	961,296 00	711,256 00	679,279 00	701,662 00	886,110 00
Bills of State Banks,	14,280 00	8,027 00	8,324 00	6,696 00	4,363 00
Fractional Currency,.....	203,654 80	187,098 13	155,055 85	192,735 33	258,882 11
Specie,.....	526,820 62	219,627 53	193,470 93	232,227 01	443,773 27
Legal Tender Notes,.....	6,227,598 00	5,692,071 00	5,430,715 00	5,397,439 00	5,579,259 00
Three per cent. Certificates,	1,540,000 00	1,415,000 00	1,250,000 00	1,055,000 00	935,000 00
Total,	\$130,225,455 19	\$123,805,526 98	\$124,485,766 79	\$124,798,811 49	\$128,493,938 89

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CONTINUED.

LIABILITIES.

	<i>January 4, 1869. 236 Banks.</i>	<i>April 17, 1869. 234 Banks.</i>	<i>June 12, 1869. 233 Banks.</i>	<i>October 9, 1869. 233 Banks.</i>	<i>January 22, 1870. 233 Banks.</i>
Capital Stock,.....	\$37,072,241 00	\$36,622,241 00	\$36,572,241 00	\$36,822,241 00	\$36,762,741 00
Surplus Fund,	5,464,065 72	5,541,624 40	5,626,092 11	5,903,011 62	6,243,139 39
Undivided Profits,	4,516,586 96	4,593,115 38	5,411,755 89	4,922,903 57	3,866,767 60
National Bank Notes outstanding,.....	29,241,470 00	28,972,431 00	28,950,481 00	29,167,888 00	29,024,112 00
State Bank Notes outstanding,	507,481 00	482,814 00	475,527 00	474,149 00	458,834 00
Individual Deposits,.....	47,578,214 11	41,908,370 54	39,470,456 82	40,123,243 62	46,270,198 85
United States Deposits,.....	1,282,215 91	1,253,404 11	1,347,968 10	730,517 75	655,361 12
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers,.....	129,929 57	153,599 12	65,415 79	138,802 01	120,969 96
Due to National Banks,.....	3,005,669 61	2,678,185 89	4,367,812 74	3,894,197 46	2,930,383 26
Due to State Banks and Bankers,.....	1,427,581 31	1,072,410 86	1,216,179 13	1,389,991 17	1,415,481 04
Notes and Bills re-discounted,.....	.....	385,089 95	897,712 21	942,019 98	543,422 93
Bills Payable,.....	.....	142,240 73	84,125 00	289,846 31	202,527 74
Total,.....	\$130,225,445 19	\$123,805,526 98	\$124,485,766 79	\$124,798,811 49	\$128,493,938 89

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the condition of the National Banks of the United States during the past two years, and on the 24th March, 1870.

RESOURCES.

	Jan., 1868, 1,642 Banks.	June, 1869, 1,620 Banks.	March, 1870. 1,615 Banks.
Loans,	\$616,603,480	\$682,926,822	\$707,425,154
Overdrafts, .....	....	3,420,934	2,883,312
U. S. Bonds for circulation,	339,064,200	338,699,750	338,691,350
do. do. on deposit,	37,315,750	27,625,350	16,143,500
do. do. on hand,	44,164,500	27,476,650	27,194,400
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,	19,365,865	20,777,560	20,416,356
Due by National Banks,	99,311,446	98,469,142	102,819,158
do. other Banks,	8,480,200	9,140,919	10,091,296
Real Estate,	21,125,666	23,859,271	26,281,645
Current Expenses,	2,986,894	5,820,578	6,671,781
Premiums,	2,464,537	1,809,070	2,667,080
Cash items,	109,390,266	161,442,286	86,442,460
Bills of other Banks,	16,916,841	11,697,014	14,319,615
Fractional Currency, .....	....	1,804,855	2,271,360
Specie,	18,103,980	18,455,090	37,056,300
Legal Tender Notes,	116,234,368	80,917,509	80,260,132
Certificates,	48,242,030	49,831,610	45,676,000
Total Resources,	\$1,499,770,023	\$1,564,174,410	\$1,527,310,900

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in,	\$420,260,790	\$422,659,260	\$427,004,247
Surplus Fund,	70,586,126	82,218,576	90,174,915
Undivided Profits,	31,399,878	43,812,898	43,075,103
National Bank Notes,	294,377,390	292,753,286	292,144,830
State Bank Notes,	3,792,013	2,558,874	2,279,469
Individual Deposits,	531,827,088	574,307,383	517,070,737
U. S. Deposits,	24,305,638	10,301,908	6,264,012
Disbursing Officers,	3,208,783	2,454,049	4,570,643
Due National Banks,	98,144,670	100,933,910	109,663,918
Due other Banks,	21,867,648	32,174,266	29,729,770
Bills Payable, &c., .....	....	....	5,333,256
Total Liabilities,	\$1,499,770,023	\$1,564,174,410	\$1,527,310,900

THE BANKS OF THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE BANKING LAWS OF THE STATE.

The following Statement exhibits the condition of the Banks incorporated under the Banking Laws of the State of New-York, as reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, during the years 1868 and 1869. (Official.)

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

	<i>Dec. 26, 1868, No. of Banks, 13.</i>	<i>March 27, 1869, No. of Banks, 13.</i>	<i>June 26, 1869, No. of Banks, 18.</i>	<i>Sept. 25, 1869, No. of Banks, 21.</i>
Loans and Discounts,.....	\$24,011,296 ..	\$25,492,515 ..	\$30,334,396 ..	\$31,457,159
Overdrafts,.....	11,379 ..	8,161 ..	9,711 ..	9,823
Due from other Banks,.....	2,036,981 ..	1,803,194 ..	2,451,326 ..	2,309,230
Due from Directors,.....	*1,671,031 ..	†1,355,944 ..	†1,593,697 ..	†1,848,517
Due from Brokers,.....	*584,000 ..	†1,351,275 ..	†2,005,800 ..	†1,877,200
Real Estate,.....	882,435 ..	904,535 ..	1,152,245 ..	1,187,654
Specie,.....	2,172,066 ..	1,170,276 ..	3,318,675 ..	1,332,744
Cash Items,.....	13,035,590 ..	3,622,767 ..	16,455,595 ..	26,860,713
Stocks, Promissory Notes, } U. S. 7 30-100 Notes and } U. S. Demand Notes,.... }	2,836,998 ..	2,925,069 ..	3,136,291 ..	3,138,334
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	44,860 ..	43,360 ..	51,360 ..	48,089
Bills of Solvent Banks and } U. S. Notes, }	3,678,794 ..	3,843,054 ..	4,294,226 ..	4,080,097
Loss and Expense Account,.	265,664 ..	138,893 ..	257,357 ..	226,582
Total Resources,.....	\$48,976,103 ..	\$39,956,862 ..	\$61,511,231 ..	\$70,550,475

LIABILITIES.

	<i>Dec. 26, 1868, No. of Banks, 13.</i>	<i>March 27, 1869, No. of Banks, 13.</i>	<i>June 26, 1869, No. of Banks, 18.</i>	<i>Sept. 25, 1869, No. of Banks, 21.</i>
Capital Stock,.....	\$9,962,500 ..	\$9,962,500 ..	\$11,743,800 ..	\$12,279,700
Notes in circulation,.....	56,706 ..	55,657 ..	63,988 ..	417,760
Profits,.....	4,636,623 ..	4,439,054 ..	5,439,361 ..	4,935,891
Due Banks,.....	1,907,736 ..	2,726,216 ..	2,775,973 ..	2,693,205
Due Individuals and Cor- } porations other than } Banks and Depositors,... }	554,912 ..	103,264 ..	76,511 ..	102,836
Due Treasurer of the State } of New-York,..... }	86,515 ..	44,855 ..	109,752 ..	45,433
Due Depositors on demand,.	31,649,927 ..	22,500,960 ..	40,788,446 ..	49,664,034
Amount due, not included } in either of the above } heads,..... }	121,172 ..	14,341 ..	513,380 ..	511,540
Total Liabilities,.....	\$48,976,103 ..	\$39,956,862 ..	\$61,511,231 ..	\$70,650,475

* The sums in the columns, "Due from Directors," "Due from Brokers," do not form any part of the several "Total Resources."

† The sums in the columns, "Due from Directors," "Due from Brokers," are included in the item "Loans and Discounts," and thus become a part of total "Resources."

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, (INCLUSIVE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.)

RESOURCES.

	<i>Dec. 26, 1868,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>45.</i>	<i>March 27, 1869,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>46.</i>	<i>June 26, 1869,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>51.</i>	<i>Sept. 25, 1869,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>55.</i>
Loans and Discounts,.....	\$37,091,751 ..	\$39,141,423 ..	\$45,148,703 ..	\$47,743,597
Overdrafts,	50,094 ..	46,421 ..	44,040 ..	70,484
Due from Banks,	3,730,392 ..	4,275,433 ..	4,172,112 ..	4,424,754
Due from Directors,.....	*2,063,181 ..	†1,804,625 ..	†2,070,311 ..	†2,314,376
Due from Brokers,.....	*799,450 ..	†2,127,075 ..	†2,464,920 ..	†2,705,647
Real Estate,.....	1,221,477 ..	1,276,820 ..	1,520,875 ..	1,562,478
Specie,.....	2,291,838 ..	1,226,703 ..	3,370,097 ..	1,397,744
Cash Items,.....	13,472,495 ..	4,129,333 ..	16,849,779 ..	27,360,878
Stocks, Promissory Notes, U. S. 7-30 Notes and Cer- tificates of Indebtedness, }	4,746,123 ..	4,812,798 ..	4,789,109 ..	4,585,088
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	159,076 ..	241,363 ..	256,330 ..	232,356
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes, ... }	4,213,840 ..	4,337,178 ..	4,908,187 ..	4,687,378
Bills of Suspended Banks,..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21
Loss and Expense Account,..	394,340 ..	191,314 ..	337,564 ..	317,160
Add for cents,.....	127 ..	134 ..	141 ..	153
Total Resources,.....	\$67,371,574 ..	\$59,718,941 ..	\$81,395,958 ..	\$92,382,091

LIABILITIES.

	<i>Dec. 26, 1868,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>45.</i>	<i>March 27, 1869,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>46.</i>	<i>June 26, 1869,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>51.</i>	<i>Sept. 25, 1869,</i> <i>No. of Banks,</i> <i>55.</i>
Capital Stock,.....	\$14,823,367 ..	\$15,409,560 ..	\$17,253,810 ..	\$18,205,924
Circulation,	478,945 ..	475,128 ..	470,247 ..	831,919
Profits,.....	6,368,951 ..	6,213,489 ..	7,359,365 ..	6,805,689
Due Banks,.....	2,475,832 ..	3,606,577 ..	3,728,348 ..	3,752,583
Due Individuals and Cor- porations other than Banks and Depositors,.. }	716,724 ..	233,612 ..	406,709 ..	323,907
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York,..... }	1,234,677 ..	791,164 ..	882,696 ..	1,166,936
Due Depositors on demand,..	41,139,778 ..	32,750,894 ..	50,499,015 ..	60,517,891
Amount due, not included under the above heads, . }	133,235 ..	233,444 ..	795,680 ..	777,153
Add for cents,.....	65 ..	73 ..	88 ..	89
Total Liabilities,.....	\$67,371,574 ..	\$59,718,941 ..	\$81,395,958 ..	\$92,382,091

* The sums in the columns "Due from Directors," "Due from Brokers," do not form any part of the several "Resources."

† The sums in the columns "Due from Directors," "Due from Brokers," are included in the items "Loans and Discounts," and thus become a part of total "Resources."

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,

COMPARED WITH THE SAVINGS BANKS IN OTHER CITIES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the increase in the number of Savings Banks in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with a comparison with those in other Cities of the State of New-York, the amount of Deposits, the number of Depositors, and the Average due each Depositor on the 1st of January for the last eight years.

NEW-YORK CITY.					CITY OF BROOKLYN.				
January 1st.	No. of Banks in operation in New-York City.	Amt. of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	No. of Banks in operation in Brooklyn.	Amt. of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	
1863,.....	21	\$51,235,225	229,468	\$223 27	6	\$8,451,962	44,063	\$191 81	
1864,.....	22	62,174,614	259,570	239 52	6	10,817,650	51,577	209 73	
1865,.....	23	72,928,796	294,290	247 81	8	13,266,576	59,140	224 32	
1866,.....	23	76,989,493	299,538	257 02	8	14,429,734	62,844	229 61	
1867,.....	25	86,574,343	307,192	281 82	10	17,160,474	69,413	247 22	
1868,.....	28	96,983,110	328,133	295 55	13	19,988,843	77,458	258 06	
1869,.....	32	105,679,472	355,978	296 87	13	22,856,127	83,934	272 31	
1870,.....	40	119,870,595	....	..	16	27,333,631	..	..
IN OTHER CITIES OF THE STATE.					TOTAL IN THE WHOLE STATE.				
January 1st.	No. of Banks in operation in other Cities of the State.	Amt. of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	No. of Banks in operation in State.	Amt. of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	
1863,.....	44	\$16,851,196	73,653	\$228 79	71	\$76,538,383	347,184	\$220 45	
1864,.....	43	20,794,130	89,047	233 51	71	93,786,394	400,194	234 35	
1865,.....	42	25,598,052	103,291	247 82	73	111,793,424	456,721	244 77	
1866,...	44	24,053,339	102,619	234 39	75	115,472,566	465,001	248 32	
1867,.....	51	28,034,257	111,896	250 53	86	131,769,074	488,501	269 74	
1868,.....	61	34,155,609	131,875	258 99	102	151,127,562	537,466	281 18	
1869,.....	65	41,273,079	148,644	277 66	110	169,808,678	588,556	288 51	
1870,.....	77	52,156,073	....	..	133	194,360,299	651,474	296 80	

NOTE.—The detailed statement showing the amount of deposits and the number of depositors in each of the Savings Banks in the State of New-York, on the 1st January, 1870, is omitted in this volume, from the failure to obtain the official Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department at the time of going to press, July 25, 1870.

PREMIUM ON GOLD AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869, AND TO APRIL 30, 1870.

The following table exhibits the lowest and highest premium on Gold at New-York, for each day during the year 1869, and to April 30, 1870, with the lowest and highest for each month :

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1,.....	<i>Holiday.</i>	135 $\frac{5}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{4}$	131 -132 $\frac{1}{8}$	131 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{5}{8}$ -135	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{5}{8}$	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -132	128 -128 $\frac{3}{8}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{8}$
2,.....	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{3}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132	.....	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{5}{8}$	136 $\frac{7}{8}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{5}{8}$	133 $\frac{1}{8}$ -134 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 -130 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{4}$ -128	122 $\frac{1}{8}$ -122 $\frac{3}{8}$
3,.....	.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{5}{8}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 -138 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{5}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{8}$	135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136	.....	127 $\frac{1}{8}$ -127 $\frac{5}{8}$	122 $\frac{1}{8}$ -122 $\frac{3}{8}$
4,.....	135 -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{8}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132	.....	135 $\frac{3}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -136	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	129 -130	126 $\frac{3}{8}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -123
5,.....	134 $\frac{5}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 -135 $\frac{1}{4}$	131 -131 $\frac{5}{8}$	131 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -138 $\frac{7}{8}$	<i>Holiday.</i>	135 $\frac{7}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	129 $\frac{7}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127	.....
6,.....	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 -135 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{7}{8}$	135 $\frac{7}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	135 $\frac{5}{8}$ -137	136 -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{5}{8}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{5}{8}$
7,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	.....	131 $\frac{5}{8}$ -131 $\frac{7}{8}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{8}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139	134 -135 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{8}$	136 $\frac{1}{8}$ -137	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132	.....	122 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{3}{8}$
8,.....	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{8}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132	131 $\frac{5}{8}$ -132 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139	135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136	.....	134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{8}$	130 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{5}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{7}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{3}{8}$
9,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{5}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{8}$	136 -136 $\frac{3}{8}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{8}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124
10,.....	.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132	132 $\frac{5}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 -137 $\frac{7}{8}$	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{3}{8}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	135 -135 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$	126 $\frac{7}{8}$ -127 $\frac{1}{8}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{7}{8}$
11,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	131 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{7}{8}$	.....	137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{5}{8}$	.....	134 -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127	123 -123 $\frac{3}{8}$
12,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	131 -131 $\frac{5}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -132 $\frac{3}{4}$	138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -138 $\frac{5}{8}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{7}{8}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127	122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -123
13,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132	132 $\frac{5}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{7}{8}$ -138 $\frac{5}{8}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{7}{8}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127	122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -123
14,.....	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	133 -133 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{7}{8}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127	123 -123 $\frac{3}{8}$
15,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 -135 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 $\frac{7}{8}$ -131 $\frac{5}{8}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132 $\frac{3}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{5}{8}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{7}{8}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127	122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -123
16,.....	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{7}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{7}{8}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127	122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -123
17,.....	.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{7}{8}$	133 -133 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{7}{8}$ -142	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$	130 -130 $\frac{3}{8}$	<i>Holiday.</i>	120 $\frac{1}{4}$ -120 $\frac{7}{8}$
18,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{7}{8}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{3}{8}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	135 $\frac{5}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$	130 -130 $\frac{3}{8}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{3}{8}$ -121 $\frac{1}{4}$
19,.....	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 $\frac{7}{8}$ -134 $\frac{1}{8}$	141 $\frac{3}{4}$ -143 $\frac{3}{8}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137	135 -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	130 -130 $\frac{3}{8}$	126 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$
20,.....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$ -134 $\frac{5}{8}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ -143 $\frac{1}{8}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	134 $\frac{7}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$	130 $\frac{7}{8}$ -131 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{7}{8}$
21,.....	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$	134 -134 $\frac{1}{4}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$ -141 $\frac{3}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{3}{8}$ -140 $\frac{5}{8}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121
22,.....	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 $\frac{1}{4}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{3}{8}$ -143 $\frac{1}{8}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 -141	131 -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 -126 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{3}{8}$ -120 $\frac{7}{8}$
23,.....	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 -162 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	124 $\frac{7}{8}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Holiday.</i>
24,.....	135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -133 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{3}{4}$ -141 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	No sales or purchases of gold took place from the 25th to the 29th	130 $\frac{7}{8}$ -131 $\frac{1}{4}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{5}{8}$
25,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	No session.	133 $\frac{5}{8}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$	139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -140 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 -134	.....	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{5}{8}$
26,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	131 -131 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134	138 $\frac{7}{8}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	130 -130 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{5}{8}$
27,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134	139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 -134	.....	128 $\frac{3}{4}$ -129 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{5}{8}$
28,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134	139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	119 $\frac{3}{4}$ -120
29,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134	139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{8}$
30,.....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -134	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 -134 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$	133 $\frac{1}{8}$ -134 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -132	128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129 $\frac{1}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{8}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -120 $\frac{3}{8}$
31,.....	.....	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139	.....	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -120 $\frac{3}{8}$
L. & H.,	134 $\frac{3}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{4}$	130 $\frac{7}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{5}{8}$ -141 $\frac{1}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{5}{8}$	134- 137 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{5}{8}$	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -162 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -128 $\frac{3}{8}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -124

Premium on Gold from January 1st to April 30th.

1870.						
Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.		
1,	Holiday.	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{3}{8}$	115 -116	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$		
2, .....	....	121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$		
3,	119 $\frac{5}{8}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{5}{8}$ ....	....	
4,	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -119 $\frac{5}{8}$	120 $\frac{3}{8}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$ -114	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{7}{8}$		
5,	119 $\frac{5}{8}$ -120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114	111 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{8}$		
6,	120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$ ....	....	....	111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{1}{8}$		
7,	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{7}{8}$	120 $\frac{5}{8}$ -121 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{8}$		
8,	121 $\frac{7}{8}$ -123	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121	110 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{8}$ -112 $\frac{3}{8}$		
9, .....	....	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$ -113 $\frac{1}{8}$		
10,	122 -123 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{3}{8}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{4}$ ....	....	
11,	121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$ -113 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$ -114 $\frac{1}{8}$		
12,	122 -122 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{7}{8}$ -120 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{5}{8}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$ -113 $\frac{3}{8}$		
13,	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{5}{8}$ ....	....	....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$		
14,	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{7}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{7}{8}$	111 $\frac{5}{8}$ -113 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$ -113		
15,	121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -121 $\frac{5}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120	111 $\frac{5}{8}$ -112 $\frac{3}{8}$	No session.		
16, .....	....	119 $\frac{5}{8}$ -120	111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$		
17,	121 $\frac{3}{8}$ -121 $\frac{5}{8}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -119 $\frac{5}{8}$	112 -112 $\frac{3}{4}$ ....	....	
18,	121 $\frac{5}{8}$ -121 $\frac{7}{8}$	119 -119 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$		
19,	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{5}{8}$	118 $\frac{7}{8}$ -119 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 -112 $\frac{5}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$		
20,	121 -121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....	....	....	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{5}{8}$		
21,	120 $\frac{7}{8}$ -121	118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -119 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 -113 $\frac{1}{2}$		
22,	120 $\frac{1}{4}$ -120 $\frac{7}{8}$	Holiday.	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$		
23, .....	....	117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -118 $\frac{5}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$		
24,	120 $\frac{7}{8}$ -121 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -117 $\frac{5}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{5}{8}$ ....	....	
25,	121 -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$ -117 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{7}{8}$		
26,	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122	115 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$		
27,	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{8}$ ....	....	....	113 $\frac{7}{8}$ -114 $\frac{3}{4}$		
28,	121 $\frac{3}{8}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 -116 $\frac{5}{8}$	111 $\frac{5}{8}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$	114 $\frac{5}{8}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$		
29,	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ....	....	111 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112	114 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{5}{8}$		
30, .....	....	....	111 $\frac{7}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{4}$		
31,	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{3}{8}$ ....	....	111 $\frac{1}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$ ....	....	
Low. and high.,	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 -121 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{5}{8}$		

Statement exhibiting the Lowest and Highest Premium on Gold, at New-York, during each month, from January, 1864, to the year ending December 31st, 1869.

Month.	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.
Jan.,...	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	197 $\frac{1}{4}$ -234 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -144 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	132 -137 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	133 $\frac{1}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	134 $\frac{5}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb., ..	157 $\frac{1}{8}$	161	..	196 $\frac{3}{8}$ -216 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	135 $\frac{7}{8}$ -140 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	139 $\frac{3}{4}$ -144	..	130 $\frac{7}{8}$ -136 $\frac{1}{4}$
March,.	159	-169 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	148 $\frac{1}{8}$ -201	..	125 -136 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	137 $\frac{7}{8}$ -141 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$
April, ..	166 $\frac{1}{4}$	184	..	143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -154 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	125 -129 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	132 $\frac{5}{8}$ -141 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -140 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$
May,...	168	-190	..	128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -145 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	125 $\frac{1}{8}$ -141 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	134 $\frac{7}{8}$ -138 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	139 $\frac{1}{8}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	134 $\frac{5}{8}$ -144 $\frac{3}{4}$
June, ..	188 $\frac{1}{4}$	-250	..	135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -147 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	137 $\frac{5}{8}$ -167 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	136 $\frac{3}{8}$ -138 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	139 $\frac{3}{8}$ -141 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{5}{8}$
July,...	222	-285	..	138 $\frac{5}{8}$ -146 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	147 -155 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	138 -140 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	140 $\frac{1}{8}$ -145 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	134 -137 $\frac{3}{4}$
August,.	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	-261 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	140 $\frac{1}{4}$ -145 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ -152 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	139 $\frac{7}{8}$ -142 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	143 $\frac{3}{4}$ -150	..	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -136 $\frac{5}{8}$
Sept., ..	191	-254 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	142 $\frac{5}{8}$ -145	..	143 $\frac{1}{4}$ -147 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	141 -146 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	141 $\frac{1}{8}$ -145 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -162 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.,...	189	-227 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	144 $\frac{1}{8}$ -149	..	145 $\frac{3}{8}$ -154 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	140 $\frac{1}{4}$ -145 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132
Nov.,...	210	-260	..	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -148 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -148 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -141 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	132 -137	..	121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -128 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dec.,...	212 $\frac{3}{4}$	-243	..	144 $\frac{1}{2}$ -148 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ -141 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	133 -137 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	131 $\frac{3}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -124
	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	-285	..	128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -234 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	125 -167 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	132 -146 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	132 -150	..	119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -162 $\frac{1}{2}$

RANGE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW-YORK,

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

The following table exhibits the monthly range of prices of Government Securities at New-York during the year 1869, as compiled from reported sales at the Stock Exchange:

	6's, 1881.		6's, (5-20 yr's,) Coupon.						5's, 10-40, Coupon.
	Coup.	Reg.	1862.	1864.	1865.	new.	1867.	1868.	
January—									
Opening,.....	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	107	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
Highest,.....	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lowest,.....	111	109	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{7}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Closing,.....	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	109	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
February—									
Opening,.....	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest,.....	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lowest,.....	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Closing,.....	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
March—									
Opening,.....	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	118	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	115	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	113	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Highest,.....	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	114	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lowest,.....	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	114 $\frac{7}{8}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	114 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
Closing,.....	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	115	118	113 $\frac{7}{8}$	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	113	113	113	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
April—									
Opening,.....	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	115	118	114	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{7}{8}$	105
Highest,.....	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	118	122	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lowest,.....	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	105
Closing,.....	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	118	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	117 $\frac{5}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
May—									
Opening,.....	118 $\frac{5}{8}$	119	117 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	115 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
Highest,.....	123 $\frac{1}{8}$	122 $\frac{1}{8}$	123 $\frac{5}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	110
Lowest,.....	118	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Closing,.....	122	121 $\frac{1}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	117	118 $\frac{7}{8}$	120	120	119 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
June—									
Opening,.....	122 $\frac{3}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{7}{8}$	120	120	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest,.....	122 $\frac{3}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{5}{8}$	119	120	120 $\frac{1}{8}$	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lowest,.....	121	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{7}{8}$	119	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{7}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
Closing,.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{7}{8}$	118 $\frac{3}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
July—									
Opening,.....	117 $\frac{1}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{8}$	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{8}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	108
Highest,.....	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{8}$	125 $\frac{1}{8}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	114 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lowest,.....	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{8}$	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{8}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	116	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Closing,.....	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{8}$	125 $\frac{1}{8}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	114 $\frac{5}{8}$
August—									
Opening,.....	124 $\frac{1}{8}$	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{7}{8}$	123 $\frac{5}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{8}$	122 $\frac{5}{8}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
Highest,.....	125	125	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	124	124 $\frac{1}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{8}$	122 $\frac{7}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lowest,.....	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{5}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{8}$	120 $\frac{1}{8}$	120 $\frac{5}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{8}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Closing,.....	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{8}$	123 $\frac{1}{8}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{5}{8}$	121 $\frac{3}{8}$	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
September—									
Opening,.....	123	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{3}{8}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Highest,.....	123	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{3}{8}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lowest,.....	119	119	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	117	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Closing,.....	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{7}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	117	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
October—									
Opening,.....	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	119	120	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119 $\frac{5}{8}$	117 $\frac{7}{8}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
Highest,.....	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	120	121	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	118 $\frac{3}{8}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lowest,.....	119	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	117	117	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
Closing,.....	119 $\frac{1}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	119 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
November—									
Opening,.....	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	114	119	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	108
Highest,.....	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	114	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	108
Lowest,.....	115 $\frac{3}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Closing,.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	111	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	107
December—									
Opening,.....	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	113	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Highest,.....	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	113	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lowest,.....	120 $\frac{5}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{7}{8}$
Closing,.....	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{7}{8}$	112	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
YEAR 1869—									
Highest,.....	125	125	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	124	124 $\frac{1}{8}$	122 $\frac{5}{8}$	122 $\frac{7}{8}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lowest,.....	111	109	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{7}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	105

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK ON FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1869.

CONTINENTAL MARKETS.													
DATE.	LONDON (Bankers'.)			PARIS.			CONTINENTAL MARKETS.						
	Commercial.	Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.	Antwerp.	Swiss.	Hamburg.	Amster- dam.	Frank- fort.	Bremen.	Berlin.	
Jan. 8,...	.. - ..	109 ⁵ / ₈ - ..	110 ³ / ₈ - ..	5.16 ¹ / ₄ -5.15 ¹ / ₈	5.13 ³ / ₄ -5.13 ¹ / ₈	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	36 -36 ¹ / ₈	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	78 ⁵ / ₈ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁷ / ₈	
" 15,...	.. - ..	109 ⁵ / ₈ -109 ³ / ₄	110 ³ / ₈ -110 ¹ / ₂	5.15 ⁵ / ₈ -5.15	5.13 ¹ / ₈ -5.12 ¹ / ₂	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	36 -36 ¹ / ₈	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	78 ⁵ / ₈ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁷ / ₈	
" 22,...	109 ⁵ / ₈ -109 ⁷ / ₈	109 ³ / ₈ -109 ¹ / ₂	.. - ..	5.16 ¹ / ₄ -5.14 ³ / ₈	5.13 ³ / ₄ -5.11 ⁷ / ₈	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	36 -36 ¹ / ₈	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	78 ⁵ / ₈ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁷ / ₈	
" 29,...	109 ⁵ / ₈ -109 ⁷ / ₈	110 ¹ / ₄ -110 ³ / ₄	.. - ..	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.12 ¹ / ₂ -5.11 ¹ / ₄	5.16 ¹ / ₄ -5.15	5.16 ¹ / ₄ -5.15	36 ¹ / ₈ -36 ¹ / ₄	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	41 ¹ / ₈ -41 ¹ / ₄	79 -79 ¹ / ₄	71 ⁷ / ₈ -72	
Feb. 5,...	109 ⁵ / ₈ -109 ⁷ / ₈	110 -110 ¹ / ₄	.. - ..	5.15 ⁵ / ₈ -5.15	5.13 ¹ / ₈ -5.12 ¹ / ₂	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	36 ¹ / ₈ -36 ¹ / ₄	41 -41 ¹ / ₈	41 ¹ / ₈ -41 ¹ / ₄	79 -79 ¹ / ₄	71 ⁷ / ₈ -72	
" 12,...	.. - ..	109 ¹ / ₈ -109 ¹ / ₄	109 ⁵ / ₈ -109 ³ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	36 ¹ / ₈ -36 ¹ / ₄	40 ⁷ / ₈ -41	40 ⁷ / ₈ -41	78 ³ / ₄ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁷ / ₈	
" 19,...	.. - ..	109 -109 ¹ / ₈	109 ¹ / ₂ -109 ⁵ / ₈	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	35 ⁷ / ₈ -36	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ³ / ₄ -40 ⁷ / ₈	78 ³ / ₄ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁷ / ₈	
" 27,...	.. - ..	108 ³ / ₄ -108 ⁷ / ₈	109 ¹ / ₂ -109 ³ / ₈	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	35 ⁷ / ₈ -36	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ³ / ₄ -40 ⁷ / ₈	78 ³ / ₄ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁷ / ₈	
March 5,...	108 ³ / ₈ -108 ¹ / ₂	108 ³ / ₄ -108 ⁷ / ₈	109 ¹ / ₈ -109 ³ / ₈	5.20 -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.20	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.20	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ⁵ / ₈ -40 ³ / ₄	40 ⁵ / ₈ -40 ³ / ₄	78 ⁵ / ₈ -78 ³ / ₄	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁵ / ₈	
" 12,...	108 ¹ / ₂ -108 ⁵ / ₈	108 ⁷ / ₈ -109	109 ¹ / ₈ -109 ¹ / ₂	5.18 ¹ / ₂ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.15 ⁵ / ₈ -5.15	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	36 -36 ¹ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ⁵ / ₈ -40 ³ / ₄	78 ³ / ₄ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ³ / ₄ -71 ⁵ / ₈	
" 19,...	108 -108 ¹ / ₄	108 ¹ / ₄ -108 ⁵ / ₈	108 ³ / ₄ -109	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.20	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.22 ¹ / ₂ -5.21 ¹ / ₄	5.22 ¹ / ₂ -5.21 ¹ / ₄	35 ⁵ / ₈ -35 ³ / ₄	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₄	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	78 ¹ / ₄ -78 ³ / ₈	71 ¹ / ₄ -71 ³ / ₈	
" 26,...	108 -108 ¹ / ₈	108 ³ / ₈ -108 ¹ / ₂	108 ⁷ / ₈ -109	5.20 -5.19 ³ / ₈	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ⁷ / ₈	5.22 ¹ / ₂ -5.21 ¹ / ₄	5.22 ¹ / ₂ -5.21 ¹ / ₄	35 ⁷ / ₈ -36	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ³ / ₄ -40 ⁷ / ₈	78 ⁵ / ₈ - ..	71 ¹ / ₂ -71 ⁵ / ₈	
April 2,...	.. - ..	107 ¹ / ₂ -108	108 ³ / ₈ -108 ¹ / ₂	5.25 -5.23 ³ / ₄	5.22 ¹ / ₂ -5.21 ¹ / ₄	5.27 ¹ / ₂ -5.25	5.25 -5.23 ³ / ₄	.. - ..	39 ⁷ / ₈ -40	40 -40 ¹ / ₈	.. - ..	70 ³ / ₈ -70 ¹ / ₂	
" 9,...	107 ¹ / ₂ -107 ³ / ₄	108 -108	108 ⁵ / ₈ -108 ³ / ₄	5.22 ¹ / ₂ -5.21 ¹ / ₄	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	5.25 -5.21 ¹ / ₄	5.25 -5.21 ¹ / ₄	35 ¹ / ₂ -35 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	78 -78 ¹ / ₄	70 ³ / ₄ -71	
" 16,...	107 ¹ / ₈ -107 ¹ / ₂	108 ⁵ / ₈ - ..	109 - ..	5.23 ³ / ₄ -5.22 ¹ / ₂	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.20	5.25 -5.22 ¹ / ₂	5.25 -5.22 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂ -35 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₄ -78 ³ / ₈	70 ¹ / ₂ -70 ⁵ / ₈	
" 23,...	107 ³ / ₄ -108	108 ¹ / ₂ -108 ⁵ / ₈	109 ¹ / ₈ -109 ¹ / ₄	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.20	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.23 ³ / ₄ -5.22 ¹ / ₂	5.23 ³ / ₄ -5.22 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂ -35 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ⁵ / ₈	78 -78 ³ / ₈	70 ³ / ₄ -71	
" 30,...	108 ⁵ / ₈ -108 ⁷ / ₈	109 ¹ / ₄ - ..	109 -109 ⁷ / ₈	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.16 ¹ / ₂ -5.15	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.18 ³ / ₄	5.21 ¹ / ₄ -5.18 ³ / ₄	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₄ -40 ¹ / ₂	78 ³ / ₈ -78 ⁵ / ₈	71 -71 ¹ / ₄	
May 7,...	.. - ..	109 ¹ / ₄ - ..	110 - ..	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.18 ¹ / ₂ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.18 ¹ / ₂ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	35 ⁷ / ₈ -36	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	78 ³ / ₄ -78 ⁷ / ₈	71 ¹ / ₈ -71 ¹ / ₄	
" 14,...	108 ⁷ / ₈ - ..	109 ¹ / ₄ -109 ³ / ₈	110 ¹ / ₄ -110 ³ / ₈	5.16 ⁷ / ₈ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.13 ³ / ₄ -5.13 ¹ / ₂	5.18 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ⁷ / ₈	5.18 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ⁷ / ₈	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	78 ³ / ₈ -78 ⁵ / ₈	71 -71 ¹ / ₄	
" 21,...	.. - ..	109 ¹ / ₄ -109 ³ / ₈	110 ¹ / ₈ -110 ¹ / ₄	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.16 ¹ / ₄ -5.15	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂ -78 ⁵ / ₈	71 -71 ¹ / ₄	
" 28,...	108 ¹ / ₂ -108 ³ / ₄	109 ³ / ₈ - ..	110 ¹ / ₄ - ..	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.14 ³ / ₈ -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.20 -5.19 ¹ / ₂	5.20 -5.19 ¹ / ₂	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₄ -78 ³ / ₈	70 ⁷ / ₈ -71	
June 4,...	108 ⁵ / ₈ -108 ⁷ / ₈	109 ¹ / ₄ - ..	110 ¹ / ₄ - ..	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₂	40 ³ / ₈ -40 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₄ -78 ³ / ₈	70 ⁷ / ₈ -71	
" 11,...	108 ⁷ / ₈ -109	109 ¹ / ₂ -109 ⁵ / ₈	110 ¹ / ₄ -110 ³ / ₈	5.18 ³ / ₄ -5.17 ¹ / ₂	5.16 ¹ / ₄ -5.15	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	78 ¹ / ₂ -78 ⁵ / ₈	71 -71 ¹ / ₄	
" 18,...	109 -109 ¹ / ₄	109 ³ / ₈ -109 ¹ / ₂	110 ¹ / ₈ -110 ¹ / ₄	5.17 ¹ / ₂ -5.16 ¹ / ₄	5.15 -5.13 ³ / ₄	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	5.20 -5.18 ³ / ₄	35 ³ / ₄ -35 ⁷ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	40 ¹ / ₂ -40 ⁵ / ₈	78 ¹ / ₂ -78 ⁵ / ₈	71 -71 ¹ / ₄	

June	25,...	109	-109 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{5}{8}$ -109 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	78 $\frac{3}{8}$ -78 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{8}$	
July	2,...	109	-109 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{7}{8}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$ -78 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{8}$		
"	9,...	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{7}{8}$ -110	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.15	-5.14 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.11 $\frac{7}{8}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$		
"	16,...	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	110	-110 $\frac{1}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$		
"	23,...	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$		
"	30,...	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.10	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	-36 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41	79	-79 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aug.	6,...	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	-110 $\frac{1}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{8}$	
"	13,...	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	110	-	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{8}$	
"	20,...	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -110 $\frac{3}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -110 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	78 $\frac{7}{8}$ -79	71	-71 $\frac{1}{8}$		
"	27,...	109	-109 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	110	-110 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.16 $\frac{7}{8}$ -5.16 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.14 $\frac{3}{8}$ -5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Sept.	3,...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{7}{8}$	5.15	-5.14 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	10,...	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108	108 $\frac{3}{8}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109	5.21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{8}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	35 $\frac{3}{8}$ -35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$ -78 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{5}{8}$ -70 $\frac{3}{4}$			
"	17,...	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	-	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	5.21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.20	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{8}$ -35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ -40 $\frac{3}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ -40 $\frac{3}{8}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{3}{8}$	78	-78 $\frac{1}{8}$	70 $\frac{3}{8}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$		
"	24,...						Too irregular to admit of quotations.												
Oct.	1,...	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.20	5.20	-5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{8}$ -35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	-40 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78	-78 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{3}{4}$		
"	8,...	108	-108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	-109 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{5}{8}$ -35 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{5}{8}$ -78 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{5}{8}$ -70 $\frac{3}{4}$		
"	15,...	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	-109 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ -5.15	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{5}{8}$ -78 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$ -70 $\frac{7}{8}$		
"	22,...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	-36 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	78 $\frac{7}{8}$ -79	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{3}{8}$		
"	29,...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{7}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{3}{8}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$ -78 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{3}{8}$			
Nov.	5,...	108	-108 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.16 $\frac{7}{8}$	5.15	-5.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$ -78 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{3}{8}$			
"	12,...	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ -109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$ -78 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$			
"	19,...	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$	109	-109 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{5}{8}$ -109 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$ -78 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$			
"	26,...	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ -109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{7}{8}$ -79	71 $\frac{1}{8}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Dec.	3,...	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	-36 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{7}{8}$ -41	79 $\frac{1}{4}$ -79 $\frac{3}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{3}{8}$			
"	10,...	108	-108 $\frac{1}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$ -108 $\frac{5}{8}$	109	-109 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.19 $\frac{3}{8}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.16 $\frac{7}{8}$ -5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.20	-5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$ -79 $\frac{3}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{3}{8}$			
"	17,...	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	24,...	108	-108 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ -109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ -5.15	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	5.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.18 $\frac{1}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ -36	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$ -40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40 $\frac{7}{8}$	79	-79 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	-71 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	31,...	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 \frac															



END OF VOLUME XII.

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